

THE PURANA INDEX

VOLUME III

(From Ya to H)

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It is regretted that while this volume was passing through the press the author passed away in November 1953. Hence it is issued as a posthumous publication.



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EDITIONS OF THE FIVE PURĀNAS INDEXED

1. *The Bhāgavata Purāna* : T. R. Kṛṣṇacharya, Kumbakonam, 1916.
2. *The Brahmānda Purāna* : Sri Venkateswara Steam Press, Bombay, 1912.
3. *The Matsya Purāna* : Anandasrama, Poona, 1907.
4. *The Vāyu Purāṇa* : Anandasrama, Poona, 1905.
5. *The Vishnu Purāna* : Sri Venkateswara Steam Press, Bombay, 1910.

ABBREVIATIONS

Bhā. — Bhāgavata.

Bhā. P. — Bhāgavata Purāna.

Br. — Brahmānda.

Br. P. — Brahmānda Purāna.

M. — Matsya.

M. P. — Matsya Purāna.

Vā. — Vāyu.

Vā. P. — Vāyu Purāna.

Vi. — Vishnu.

Vi. P. — Vishnu Purāna.

Ya

Yakṣa (I)—a Rākṣasa and a son of Khaśā. As he wanted to eat his own mother, he got the name of Yakṣa; of four hands and four feet, a fearful figure wandering in the night in search of prey; took the form of Vasuruci and lived with the apsaras Krathusthalā in Nandana; she bore him a son Rajatanābha; went home in the Himālayas with the son, when Krathusthalā came to know of his birth as a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 60, 100-17; 22 14; 41. 30, 71. 111; Vā 69, 160, 167.

Yakṣa (II)—a son of Gāndinī.

Vā. 96. 110.

Yakṣas—a semi-celestial group, usually of the class of demons; born of Viśvā and Kaśyapa;¹ followers of Rudra (Śiva), their overlord; their lord, Kubera;² milked the cow-earth, with Vaiśravana as the calf and āma as the vessel;³ worship the Barhisad manes;⁴ helped Vṛtra against Indra and went with Satī to Dakṣa's sacrifice;⁵ sport of;⁶ got mokṣa meditating on Hari;⁷ usurped the Ānarta kingdom of Kakudmi when he was absent at Brahmā's court;⁸ came with the gods to see Kṛṣṇa and saw Kṛṣṇa retiring to his own region;⁹ (see Punyajanas); vanquished by Rāvana;¹⁰ worship the Pitr̥s and ruin the śrāddha;¹¹ their kingdom;¹² their loka;¹³ the nails of Vāmana when he grew.¹⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 6. 13, VI. 8. 24; X. 6. 27; 62. 19; 85. 41; Br. II. 32. 1-2; 35 191; 36 118; M. 6 46. ² Bhā. IV. 10. 5; XI. 16. 16; 23. 24; M. 8. 5. ³ Ib. 10. 22. ⁴ Ib. 15. 4. ⁵ Bhā. VI. 10. 20; IV. 4. 4, 34. ⁶ Ib. X. 90. 9. ⁷ Ib. VII. 7. 50. ⁸ Ib. IX. 3. 36. ⁹ Ib. VII. 8. 38; XI. 31. 2. ¹⁰ Br. III. 7. 255. ¹¹ Ib. III. 10. 38, 111; 11. 81; IV. 2. 26; 14. 4; 20. 50; 30. 9; 33. 75. ¹² M. 23. 39; 121. 48. ¹³ Br. IV. 39. 56. ¹⁴ M. 246. 54.

Yaksaganas—chiefly four, Loheyas, Bharateyas, Kṛśṇageyas, and Viśāleyas after the four daughters of Suyaśā (s v).

Vā 69 15-6

Yaksarāksasas—the tribe born to Kapila, the Yakṣa and Keśinī—inferior to Gandharvas by three steps

Br III 7 146-167, IV 4 2 Vā 69 178

Yaksāśya—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 235

Yaksīs—women of the Yaksas

Bhā X 90 9

Yakṣinī—a Śakti,¹ an image of, surrounded by the Devas, Dānavas and the Nāgas, hoods and two tongues to be carved above the head, also the spirits of the air and the evil spirits encircle her²

¹Br IV 20 15 ²M 261 47 50

Yakṣī—one of the ten *pīṭhas* for images with three *mekhalas*, this gives one plenty of cows

M 262 6, 8, 17

Yakṣeśvara—is Kubera (s v),¹ a follower of Śiva in battle, helped Vāmadeva Śiva in his war with Soma²

¹Br IV 20 50 ²M 23 38

Yakṣma—Phthisis which afflicted Soma as a result of Dakṣa's curse

Bhā VI 6 23

Yajani—the wife of Śukra, mother of Devayāni

Va 65 84.

Yajamāna—the man who installs a new image, becomes part of the deity, the presiding deity is Ugra

M 265 38, 41

Yajus (I)—imparted to Vaisampāyana¹ its history,² Sūrya celebrated in,³ fruits of its repetition,⁴ arranged by Vyāsa, learnt by the Asuras,⁵ rearranged by Vaisampāyana into four. It is *Yajus* by the action of *yajanam*. It is *catur-hotram*, divided into four parts, hence *yajña*, three versions—northern with *Syamayani*, middle country with *Āsuri*, and eastern with 86 Samhitas *Alambī*,⁶ personified as present in Varuna's sacrifice,⁷ with *Vṛttādhyā*, face in the shape of *Aum* and with *sūkta*, Brāhmaṇa and mantra, served as horse of Tripurāri's chariot,⁸ length of, including Śukriyas and Yājñavalkya portions,⁹ two *mātras*, *Īkaraksara*¹⁰

¹Bha I 4 21 IV 4 32, X 7 14,*53 12 ²Ib XII 6 64 65
³Ib XII 11 47 ⁴Ib XII 12 62 ⁵Br II 33 37 35 73 IV 12 17
⁶Ib II 34 14-22, 35 11 Va 60 14 17, 22 61 5 8 ⁷Br III 1 24
 Va 65 25 ⁸M 93 129 133 31 ⁹Va 31 33 32 2 101 346 ¹⁰Ib
 26 20

Yajus (II)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot

Br II 23 56

Yajus (III)—the fifth son of Caidyoparicara, the Vasu and Girikā

M 50 28

Yajus (IV)—one of the Marutganas

Va 67 129

Yajudaya—a son of Devaki

Va 96 173

Yajurdhāman—a son of Parvaśa

Br II 11 16

Yajurvākyārthapanditas—interpreters of the Yajur Veda They are Lomaharsanikas, Kāśyapikas and Sāvarnikas.

Va 61 60

Yajur Veda—see *Yajus*,¹ divided into four parts from which originated *yajña*, performed by four orders of priests—*adhvaryu* to recite *Yajus*, *hota*, the *Rks*, and *Udgata*, the *Sāman*, and *Brahmā*, the *Atharvamantras*,² its *sākhās* are 27, arranged by *Vaiśampāyana*, pupil of *Vyāsa*, and taught to his disciples including *Yājñavalkya*, the latter was made to vomit for his behaviour, all the texts, which the other disciples digested, in the form of partridges and hence this portion came to be known as *Taittirīya*, but *Yājñavalkya* prayed to the Sun-god who initiated him into the other portions of the *Yajus* in the form of a horse and hence called *Vājaseneya*,³ part of *Viṣṇu* ⁴

¹ Br II 34 14-18 M 93 129, 133 31 Va 26 20 60 14 17, 22, 61 5 8, 65 25 ² V₁ III 4 8-12 ³ Ib III ch 5 (whole) ⁴ Ib V 1 37

Yajūmsi—from the right (south V₁ P) face of *Brahmā*,¹ one learned in, becomes an expert in *yajñas* ²

¹ Br II 8 51 and 55, V₁ I 5 54 ² Va 79 95

Yajña (1)—the seventh *avatār* of *Viṣṇu*, born with *Dakṣinā* as twins to *Akūti* and *Ruci*. Adopted as his son by his grandfather *Svāyambhuva* *Manu* ¹ Followed by the *Yāma* gods, slew the *Asuras* and *Yātudhānas* who attacked and sought to devour *Svāyambhuva* *Manu* engaged in contemplation of *Harī*, and ruled the celestial kingdom,² worshipped for attaining celebrity,³ to *Yajña* and *Dakṣinā* were born twelve sons who were known as *Yāmas* in the period of *Svāyambhuva*, *Yajña* also *Yāma*,⁴ constitutes *Dharma* and

mantra, the Yajva goes to heaven,⁵ a soma yajus of *paśu*, *dravya*, *havis*, *Ṛtviks*, *Daksina*.⁶

¹Bha I 3 12, III 19 13, IV 1 4-5, VI 8 15, VIII 1 6 ²Ib VIII 1 17-18, X. 6 22 ³Ib II 3 7, Br II 34 7 ⁴Vā. 10 19-20, Br II 9 44ff ⁵Va 32 16 ⁶Ib 57 107, 59 42

Yajña (II)—a Jayādeva.

Br III 3 7, 4 3, Vā 66 7

Yajña (III)—origin of, in Treta and dispute on its nature, whether *himsā* or not,¹ trees fit for, *samāna*, *plaksa*, *nyagrodha*, *aśvattha*, *udumbara*, *vikarika*, *bilva*, *candana*, *sarala*, *devadāru*, *śāla*, *khadira*; unfit are *ślesmātaka*, *nak-tamāla*, *kapittha*, *śālmali*, *nīpa*, *vibhītaka* and those which are enveloped by creepers and are the residence of birds;² of Śūdras by Brahmanas for livelihood (*vr̥tti*);³ performance of, pleases the gods who give rain,⁴ personified as God with wife *Daksinā* and twelve sons, generally known as *Yāmas*,⁵ born of *Viśnu* and *Ākūtī* in the *Svāyambhuva* epoch, of *Tusitā* in *Svārocīsa*, of *Satyā* in *Uttama*, of *Havya* in *Tāmasa* and *Sambhūti* in *Raivata*,⁶ duty of all⁷

¹Vā 57 86-125 ²Ib 75 71-76 ³Ib 99 426, 101 296, 112 1 and 14 ⁴Vī I 6 8 ⁵Ib I 7 21 ⁶Ib III 1 36-40 ⁷Ib III 8 22

Yajña (IV)—(*Japa*) for Brahmanas,¹ introduced by *Indra* in *Tretāyuga*, questioned by the sages as to *himsā* of animals *Vasu*, son of *Uttānapāda* who was appointed arbitrator said that *yajña* pleases the gods and *tapas*, *Vairāja* leading to *Kaivalya* Not favoured in *Kaliyuga*,² prohibited by *Vena*, but reintroduced by *Vainya* in the *Vaivasvata* epoch;³ *Sruca* clan of *apsaras* born of,⁴ the five to be done by householders daily, chanting of the *Vedas*, *homas*, *śrāddha* for *pitr̥s*, gifts of rice, etc. to *bhūtas* and *balikarma*,⁵ performed by the *Asuras*⁶

¹Br II 29 55 ²Ib II 30 4-42, 31 64, 32 47, 34 6, M. Ch. 143 (whole) ³Br II 36 130, III 72 2, 73 72, IV 6 55, 73 ⁴Br III 4 24, 7 22 ⁵M 10 34, 52 14-15 ⁶Ib 83 3, 8, 130 19

Yajña (v)—the son of Brahmadhana

Vā 67 28, 69 132

Yajñaketu—resented Śāmba's action in seizing Lakṣmanā (s v)

Bha X 68 5

Yajñatrayam—are Graha yajñam, Laksahoma and Koti homa

M 239 40

Yajñadravyas—yūpa, samit, sruk, sruva, pavitram and paridhi

Va 97 28

Yajñapati (1)—an Ārseya pravara, (Bhārgava)

M 195 43

Yajñapati (11)—Viṣṇu,¹ method of meditating on, prescribed by the sages to Dhruva²

¹M 246 10, V₁ I 11 47 ²Ib I 11 52-5

Yajñapatnis—(wives of sacrificers) attain salvation by *satsanga*.

Bha XI 12 6

Yajñapindāyana—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 23

Yajñapuruṣa—is Viṣṇu

V₁ V 17 6, V₁ 4 42

Yajñabāhu—a son of Priyavrata, appointed lord of Śālmalidvīpa. He divided it among his seven sons after whose names the countries came to be known.

Bhā. V. 1. 25 and 33; 20. 9.

Yajñabhadra—a mandapa with forty pillars.

M. 270. 4, 11.

Yajñaraksādhikārinās—the four sons of Āpa, one of the eight Vasus.

M. 5. 22.

Yajñarūpā—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 7.

Yajñavarāha—an *avatār* in Gomatī tīrtha,¹ *vārāham rūpam*; the boar described; the Vedas are the feet, upa, teeth; yajña, breast; citi, mouth; fire, tongue; kuśa grass, hair; Brahmā, head; day and night, eyes; Vedangas and śrutis, jewels; ghee, nose; sruva, face; sāmaghosa, the speech, embodiment of satya and dharma, ūrdhvagātra, nerves; homa, linga; the residence, ocean: Vēdi, the inner body; mantras, the hinder part, soma, blood; Veda, skandha; havi, the smell and pride; havya-kavya, fast running; prāgvamśa prāyaścitta, the terrible chariot; the body, Dakshina heart; upākarmesthi, the pleasant form, pravargya materials, ornaments; different metres footpath, upanishad the seat; Chāyā wife and tall as Manisrīga.²

¹ M. 22. 13; 248. 77. ² Vā. 6 11-23.

Yajñavātam—the hall of sacrifice in Naimisa; all built of gold.

Vā. 2. 18.

Yajñavāma—a son of Parvasa.

Vā. 28. 13.

Yajña vidyā—symbolical of Devī

V₁ I 9 120

Yajñasrī—(Sānti karnika) son of Śivaskandha, and father of Vijaya, (Dvijajña-V₁ P) ruled for 19 years (29²-M P)

Bhā XII 1 27, Br III 74 168, M 273 14 Vā 99 355, V₁ IV 24 48

Yajñasūnava—the former birth of the twelve Yāma devas

Va 31 3, 6-7

Yajñasena—the Pāñcāla, who invited Kṛṣṇa to Draupadī's *svayamvara*

Bha X 57 10 [1]

Yajñasenī—a name of Draupadī

Bha X. 84 1

Yajñaha (hā) (I)—a son of Vṛṣa (Vṛṣa)

Br III 6 34 Vā 68 33

Yajñaha (ha) (II)—a son of Brahmadhāna (Brahmadanu, Vā P)

Br III 7 93, Vā 69 132

Yajñahotra—a son of Uttama Manu

Bhā VIII 1 23

Yajñāpeta—a son of Brahmadhāna

Br III 7 93

Yājñeyi—a Bhārgava gotrakara

M. 195 24

Yajñopavītam—the sacred thread,¹ of Śiva, skin of Vyāla²

¹ Vā 23 3, 26 ² Ib 55 55

Yajñopeta—a Rākṣasa with the śisira sun, resides in the sun's chariot in the month of Phālguna (V: P)

Br II 23 22, V: II 10 18

Yajvan—a Pārāvata god

Br II 36 15

Yati (I)—a son of Brahmā, who remained a celibate

Bha IV 8 1

Yati (II)—the eldest son of Nahusa who did not like to be king and who devoted himself to the realisation of Ātman, became a Vaikhānasa yogi even as a boy,¹ married Gā, daughter of Kākustha²

¹ Bhā IX. 18 1 2, M. 24 50, V: IV 10 1-2 ² Br III 68 12, Va 93 13 14

Yati (III)—feeding of, in a śrāddha pleases Brahmā, duties of,¹ Prāyaścittas, for commissions and omissions,² Śūdra Yatis with bald heads and red robes at the end of Kali³

¹ Br II 7 169, 32 25 III 15 16-30, 68 6 Va 59 24 ² Ib 18 1 22 ³ Ib 58 50 and 59, 93 6, 104 23

Yati (IV)—a Śiva god

Br II 36 33

Yatharthaka—a Vanara chief

Br III 7 236

Yadu (I)—originator of the Yadava race, the eldest son of Yayati and Devayani. Father of Sahasrajit and other sons.¹ His line glorified by the birth of Kṛṣṇa as the Malaya hill by the sandal tree became overlord of the southern part of the kingdom. Refused to part with his youth to his father and hence was cursed to become the father of refractory sons and was also refused a share in the kingdom. Father of five sons debarred by his father to succeed him was placed in charge of the southern territory.² His descendants³ had a discourse on detachment and realisation of Ātman from an Avadhūta sannyasiṁ when the ascetic spoke of his twenty four gurus earth air sky waters fire moon sun kapota (pigeon) boaconstrictor sea moth bee elephant honey gatherer deer fish Pṅgala Kurara child girl blacksmith serpent spider and wasp. From the exemplary ways of each of them the ascetic learnt his lessons which are elaborated. Hearing this Yadu became free from all attachments and looked on all things as equal.⁴ equal to Indra⁵

¹Bha IX. 18 33 23 20 1 M. 4 22 24 53 Va 1 155 V₁. IV 11 15 ²Bha I 8 32 IX 19 22 18 34 40 chh 23 and 24 (whole) M 33 1 8 34 16 20 30 43 6 Va 93 16 30 40 V₁ IV 10 12 ³Br I 1 166 III 68 (whole) 69 1 5 73 125 Va 93 89 V₁ IV 10 31 ⁴Bha XI 7 9 X 1 2 ⁵M 32 9

Yadu (II)—a Yama deva

Br II 13 92 Va 31 6

Yadus—(also Yadu kula and Yadu vamśa), members and descendants innumerable one hundred and one families recognised.¹ Their king was Ugrasena. Ill treated by Kamsa they migrated to different countries like Kuru and Pāñcālā and became delighted at Kamsa's death. Their Purohita was Garga.² Kṛṣṇa born among them³ cursed by

Yayāti, his successors could not be kings, unacceptable to good men according to Śiśupāla,⁴ took part in the marriage festivities of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmīṇī, and attended the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira, turned into a caste by Puranjaya,⁵ destroyed by Kṛṣṇa before he left the earth, under the pretext of the Brahmanas' curse, the rest lost their reason after Kṛṣṇa's departure to Heaven, drank wine and killed one another. Four or five alone left alive. Attained *yoga* through the grace of Datta, became defunct after the Mahābhārata war.⁶

¹ Bha X 90 40-4 ² Ib X 1 69, 2 2 3, 45 15, 8 1 ³ M 246, 90 ⁴ Bha X. 45 13, 74 36 ⁵ Ib X 54 58, 75 12, XII 1 36 ⁶ Ib XI 1 4 5, 31 16 I 15 22 6, II 7 4 M 70 12

Yadukas—a Janapada of Manuḍhānya,¹ the kingdom of²

¹ Va 99 384 ² Br III 74 196

Yaduloka—the Yadu public

V₁ IV 13 35

Yadūdvaḥa—a name of Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 29

Yantra—a mechanical contrivance used by Tvastā to diminish the *tejas* of the sun, the surplus *tejas* became Viṣṇu's cakṛa, Rudra's trident and Indra's thunder bolt

M 11 27 9

Yantrinī—an attendant on Lalitā

Br IV 17 46

Yantresvara—a tīrtha on the north bank of the Narmadā, a bath there secures the company of Gods for 5000 years

M 190 1 2

Yama (1)—(Vaivasvata) the Lord of Pitrs, punishes men after death according to their actions, sinful or otherwise¹ A son of Vivasvat (Sūrya) and Samjña, explains the nature of *dharma* and the glory of Hari to his messengers (Yamadūtas, s v) Appeared in the form of a child before the queen and the subjects of Suyajña weeping over his dead body and showed the truth that no amount of wailing would bring the dead back to life,² welcomed Rāma and Kṛṣṇa and fulfilled their desire by restoring Sāndīpāni's son, presented Prthu with a rod of justice Punished Nrga to be a lizard for having given a cow of a Brahmana as a gift to another, and as the owner refused to accept the apologies and compensation offered by Nrga,³ fought with Kālanābha in the Devāsura war, rode on buffalo to help Indra against Kṛṣṇa taking away pārijāta, but discomfited, ran away in fear,⁴ his authority set aside in the case of Ajāmila Dhruva is said to have set his foot on his head, was a Sudra for a hundred years owing to a curse,⁵ His penance at Gokarna and Śiva made him lokapāla, his city being Samyamana, represents the planet Śanaīscara, served as calf for Pitrs milking the earth, Dharmarāja Lord of three deva ganas—Amarttas, Aprakāśas, and Jyotiśmantas,⁶ narrated to Śaśa-bindu varieties of srāddha, protested against the ill-treatment by his stepmother Chāyā and was cursed by her to lose his legs [Cursed his legs to be sores and worms His father gave him a cock to eat them *MP*] The father assured their restoration after a temporary loss, overlord of Pitrs⁷ in charge of bells,⁸ buffalo, his riding animal,⁹ his active part in Tripuram, defeated by Kālanemi,¹⁰ burnt with Kāma and attained godhood again by pleasing Śankara by *tapas*,¹¹ dialogue of, with his servant about those who could not be taken to his region¹² acted as calf when Antaka milked the cow earth, other names of, world of,¹³ in the war against Tāraka war with Grasana and the latter's success¹⁴ *Samvāda* with Sāvitrī, the latter's praise of,¹⁵ Kāla and Mṛtyu are assistants, god to be worshipped in house building¹⁶ Image of, with Citragupta by the side, gift of

buffalo pleasing to;¹⁷ (Dharmarāja): a golden image of him standing on a copper plate to be given to guru in Saptamī-svapana;¹⁸ weapon of danda, used by, in the battle of Tripuram;¹⁹ seen by Sāvitrī while taking the life of her husband; blessed her with three requests of hers and finally the life of her husband;²⁰ meting out justice impartially;²¹ father of two daughters Upadānavī and Himā.²²

¹ Bhā. V. 26 6, M. 8 5, Vā 62 186; 63. 52, 70 8, V. I 22 5
² Bhā VI. 6 40, VIII 13. 9, VI 3 12-34, VII 2 36-58, ³ Ib X. 45 42-6, IV. 15 15, III. 30 23, X. 64 16-24. ⁴ Ib VIII. 10 29, X. [65 (v) 41]; [66 (v) 33-5], VI. V 30 60, VI. 5 44 ⁵ Bha. VI. 3 2; IV. 12. 30, I 13 15. ⁶ Br. II 21 31; 24. 49, 29 65, 36 208; III. 1. 52, 7. 253 and 330, 13 72, M. 93 14, 266 21 and 63; Vā. 50 88; 69 215; Vi. II. 8. 9, III. 7 19, 35 ⁷ Br III. 18 1; 24 4; 59 23, 52-80, M. 11. 4-20 ⁸ Br. IV 2. 151, 7 54 ⁹ M. 67. 11. ¹⁰ Ib. 133. 63; 137. 32, 138 25, 177 50. ¹¹ Ib 191. 112-4 ¹² Vi. II. 6 6; III. 7. 5, 13-20. ¹³ M. 10. 19, 31. 12, 93 14, 102. 22-3, 124 22, 146 77 ¹⁴ Ib 148. 79-81; 150 1-49, Vi. III. 2 2 ¹⁵ M. 211. 14-28 and ch. 213 (whole). ¹⁶ Ib 250 46, 253 25 ¹⁷ Ib 261 12, 268 13 ¹⁸ Ib 68. 20 ¹⁹ Ib 135. 77. ²⁰ Ib 210 5, *chh.* 211-14. ²¹ Ib. 213. 3. ²² Vā. 68. 23, 69. 61; 75 56, 82. 1, 101. 150, 286, 106, 46, 108 4 and 31; 110 10 and 38.

Yama (II)—a Yājñiya god.

Br. II. 36 33.

Yama (III)—a muhūrta of the night.

Br. III. 3 42

Yama (IV)—a Sukha god.

Br IV. 1. 18

Yama (V)—a son of Havirdhāna.

M. 4. 45

Yama (VI)—an Āditya.

M. 6 4

Yama (VII)—the father of Ilīnā, (s v.).

M. 49. 9.

Yama (VIII)—a Vasu, a son of Dharma and Sudevi
M 171 47

Yama (IX)—the agent of a class of devas
Va 10 72

Yama (x)—the son of Surenu and Vivasvan, ill-treated by stepmother Chāyā, was about to kick her when she cursed him that he would lose his leg, he became Dharma-rāja, lord of Pitrs and Protector of the world

Va 84 22, 56 61

Yama (XI)—a mukhya gana
Va 100 18

Yamas—prescriptions
Va 104 14

Yamakas—an eastern tribe
M 114 44

Yamakinkaras—servants of Yama
Va 110 45

Yamaṇḥva—a Bhairava god
Br IV 20 82

Yamadanda—an *adhikāra*
M 225 16, Va 108 4

Yamadūtas—met Viṣṇu dūtas at the death of Ajāmila, and argued that punishment depended on the character of one's action, and that Ajāmila a Brahmana deserved punishment for having forsaken his *svadharma* and led an evil life with a *dāsi*. Overpowered by Hari's dūtas, they reported

to Yama (s v) and wanted to know the truth of the matter
 Instructed by Yama as knower of Dharma and ordained by
 Hari, his messengers cherished Hari's glory, and did not go
 near his devotees

Bha VI 1 20, 40 68, 3 10-34

Yamadvipam—a region of the Jambudvīpa, here is
 Dutumat, a Mt

Va 48 14, 19

Yamapuri—the kingdom of Dharma

Va 106 20, 108 3, V₁ V 21 30

Yamapurusa—(Kinkara) a servant of Yama with a
 noose

V₁ III 7 13 19

Yamabali—the offering to Siva at the Prabhāsa hill

Va 108 23, 110 38

Yamamuñcatas—of Kauśika gotra

Va 91 98

Yamala—a Dānava king

Br IV 29 124

Yamalārjunabhanjana—a name of Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 28

Yamaranam—also known as Anuparvatam, west of the
 Lauhitī and the Sindhu

Va 69 241

Yamavratam—of kings, to punish impartially

M 226 4.

Yamasādanam—*Yātanādeha* taken to the abode of Yama in two or three *muhūrtas* covering about 99000 *yojanas*; tortures in.

Bhā. III. 30. 20-28

Yamāntaka—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 82.

Yamina—a Śukradeva.

Vā 31 8

Yamī—a daughter of Vivasvan (*Sūrya-Vi. P.*) and Samjñā; also *Yamunā*.

Bhā. VI. 6. 40; VIII. 13 9. Br. III 59, 38; Vi. III. 2. 2.

Yamunā (1)—(*Kālindī*) (R.) in Bhāratavarsa from the Himālayas; a divine stream.¹ A *mahānadi*.² Here Vidura met Uddhava;³ the co-wives who administered poison to Citraketu's son, had a purificatory bath in; Citraketu, who was initiated into the *Vidyā* by Nārada had his preliminary bath in this river.⁴ On its banks Vaivasvata Manu performed *tapas* for progeny, and Bharata celebrated his horse sacrifice. On its banks stands Madhuvana near Brndāvana. Kṛṣṇa, his brother, and others played there and once defeated the Asura Vatsa. Gopi girls bathed there as part of the *Kātyayanī vratam*. Nanda used to bathe here.⁵ Immersed in its waters Saubhari performed penance. Poisoned by the Kālīya; Kṛṣṇa sent away the reptile to the sea and made its waters drinkable; unapproachable to Garuḍa by a curse of Saubhari.⁶ Akrūra who took Kṛṣṇa and Rāma to Mathurā, had his bath on the way in this river. Inside the waters he saw both Kṛṣṇa and Rāma; also saw Hari on the Śesa. Here Kṛṣṇa killed Hamsa.⁷ On its bank Jarūsandha encamped to besiege Mathurā. Here Kṛṣṇa had his *avabhṛta* after the horse sacrifice. Here again Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna met Kālindī.⁸ During his pilgrimage

Balarāma visited this⁹ Was in floods when Vasudeva crossed it for Gokula with the new born babe, Kṛṣṇa¹⁰ Sacred for śrāddha, sometimes too hot and sometimes too cold, daughter of Mārtānda and Samjñā and sister of Yama, got changed into a sacred river On its northern bank is Prayāgā (Pratisthāna)¹¹ Sacred to Mrgāvati, sacred to the Pitr̥s,¹² a boundary of the kingdom of Pitr̥s,¹³ in the chariot of Tripurārī,¹⁴ one of the 16 wives of Havyavāhana (fire)¹⁵ forms the left side of the Veda,¹⁶ daughter of Surenu and Sūrya,¹⁷ a sacred river¹⁸

¹Bhā V 19 18, Va 45 95 ²Ib 104 50 ³Bhā III 1 24 2 27, IV 2 35 ⁴Ib VI 16 14 and 16 ⁵Ib IX, 2 1 4 30, 20 25, X 11 36-43 22 2 6 36 28 1 ⁶Ib IX 6 39, X 15 47-8 16 4 60-7, 17 8 11 ⁷Ib X 39 38-46, 76 2 [8], 78 [1] ⁸Ib X [50 (v) 6 and 14], 89 63 [4], 58 16-7 ⁹Ib X 78 20 ¹⁰Ib X 3 50 ¹¹Br II 16 25 III 13 71 2, 59 23 and 83, 66 21 73 117 IV 15 23, M 11 4, 39, 104 19, 108 22, Va 77 69-70 ¹²M 13 40 ¹³Ib 22 20 ¹⁴Ib 110 5, 114 21, 133 23 163 61, 239 18 ¹⁵Ib 51 13, Vā 29 13 ¹⁶Ib 104 77, 108 79 ¹⁷Ib 58 88 84 22 ¹⁸Br II 12 14, Va 98 117, V₁ III 14 18 V 3 18, 7 7ff, 18 33

Yamunā (11)—(personified) sister of Yama Once Balarāma invited her for watersports, and got enraged at her delay Hence he dragged her by means of his plough through Brndāvan This changed her course, then she prayed for mercy which was granted She presented Rāma with clothes and jewels Even now the change in the course is noticeable

Bhā X. 3 50 Ib ch 65 (whole), V₁ V 25 8-11, VI 8 31

Yamau—twins—Nakula and Sahadeva

Bhā I 10 9, V₁ V 35 28 38 91

Yayāti—the middle son of Nahusa and Virajā, the mind-born daughter of Aṇyapās married Śarmisthā, daughter of Vṛsaparvan,¹ and had three sons by her, pleased with him Indra gave him a golden chariot yoked with swift horses and which became the ratha of the Paurava kings² Became king after his father desire for more territory, placed his

younger brothers in charge of the four quarters of the kingdom, nature of his good rule described, in the course of a hunting expedition, he heard the cry of a girl coming out of a well and going near it found a girl inside standing helpless and naked, he gave her his upper cloth to wear and lifted her up. She was Devayāni, the daughter of Śukra and she became his wife and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Śukra in offering his daughter to the king asked him not to share his bed with Śarmisthā. In a weak moment, *forgetting his promise*, he yielded to the entreaties of Śarmisthā and on this Devayāni departed to Śukra's place. Yayāti followed her and was cursed by Śukra to become old, but Sukra said that he could take the youth of somebody by exchanging it for his old age. He enquired of all his sons and all except Pūru refused to comply with his request. With Pūru's youth he enjoyed for long the company of Devayāni, narrated to her an old story of an ewe found in a well, loving a ram, who was not faithful at first but who spent ultimately a long time of enjoyment with her. He compared himself to that ram and said that he should thereafter bestow his thought on Hari. So he returned his youth to Pūru and led a life of penance at Bhrgutunga after anointing Pūru on the throne and appointing his other sons in different parts of the kingdom, discourses of, to Pūru on gentleness and friendliness to all, was devoted to Hari. Parikṣit compared to Yayāti for his *dharma*³. Cursed that Yadu and his line be debarred from succeeding to the throne, though five dynasties of his sons are distinguished like the sun's rays⁴. Tenth in generation from Prajāpati⁵. Went to heaven but Indra sent him back, one version is that he stands in the *antariksa* and the other is that he went back to heaven, met Indra and narrated Pūru's coronation. Indra told him of the completion of his righteousness and hence birth on the earth⁶. Falling down, met Aṣṭaka and the other grandsons, who cleared him of his doubts regarding the course of fate and man's helplessness, the fruits of karma, the worlds enjoyed by him, the

bhauma narakā, the means to get samjñā, and the duties of four āsramas and munis ⁷ These with Pratardana, Vasuman and Śibi offered a part of their punyam to make Yayāti enjoy heaven Śibi leading Yayāti to heaven in a golden chariot as a result of their good deeds and truthfulness ⁸

¹Bha VI 6 32, Br III 10 95, 68 12-4, M 15 23 Va 1 143 73 46 ²Ib 93 16-20 ³Bha IX. ch 18 (whole), 19 1-25 XII 3 10, X 60 41, I 12 24, Br III 68 14-105, M 24 50, 66 27 14-22, chh 30-35, 34 4-7, 36 6-13 Va 93 13 16 and 20-76 ⁴Bha X 45 13, 74 36, Br III 71 202, 74 275, Va 93 76 102 ⁵M 25 4 ⁶Ib 35 4-5, chh. 36-37 ⁷Ib chh 38-40 ⁸Ib 42 13-28, 273 80

Yayāti (II)—a Yāma deva

Br II 13 92

Yayāticarita—Saunaka's narration to Śatānika

M Chh 25-43

Yayu—a horse of the moon's chariot

Va 52 53

Yaralava—the hairs of the Veda

Va 104 73

Yata (I)—the food of Naumiseyas, havis of, in a śrāddha

Br I. 1 159, II 7 144, 32 13, III 14 11, 19 3, V. I 6 21, 24, II 15 30 Vi III 16 6, IV 10 24

Yata (II)—a measurement, eight times the yūkā (s v)

M. 258 18

Yatatirtham—on the Narmadā, no rebirth after a bath there

M. 191 88-89

Yatana—an asura who, induced by Nārada besieged Mathurā with three crores of mlecchas, saw Kṛṣṇa and ran

towards him when he fled to a cave Yavana followed him and in the cave saw somebody sleeping, thought it was Kṛṣṇa and kicked him, when he woke up and burnt the asura to ashes by his energy The sleeping person was Mucukunda (s v) ¹ Thus he was vanquished by Kṛṣṇa ²

¹Bha X 50 44, 51 1-23 42 ²Ib II 7 34, X 37 16,
Br III 73 102, Va 98 102

Yavanas—a tribe on the west of India, a northern kingdom west of Bhāratavarṣa noted for horses,¹ attacked Bāhu and was defeated by Sagara, escaped with their moustaches (heads V₁ P) shaved and lived in hills and caves, vanquished by Bharata, unsympathetic false and unrighteous, no right for *abhiseka*, eight kings ruled for eighty years (Vā P.) (eighty seven M P),² after the Śakas,³ purified of sin by devotion to Hari,⁴ originated from Turvasu a son of Yayāti ⁵

¹Br II 16 12 and 47, 18 44, 31 83, IV 16 17, 29 131
M 114 11 41, 121 43, 144 57, Va 88 122, 45 82 116, 47 42,
58 82, 98 107, V₁ II 3 8 ²Bhā IX 8 5, 20 30, Br III 48
23-6, 44-9, 63 120-134 ³Bhā XII 1 30, Br III 74 172-5, 200,
M 273 19-20, 25, Vā 99 268, 360, 362, 388, V₁ IV 3 42, 47-8
⁴Bhā II 4 18, IV 27 27, 28 4-5 V₁ IV 24 53 ⁵M 34 30,
50 76

Yavaneśa—had no son, and hence appointed Gārgya to bless him with one, this son was Kālayavana

V₁ V 23 4-5

Yavasa (I)—(Yaśasya) one of the seven divisions of Plakṣadvīpa

Bhā V 20 3

Yavasa (II)—a son of Sāvarni Manu.

M 9 33

Yavika—a son of Manubhadra.

Va 69 154

Yavista—a Sukra deva

Va 31 8

Yavīnara (I)—the son of Dvimūḍha, and father of Kṛtimān

Bha IX 21. 27, Va 99 184.

Yavīnara (II)—a son of Bharmyāśva (Haryaśva-V: P)

Bha IX. 21. 32, V: IV 19 59

Yavīnara (III)—a son of Ajaṃūḍha and Dhūminī

M. 49 70

Yavīnara (IV)—the son of Dvijāmūḍha and father of Dhṛtimān

V: IV 19 48-9

Yavīyasa—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 53, Va. 61 46

Yavīyan—a Pārāvata god

Br II. 36 14

Yaśa (I)—a son of Kīrti

Br II 9 62, Va. 10 37

Yaśa (II)—a Vaikuntha god

Br II 36 57, Va. 62 9

Yaśa (III)—one of the twenty Sutapa ganas

Va. 100 15, Br IV 1 15

Yaśaskarī—the goddess enshrined at Kārtukeya

M. 13 45

Yasasviṇa—a Prataṛdana god

Br II 36 31

Yasasvinī—a Durgā and Viṣvarūpinī who got sūla from Śiva, cakṛa from Viṣṇu, sankha from Varuṇa, śakti from Agni, bow and arrow from Maruṭ, Vajra from Indra, caśaka from Kubera, danda and pāśa from Yama, kuntika from Brahmā, khadga and keta from Mrtyu, jewels from Viśva-karman.

Br IV. 29 80-8, 44 90

Yaśodā (1)—the wife of Nanda (gopa),¹ gave birth to a female child who was Yogamayā incarnate Without her knowledge, Vasudeva placed Kṛṣṇa born on the same day in her bed and removed the girl to his residence This was known to Nārada² Regarded Kṛṣṇa as her own child, performed *raksā* to Kṛṣṇa after his killing Pūtānā, her concern at Kṛṣṇa's kicking the cart (Sakatāsura) upside down, and śānti arranged, distressed at Kṛṣṇa being carried away by the whirlwind (Trnāvarta), glad to see him alive, her concern at Kṛṣṇa's eating mud, and wonder when he revealed his true form and the whole universe in his mouth, binding of Kṛṣṇa with a rope for breaking the pot and stealing butter, took home Kṛṣṇa playing on the river-bank, intense love to Kṛṣṇa, joy at his escape from Kāliya, surprise at Kṛṣṇa holding Govardhana, recalled his exploits at Uddhava's visit, and gave him a hearty welcome³ Went to Syamanta-pañcaka and was embraced with affection by Rohiṇi and Devakī,⁴ represents the Mother Earth,⁵ remedy of, against bāladoṣa,⁶ prayer of, to Śakaṭa,⁷ rope round the belly of Kṛṣṇa for mischief⁸

¹Bhā I 8 31, X 2 9, M 47 7, V₁ IV 15 31 ²Bhā X 3 47-53, 36 17, Va 96 206 9 ³Bhā X 6 19-29, Chh 7-9 (whole); 11 14-20, 15 44, 17 15, 25 30, 46 28-9 ⁴Ib X 82 36-9 ⁵Br III 71 212-3, 236 and 239 ⁶V₁ V 1 77, 2, 3, 3 20 ⁷Ib V. 5 12 ⁸Ib V 6 7, 14, 7 20

Yaśodā (II)—the mind-born daughter of Upahūta Pitrs; wife of Viśvamahat; mother of Khatvānga.

Br. III. 10. 90; Vā 73. 40-41.

Yaśodā (III)—a mind-born daughter of the Havismanta-pitrs, wife of Amśumān, daughter-in-law of Pañcajana, mother of Dilīpa, and grandmother of Bhagīratha.

M. 15. 18-19.

Yaśodānandana—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 33. 20.

Yaśodāvatsala—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36 22

Yaśodevī—a queen of Brhanmanas and mother of Jayadratha.

M. 48 105; Vā. 99. 115.

Yaśodharā (i) (I)—the wife Kanakapītha.

Br. II 11. 35.

Yaśodharā (II)—a daughter of Virocana and wife of Tvastā.

Br. III. 187.

Yaśodharā (III)—a daughter of Devaka and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva.

M 44 73

Yaśodhārī—mother of Kāmadeva.

Vā. 28. 30.

Yaśonandī—a brother of Śīśunandī, ruled from Kīlī-kilā

Bha XII 1 32 3

Yaśomedhā—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 59

Yasovati—the sabhā of Isāna in the eighth slope of Meru, bright with lustrous gold

Va 34 91

Yasti—staves and cudgels, used by the barbarians against the enemies,¹ used by the Ābhīras against Arjuna²

¹ V₁ V 38 17 ² Ib V 38 52

Yastikṛt—a son of Arkāgni

Br II 12 43

Yaska—an Ārseya pravara (Bhārgava)

M 195 36

Yaskas—a Bhārgava branch

Br III 1 100

Yāksīkā—the name of a *mūrchanā*

Va 86 59_

Yājñavalkya (1)—a pupil of Bāskala(1), taught the Trayī, to Śātānika¹ was given the fourth śākhā of the Rg Veda by his master²

¹ Bh₁ XII 6 55 IX. 22 38 V₁ III 4 18 IV 21 4 ² V₁
60 26

Yājñavalkya (II)—a pupil of Vaiśampāyana and son of Devarāta (Brahmarāta V: P) quarrelled with his guru and vomited the *Yajus* (s v) he learnt, propitiated the Sun god to get *Chandas* unknown to his guru. Pleased with him the Sun god instructed him in *Vājasenyastas* (*Yajus ayātayāma*, V: P), in the form of a horse,¹ a *Srutarsi*, one of the *madhyamādhvaryus*, in charge of a *sākhā* in the *R̥g Veda*, recipient of Janaka's present in a contest for great learning,² an *Ekārseya*³

¹ Bhā XII 6 62 74, Br II 35 9-30, V: III Ch 5 whole
Vā 61 17-19, 21 ² Br II 32 3 and 16, 34 27, 45-68 ³ M 198 4, 200 6

Yājñavalkya (III)—(Kauśalya) learnt yoga from Hiraṇyanābha, *siddha*, disciple of Pausyañji

Bhā IX 12 4, VI 15 13, Br III 63 208, V: IV 4 107

Yājñavalkya (IV)—a sage who came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka

Bhā X 84 5

Yājñavalkya (V)—as a contemporary of Kalki,¹ will precede Kalki²

¹ Br III 73 105 ² M 47 249, 192 10

Yājñavalkya (VI)—a son of Brahmanābha, who won the prize for learning in Janaka's (s v) hall of sacrifice

Vā 60 41

Yājñavalkya (VII)—disqualified;¹ learnt the yoga of Vasistha;² purohita of Kalki³

¹ Vā 61 1, 6 ² Ib 88 208 ³ Ib 93 104

Yājñavalkyam—the portion of the Samhita composed by Yājñavalkya

Br II 35 77, Va 61 68

Yājñavalkyas—belong to Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 70, Vā 91 98

Yātanā—a daughter of Bhaya and Mrtyu

Bhā IV 8 4

Yātudhāna—the father of Jantudhāna, had ten sons,[✓] all Rāksasas, and followers of the Śun god

Br III 7 86-90, 8 61, Va 69 128, 75 45

Yātudhānas—evil spirits hurting children,¹ rushed to devour Manu engaged in meditation,² put to flight by Kṛṣṇa,³ freed from by association with the wise,⁴ one of the three Rāksasa clans moving about in the day time and ruining the śrāddha⁵

¹Bhā II 10 39, VI 8 25, X 6 27, Vā 47 16, 52 5, 66 118 ²Bhā VIII 1 17 ³Ib X. 63 10 ⁴Ib XI 12 3 ⁵Br III 3 97, 8 61, 11 81

Yātrākālavidhānam—If a king finds his enemy troubled by his neighbour or in other ways, if he feels strong in his hereditary army, if his neighbour is an ally, he can undertake the march in the month of Citra, Mārgaśīrṣa and when the planets are in his favour, he must engage after consulting the place and time, if rainy season there must be much of infantry and elephants, if spring or winter, chariots and horse, if summer camels or mules, and in other seasons, the fourfold army, the way must be such that yavasa (food) and fuel are available all along, after consultation with ministers and at an auspicious hour he must start, much importance is attached to the śakunam (good omens) and

dreams,¹ methods of counteracting them;² details of the auspicious things to look at and hear³

¹M Ch. 240 ²Ib Ch 241 ³Ib Ch 243

Yādava—a name of Kṛṣṇa

Va 96 40, Br III 71 41

Yādavas (I)—descendants of Yadu also called Mādhas and Vṛṣṇis, a tribe who had Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma as their lords,¹ the maternal uncle line of Sagara with capital at Mathurā, Kakudmīn was their king for some time;² inhabitants of Dvāravatī, three crores strong, formerly Asuras who were killed in the Devasura wars, and were born as men, of them 600,000 were warriors, eleven *kulas* or clans distinguished among them, all Vaiṣṇavas³

¹Bhā IX 23 30, X 67 25, XI 30 11, Br III 71 216
M 271 2 ²Br III 49 6, 61 22 ³Va 86 27, 96 215 and 252-5

Yādavas (II)—the family of Yadu,¹ unlimited in numbers, had 38 millions of teachers of army;² consisted of 101 families over whom Viṣṇu was ruler and teacher;³ consisted of Kukuras, Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas,⁴ to deprive them of all their possessions was the plan of Kamsa,⁵ on Kṛṣṇa's advice and in fulfilment of the curse of sages to die of the iron club born to Sāmba, left Dvārakā for Prabhāsa, having drunk they attacked one another and finally took hold of rushes grown out of the iron pieces of musala and killed themselves⁶

¹V₁ IV 11 30 ²Ib IV 15 45-6 ³Ib IV 15 48 9 ⁴Ib V 35 16, 37 39 ⁵Ib V 15 20 ⁶Ib V 37 38-47

Yādavanandana—is Kṛṣṇa, also Yādavendra

Br III 71. 200, 36 48, Va 96 196

Yādavānvaya—of the family of the Yādava tribe, Yādavas from Yadu, son of Yayāti,¹ begged excuse from Vāsudeva for suspecting him from killing Prasena,² 101 families are distinguished of whom Viṣṇu is the Lord, originally Asuras killed in the Devāsura war, became incarnate as Yādavas³

¹M 4 17 ²Ib 34 30, 45 18 ³Ib 47 6, 25 9

Yādava samāja—(Yadukula samājam), the popular assembly of the Yādavas to whom Kṛṣṇa explained his adventure and recovery of the jewel Syamantaka

V₁ IV 13 61-2, 137, 146

Yādavī—the wife of Bāhu and mother of Sagara (s v)

Br III 63 130, Va 88 131

Yādivarnā—a Śakti.

Br IV 37 6

Yādrk—one of the names in the fourth Marut gana

Va 67 127

Yana—a Sādhya god

Va. 66 15

Yāmas—the twelve devas born of Yajña and Dakṣinā and waited on Hariyajña,¹ they are Yadu, Yayāti, Vivadha, Srāsata, Matī, Vibhāsa, Kratu Prayāti, Viśruta, Dyuti, Vāyavya and Samyama,² born in the epoch of Svāyam-bhuva Manu³

¹Bhā 1 3 12 VIII 1 18 ²Br II 9 45 13 80 90 Va
10 20, 31 3 6-7 ³M 9 3 51 40 VI 1 7 21 12 12

Yāmadutas—belong to Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 72, Vā 91 100

Yāmadevas—residents of Maharloka, by turns go to Janaloka, born of Prajāpati

Br IV 2 51-55

Yāmūnī—one of the wives of Tārksya and mother of locusts (salabhas),¹ a Śakti²

¹Bha VI 6 21 ²Br IV 44 75

Yamī—one of the ten wives of Dharma and mother of Nāgavithi

M 5 15, Va 66 2

Yāmunas—a tribe

Bha I 10 34

Yāmuna—on its north bank was situated Pratisthāna

Va 91 50

Yāmuni—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārseya

M 199 13

Yāmyam (yā)—is Bharanī

Br II 21 77, Va 66 48

Yamyas—a group of nādis emitting dew from the sun

Br II 24 28

Yāyas—a class of deities

Br IV 39 57

Yukta (I)—a deva

Br II 13 94, Va 31 8

Yukta (II)—a son of Raivata Manu

M 9 21

Yukta (III)—a sage of the XIV epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 44

Yuga—the intervening time between one yuga-sandhyapūrva and sandhyāmsa, four in number, Krta, Treta, Dvāpara and Kali. The extent is of 12,000 years of celestial measure, the duration of the yugas includes sandhya, 12,000 divine years, 1,000 caturyugas make a day of Brahmā¹. A yugam of five years, commencing with Śravana and ending with Dhanisthā nakshatra—the five years are respectively Agni, Sūrya, Soma, Vāyu and Rudra, consists of Samvatsara, Parivatsara, Idvatsara, Anuvatsara and Vatsara, revolves like the wheel owing to the movement of the Sun². Social conditions in,³ of Saptarśis⁴.

¹Bha II 8 17, III 11 18, XII Ch 4 (whole), Va 7 22, 23 83, 24 1, 31 21, V₁ I 3 11-15. ²Br II 13 115, 147 21 131, 24 57 and 144, 28 22, Vā 31 28 49, 32 57 65, 50 182, 53 116, 56 21, V₁ II 8 72. ³M Ch 165. ⁴Va 99 419.

Yugadatta—a son of Brahmadatta

M 49 58

Yugandhara (I)—a son of Kuni, with him the Saineya line

Bha IX 24 14, V₁ IV 14 3-4

Yugandhara (II)—son of Bhūti—also Bhautya

Br III 71 101, Va 96 100

Yugandhara (III)—a son of Dyumnī and Śainya

M. 45 24

Yugapat—a Mauneya

Vā 69 2

Yugam—a measurement equal to four hastas or dhanus, equal to a dhanurdanda

Br II 7 100, Va 8 106, 101 125

Yugānta—description of terrible state of, towards the end of a yuga

M 144 65-87

Yujājit—(Yudhājit Br P and M P) son of Mādri and Vrsni and father of Śini

Bhā IX 24 12, Br III 71 19 M 45 2

Yuddhatustī—(Yuddhamustī, M P) a son of Ugrasena

Va 96 132, Br III 71 133, V₁ IV 14 20, M 44 75

Yudhājit (I)—a Mantrakṛt

Br II 32 105, Va 1 146

Yudhājit (II)—a son of Mādri and Vrsni

Br III 71 19, M 45 2 Va 96 18, V₁ IV 13 8

Yudhājita—a son of Anamitra

M 45 25

Yudhāmanyu—a partisan of Jarāsandha stationed by him at the western gate of Mathurā during its siege, and on the southern gate of Gomanta during its siege, went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse

Bhā X 50 11[5] 52 11[9], 82 26

Yudhisthira—a son of Kuntī and Pāṇḍu born of Dharma, and father of Prativindhya and Sudhanu. Devaka was another son by Pauravī; descendants of Ajamidha,¹ was defeated in a game of dice and was banished to the forest with his brothers and their wife. Was met and consoled by Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā. Kṛṣṇa's respects to: heard from Nārada that Kṛṣṇa was the Supreme Hari and was much pleased. Enquired of Him when he met him at the city of the Pāṇcālas. He and his four brothers were met by Kṛta-varman.² His desire to perform the Rājāsūya; joy at Kṛṣṇa's visit: provided suitable lodgings for Kṛṣṇa and his family. Addressing of the assembly on his desire to perform the Rājāsūya, Kṛṣṇa asked him to get ready by defeating all the kings and bringing thus all the earth under his control: sent out his brothers in the four directions who defeated kings and brought much wealth. Was glad of Jarāsandha's death at the hands of his brothers: Sent for Purohitas for the sacrifice and invited all his kith and kin. The *yajña* comparable to that of Varuna; attended by all gods. For doing honour to the *Sadasyas* there was some doubt about the first place, and Sahadeva's suggestion of Kṛṣṇa's name was accepted by all except Śiśupāla who insulted him in the public assembly. Kṛṣṇa's silence. The Pāṇḍavas with the Matsyas and others unsheathed their swords, and Kṛṣṇa sent his *cakra* which cut off his head. After *avabhṛta*, Yudhisthira shone like Indra. All took leave of him in joy except Duryodhana, who became jealous of the success of the Rājāsūya and of Draupadī, and of Kṛṣṇa. Heard of Duryodhana's fall in the *sabhā* and sent Kṛṣṇa with dress and ornaments to him, which he rejected.³ On the occasion of the Rājāsūya, asked Nārada how Caidya, Śiśupāla and Dantavakra, haters of Hari became merged with him after their death, as also about *Sanātana dharma*;⁴ was met by Upaplavya, by Kṛṣṇa and the other Yadus;⁵ went to Kuruksetra for war. On his side were Virāṭa, Drupada, Śikhandī, Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna, Sūtyaki, Kekayas, Saibya and others. Killed Śālva in the field. Welcomed Balarāma after

the war, and left for Hāstinapura and was anointed king
 rule of righteousness⁵ Felt aggrieved over the slaughter of
 his kith and kin agreed with Draupadī regarding the release
 of Aśvatthāma, went with his brothers to see Bhīma in his
 death-bed, like Kubera with the Yaksas Requested Bhīma
 to give him the truth of *moksa dharma* Did the funeral rites
 to him, and after returning to the capital, ruled righteously
 with the approval of Dhṛtarāstra and Kṛṣṇa three *aśva-*
medhas were performed by him at the suggestion of Kṛṣṇa
 Missed seeing Dhṛtarāstra and Gāndhārī, and learnt of their
 life in the Himālayas The rule was characterised by plenty
 of rains and crops and by absence of diseases and difficul-
 ties,⁶ learnt the *Angāravrata* from the sage, Pippalāda,⁷ went
 to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse and there met
 Kṛṣṇa and other friends, was taken leave of by the sages
 left it for his capital⁸ Felt the advent of Kālī everywhere
 Installed his grandson Parikṣit on the throne and Vajra at
 Mathurā Prepared to go to *svarga* Clad in bark, fasting,
 and silent, he went towards north with a view to attaining
 heaven was followed by his brothers Attained Hari through
 friendship⁹

¹ Bha IX 22 27 30, I 15 13, Br III 71 154 and 259, M
 46 9, 50 49, 103 2, 189 1, Va 96 153, 99 244, 112 44, V₁ IV
 14 35 ² Bhā X 64 4-10, 58 4 and 11, VII 15 79 X 52 [56(v)
 5-8], 57 10[4] ³ Ib X 70 41, 71 23 6 and 44, 72 1 14, 73 35,
 Chh. 74 and 75 (whole), 76 2[3], 77 7 ⁴ Ib VII 1 12 20 and 30,
 11 1 ⁵ Ib X 78[95(v)2 5], Ch 78 whole, 79 24, 80[5-6] [16]
⁶ Ib I 7 49, 8 47, Ch 9 whole, 12 4-6 34, 13 30 57, XI 19
 11 12, III 3 18, M 112 3 ⁷ Ib 72 1 ⁸ Bha X 82 27, 83 1-4,
 84 27, 69[3] ⁹ Ib I 15 32-48, VII 1 30, V₁ IV 20 40, 24
 110-1, V 12 24, 35 28

Yuyutsu—survived the Kuruksetra war grieved at
 Kṛṣṇa's departure from Hāstinapura received Vīdura in joy

Bhā I 10 9, 13 3, X 80 [4]

Yuyudha—a son of Vasvananta, and father of Subhā-
 ṣana

Bha IX 13 25

Yuyudhāna—(see Sātyakī) the grandson of Śini, and son of Satyaka, and father of Jaya¹ Learnt the *dhanurveda* from Arjuna Approved of Draupadī's suggestion to release Aśvatthaman accompanied Kṛṣṇa to Hāstinapura,² took active part in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira was sent to Dvārakā for defence;³ went with the sacrificial horse of Kṛṣṇa⁴

¹Bhā IX 24 14, Br II 71 101, M 45 23, Vā 96 100, V₁ IV 14 2 ²Bhā I 7 50, III 1 31, X 58 1, 63 3 ³Ib X 75 6, 76 7[5] ⁴Ib X 89 22[2]

Yuvatyas—one of the 14 ganas of apsaras born of the sun's rays

Br III 7 19

Yuvana—a god of the Lekha group

Br II 36 76

Yuvanāśva (I)—a son of Candrar, (Indu) and father of Śrāva

Bhā IX 6 20-21, M 12 29

Yuvanāśva (II)—a righteous king and a son of (Pra) Senājit Issueless though he had a hundred wives of whom Gaurī was one, went to the forest, where he got up the Aindra Iṣṭi, a sacrifice in honour of Indra One night he felt thirsty and drank the consecrated water from the sacrificial pot In due time a son was born splitting open the right side of his stomach He lived for some time and went to Heaven This son was the great Māndhātā (s v)

Bhā IX. 6 25-32, 7 1, Br III 63 66, Vā 88 65, V₁ IV 2 48-63

Yuvanāśva (III)—An Angirasa and Mantrakṛt By his curse half the Ganges came out

Br II 32 103, III 66 29, Vā 59 99

Yuvanāśva (iv)—a son of Andhra

Br III 63 27, Va 88 26

Yuvanāśva (v)—the son of Ambarisa, wife Narmadā, and son Sambhūta (*Harita-Vā P* and *V₁ P*)

Br III 63 73, Va 88 73, V₁ IV 3 23

Yuvanāśva (vi)—during his *yajña*, there were differences as to the division of *Pasu* Brahmā interfered and appeased while Sakti got angry

Br IV 6 59

Yuvanāśva (vii)—a son of Ranāśva and father of Mandhātā, a Mantrakṛt

M 12 34, 145 102

Yuvanāśva (viii)—a son of Sūli of the 24th dvāpara

Va 23 207

Yuvarāja—the Crown Prince,¹ his initiation against a King an instance of *antahkopa*,² the residence of, to consist of five wings as that of the Kings³

¹Va 96 219 ²M 223 8 ³Ib 254 17

Yusitāśva—the son of Śankhana and father of Viśva-saha

V₁ IV 4 106

Yūkā—a measurement, eight times the *likhyā* (*sv*), (*liksā*)

Br IV 2 121, M 208 18, Va 101 121

Yūthapās—*Dhūmra Parāśaras*

M. 201 38

Yūpa—a sacrificial post,¹ circumambulation of the, leads to the fruit of Vājapeya,² in the Gaura hill on the banks of the Ganges where Indra made many sacrifices,³ near Brahmaturtha where Brahmā performed sacrifice and planted a Yūpa⁴

¹ Vā 30 148, 94 17, 97 28, 106 43 ² Ib 111 31-2 ³ Br II 18.28 ⁴ Va. 111 31

Yoga (i)—practices of ¹ eight-fold its characteristics ² Bhaktiyoga ³ born of Kriya, Kriyāyoga ⁴ the course of followed by Nārada and others in their worship of Nārāyana ⁵ System of ⁶ Also three-fold *jñāna*, *bhakti* and *karma* of this *bhakti* is important ⁷ Spoiled by bad association, especially association of women,⁸ is an *aśvarya*, and possible through *kriya* and *gurupriya* of 24 truths *Trayī* is its limb,⁹ other limbs, *yama*, *niyama*,¹⁰ *yajña*, *dāna*, *vedābhyāsa*, and *Dhārana*, philosophy of,¹¹ the strength of the Pitrs, out of which soma grows, from *jñāna*,¹² methods of control of the senses and the mind by fasting, a means to fructify austerities, then knowledge sprouts,¹³ praise of,¹⁴ of Nakshatra and *Rsi*,¹⁵ as a result of *svādhyāya* or study and vice-versa,¹⁶ explanation of the nature of yoga by Kesidhvaja to Khāndikya ¹⁷

¹ Bha I 2 28, II 1 6, 2 23, M 1 12 ² Bhā III Ch 28
³ Ib III Ch 29 ⁴ Ib IV 1 51, Vā 71 64 ⁵ Bhā V 14 45, 19 10, VII 3 9 11 3 ⁶ Ib IX 12 4, X 8 45, Ch 29 (whole), XI 14 20 ⁷ Ib XI 20 6 8 ⁸ Ib XI 26 3 and 24 ⁹ Br II 34 65, III 3 89, 9 62 and 66, 10 4 and 115, 19 29 and 62, IV 3 55
¹⁰ M 13 5, 183 44 and 50, 193 38, 247 9, 248 17 ¹¹ Ib 2 16, Vā 66 110 ¹² Ib 71 66, 101 75, 211, 350 ¹³ Ib 77, 124 35
¹⁴ Br I 6 40, Vā 18 5-6 ¹⁵ Ib 99 422 ¹⁶ V₁ VI 6 2 ¹⁷ Ib VI 7 26-92

Yoga (ii)—a name of Śiva

Va 97 175

Yogatantra—authorship attributed to Visvaksena.

Bhā IX. 21 26

Yogadharma—the first of all *dharma*s,¹ hidden by Kaśyapa in a cave and discovered and published by Sanat-kumāra for the benefit of humanity;² not to be discussed with Yogins, but implicit obedience to it leads to heaven, and non-conformity would lead to hell³

¹ Va 83 60 ² Ib 83 83-4 ³ Ib 83 91-94, 104 14

Yoganidrā—of Viṣṇu on the waters His primordial form,¹ his sleep at Prayāgā,² left it for churning the ocean³

¹ Bhā I 3 2-5 ² M. 22 9 ³ Ib 150 212, 249 45.

Yogapravṛtti—the signs in the body of, when the Yogi feels himself and the earth full of *tejas*, then *siddhi* is attained,¹ *Kriyāyoga*²

¹ Va 11 62 63 ² Ib 71 64

Yogamāyā—Ordered by Hari to transfer the *dhāma* of His in the womb of Devakī to that of Rohini, she was to take birth as the daughter of Yasodā and Nanda, at the same time he became Kṛṣṇa She would be worshipped by all as Durgā, Bhadrakālī, Ambikā She did as was commanded Born of Yaśodā taken to prison by Vasudeva leaving Devakī's babe at Yasodā's bed Dashed against a rock by Kamsa, she predicted that soon a baby born already would kill him (See Viṣnumāyā)

Bhā X 2 6-15, 3 45[1] 53, 4 7-13, 29

Yogaśāstras—works on Yoga

Br IV 37 27

Yogasiddhā—the sister of Brhaspati and wife of Prabhāsa, the eighth of the Vasus, son, Viśvakarma, author of the *Sulpaśāstra*

Va 84 15-16

Yogasūnu—a son of Brahmadata

Va 99 180

Yoga—a Śakti

Br IV 32 17

Yogāgnī—by his quality of lordship, God assumes this shape in the world

Va 101 217

Yogācārya—Lord Nārāyana

M 171 3

Yogātma—the *avatar* of the Lord in the 28th dvāpara with a bachelor's body, entered the Meru cave with Brahmā and Viṣṇu and took the name of Nakulī

Va 23 219-21

Yogi—(Siddha) he who has practised brahmacarya, ahimsa, satya, non-stealing, and a parigraha and cultivated a sense of detachment,¹ is superior to all for he performs *tapas* for a hundred years standing on one foot and living on air,² *dharmaśāsanam* of ahimsaka, walking on good roads drinking clean and filtered water and speaking truthful words, after serving his guru for a year goes about begging alms,³ gets the *dharana* and tries to avoid the *upasargas*, must understand the seven *sūkṣmas*, *mahisūkṣma*, *āpa*, *tejas*, *īḍyū*, *vyoma*, *manas* and *buddhi sūkṣma*, and the condition of these before these elements attain the *sthūlabhāva*, all of them inter-dependent,⁴ always intent on *Prānāyama* becomes one with the great being,⁵ the best to be fed on the occasion of the Śrāddha, superior to the feeding of a thousand householders, a hundred *vānaprasthas* and a thousand *Brahmacārins* ⁶

¹ Va 76 28 V₁ VI 7 36 ² Va 71 73 ³ Ib 16 8 17 ⁴ Ib 12 9 17 ⁵ Ib 10 94 ⁶ M 13 5 16 10, Va 71 67, V₁ III 15 2 and 24

Yoginī (I)—a Varna śakti: an attendant on Śiva.

Br. IV. 44. 59 and 105; III. 41. 30.

Yoginī (II)—the goddess who stands in Kanakhala-tīrtha and dances with Śiva.

M. 193. 70.

Yogeśvara—a manifestation of Hari in the epoch of XIII Manu: a friend of Indra Divaspati.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 32.

Yogeśvarī—image of, with hanging tongue, knotted hair on the top of the head and a garland of skulls and bones, etc.

M. 261. 33-6.

Yogotpatti—the mind-born daughter of Kāvya Pitrs.

Br. III. 10. 86.

Yojana—8000 *Dhanus* make one *yojana*.

Br. II. 7. 101; IV. 2. 126; Vā. 8. 107; 51. 37; 101. 113 and 126

Yodhanipuram—a place sacred to Vāsudeva; bath in the tīrtha here rids one of his Brahmahatti dosa.

M. 191. 100.

Yodhayānas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 5.

Yoni (I)—same as Dhūtapāpā: a river in Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 71.

Yoni (II)—the sacrificial fire-place, a *vitasti* in measurement and in appearance like the lips of an elephant.

M. 265. 34.

Yonī (III)—from Prakṛti

Vā 101 228

Yonitoyā—a sacred river of Śālmādvīpa

V₁ II 4 28

Yonimudrā—the symbol pertaining to Devī, description of

Br IV 42 18, 44 11

Yositsanga—contact with women, condemned

Bhā III 31 34-42

Yaudheya—a son of Yudhiṣṭhira by Devakī

M 50 56

Yaudheyā—the capital of Nrga (Mrga-Vā P)

Br. III 74 21, Vā 99 21

Yaudheyī—a queen of Yudhiṣṭhira and mother of Devaka

V₁ IV 20 44

Yauvanāśva (I)—a son of Ambarīsa, and father of Hārīta,¹ killed in a battle lasting for 14 months and more Aruddha and Ripu²

¹ Bhā IX 7 1 ² Br III 74 8, Vā 99 8

Yauvanāśva (II)—a grandson of Kāveri

Vā. 91 53

Ra

Rakta—the thirtieth Kalpa, Brahmā got a son red in colour, dress and eyes, finding him to be Mahādeva, Brahmā bowed to him and contemplated upon Vāmadeva, Sarva appeared to him and made *attahasa* when were born four sons beginning with Viraja

Vā. 22 21-30

Raktakampanā—a mind-born mother

M. 179 26

Raktakarnā (ī)—a Brahmarāksasī

Va 69 134 Br III 7 99

Raktabīja—an Asura killed by Durgā

Br IV 29 76

Raktayoginīvallabha—one of the six charioteers of Lalitā

Br IV 20 92

Raktā—a mind-born mother

M 179 12

Raktaksa—an attendant on Śiva

Br III 41 26

Raksa (r)—a son of Vasistha and Ūrjā

Br II 11 41

Raksa (II)—the son of Khaśa A fearful figure of three heads, three hands and three feet roamed in the night in search of prey of men and animals

Br III 7 61-77

Raksa (III)—meaning Pālana or protection from Rāksasas

Vā 69 101

Raksa (IV)—resides in the sun's chariot during the month of Śuci¹, Phālguna²

¹ V₁ II 10 7 ² Ib II 10 18

Raksas—(also Rāksasas) evil spirits

Bhā X 6 27

Raksasas—born of Viśvā and Kaśyapa,¹ worship Barhisad manes²

¹ M 5 1, 6 29, 46 ² Ib 15 4

Raksā (I)—the sister of R̥ksa, wife of Prajāpati and mother of Jāmbavan

Br III 7 299-300

Raksā (II)—the use of amulets to protect children and others from evils

V₁ V 5 13

Raksātmikā—a Śakti

Br IV 44 86

Raksāvadhārinī—a Varnaśakti

Br IV 44 61

Raksoganabhojana—one of 28 hells for the sin of Purusamedha

Bha V 26 7 and 31

Raksoghnamantrapathanam—cited on the sraddha day to keep off the Rāksasas

Vi III 15 31

Raksoghnam suktam—to be uttered in founding a new temple,¹ to be uttered in palace building,² of the Sāmavedins recited in tank ritual³

¹M. 265 25 ²Ib 268 34 ³Ib 58 37

Raksoha—a son of Arkāgni

Br II. 12 43 Va 29 40

Raghu (I)—a son of Dirghabahu, and a man of everlasting glory His son was Aja Lust after more territory knew the power of Visnu's yogamāyā

Bha IX 10 1 XII 3 9 II 7 44 Br III 63 183 Va 88 183
Vi. IV 4 84-5

Raghu (II)—a son of Nighna

M. 12 47

Raghunandana—an epithet of Visnu

M. 54 18

Rangam—the wrestling place where separate seats were arranged for judges nobles women cowherds etc Women of the palace and the city attended such matches these women recalled Kṛṣṇa's former exploits

Vi V 20 23-29 43 45-7

Rangopajivaka—professional actors

Va 101 164

Racana—a Daitya lady and queen of Tvaṣṭa

Bha VI 6 44

Raja (I)—son of Viraja and father of Ketuman (Śatajit, V₁ P)

Br II 14 70, III 8 19, V₁ II 1 40

Raja (II)—son of Dhara

Br III 3 22

Raja (III)—is Rājasīvrtti Leads to duhkha and Trṣa

Br IV 3 32-41

Raja (IV)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha and Ūrjā, wife Mārkaṇḍeiyī and son Ketuman

Vā 28 36-37, V₁ I 10 13

Raja (V)—the quality present both in *tamas* and *satva* as oil in the oil-seed and ghee in milk, it is the result of agitation in the *pradhāna*

Va 3 2, 5 10, 12

Raja (VI)—son of Arīja, a Rājārṣi and tapassiddha

Va 33 60, 57 122

Raja (VII)—one of the ten branches of the Rohita clan of devas

Vā 100 90

Rajaka—a washerman,¹ Suklatirtham, compared to, in washing sins, to be fined a māsa of gold by the king for not properly washing² the washerman of Kamsa was killed on his refusing cloths to Kṛṣṇa and Rama³

¹ M 192 20 ² Ib 227 155 ³ V₁ V 19 14-17

Rajata—son of Varatṛi

Br III 1 79

Rajatanabha (I)—the milkman of the Yaksas on the earth and father of Manidhara Born of Yakṣa and apsaras Kratusthālā

Br II 36 216, III 7 111

Rajatanabha (II)—the grandfather of the Yaksas, married Bhadrā, the daughter of Anuhrada, the Daitya, father of Manibhadra and Manivara, wives of these two become the aunts of Saṁsiddhakarana

Va 69 151-2

Rajatam—silver, came out of Śiva's eyes, hence dear to Pitṛs, but inauspicious and to be avoided in devakaryas

M. 17 22-3

Rajanī—a R in Śālmalīdvīpa

Bha V 20 10

Raji—son of Āyū and father of five hundred (hundred M P) sons known as Rajeyas, a devotee of Nārāyaṇa, was invested with conquering powers, fearing Prahlaḍa and other enemies, Indra gave his kingdom to Raji, once when the Devāsura (Kolāhala) war broke out between Prahlaḍa and Indra extending for 300 years both parties invoked his assistance, he joined the Devas who unlike the Asuras

Ranāśva—a son of Samhatāśva

M 12 34

Ranejaya—a son of Krtamjaya, the Ikṣvāku king

M 271 11

Ratī (I)—a name of Śatarūpā, wife of Svāyambhuva
Manu

Br II. 9 38 Va 10 13

Ratī (II)—the consort of Kāma Hearing that he was burnt by Śiva, she clad herself in sorrowful clothes Śyāmalā restored him back to life, and in her presence both were married again,¹ a śakti,² mother of Harsa;³ Prīti became her co-wife, after the burning of Kāma, was Māyāvati in Śambara's house and brought up Pradyumna (an incarnation of Kāma),⁴ Image of, with swan⁵

¹Br IV 30 37-51 M 7 13 100 32 151 219 272-3 ²Br IV 19 64-71, 44 72 ³Va 10 38 ⁴V₁ I 7 31 V 27 30 ⁵M 261 55

Ratī (III)—a kalā of the moon

Br IV 35 92.

Ratī (IV)—a son of Śatarūpā

M 4 25

Ratipriyā—the goddess enshrined at Gangādvāra

M. 13 37

Ratī (I)—the wife of Vibhu and mother of Prthusena.

Bha V 15 6

Ratī (II)—see Māyāvati

Bha X. 55 7

accepted him as their Lord and he vanquished the Asuras, Indra became thus his adopted son to whom he gave back his kingdom and returned to forest for penance

Indra, however, returned the kingdom to Rājī, after Rājī's death his sons appropriated the kingdom and refused to give it to Indra, the latter therefore killed all of them with the help of Brhaspati¹ It is said where Rājī is, there Laksmī finds her abode, where Laksmī is there Dhṛtī lives, where Dhṛtī resides, Dhāma lives, where Dhāma lives, there is Jaya²

¹ Bhā IX 17 1-16 Br III 67 2, 79-105, 72 86, M 24 35-42, Vā 97 86, Vī IV 8 3 21 9 1-23 ² Vā 92 74-99

Rajeyu—one of the ten sons of Raudrāśva

Va 99 124

Rañjana—son of Varūtri

Va 65 78

Ranaka—son of Ksudraka, and father of Suratha

Bha IX 12 15

Ranacandra—born of Pulaha

Br III 7 178

Ranañ(m)jaya (I)—a son of Kṛtañ(m)jaya, and father of Samjaya, of the Brhadbala (Bārhadbalāyana-*Bhā P*) dynasty

Bhā IX 12 13, Vī IV 22 7-8

Ranañjaya (II)—a son of Vrāta

Va 99 287

Ranadhrsta—a son of Dhṛsta

M 12 21

Ranāśva—a son of Samhatāśva

M 12 34

Ranejaya—a son of Krtamjaya, the Ikṣvāku king

M 271 11

Ratī (I)—a name of Śatarūpā, wife of Svāyambhuva
Manu

Br II. 9 38, Vā 10 13

Ratī (II)—the consort of Kāma Hearing that he was burnt by Śiva, she clad herself in sorrowful clothes Syāmalā restored him back to life, and in her presence both were married again,¹ a śakti,² mother of Harsa,³ Prīti became her co-wife, after the burning of Kāma, was Māyāvati in Śambara's house and brought up Pradyumna (an incarnation of Kāma),⁴ Image of, with swan⁵

¹ Br IV 30 37-51, M 7 13, 100 32, 154 219, 272-3, ² Br IV 19 64-71, 44, 72 ³ Vā 10 38 ⁴ Vī I 7 31, V 27 30 ⁵ M. 261 55

Ratī (III)—a kalā of the moon

Br IV 35 92

Ratī (IV)—a son of Śatarūpā

M 4 25

Ratipriyā—the goddess enshrined at Gangādvāra.

M. 13 37.

Ratī (I)—the wife of Vibhu and mother of Prthusena.

Bhā V 15 6

Ratī (II)—see Māyāvati.

Bhā. X. 55 7

Ratnakūtā (I)—one of Atri's wives

Br III 8 76

Ratnakūtā (II)—a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghrtāci

Va 70 69

Ratnakūti—the tenth daughter of Raudrāśva

Va 99 126

Ratnadhara—a Mt south of Mānasa,¹ residence of the seven sages.²

¹ Vā 36 23 ² Ib 38 27 39 45

Ratnadhenu—the gift of a cow with precious gems set in every part of its body takes one to the world of Viṣṇu and makes him attain the place of Śambhu,¹ Gudadhenu, fit for gift on the Viśokadvādaśī day²

¹ M 274 10, 288 1-17 ² Ib 82 2

Ratnamaya śālā—of Lalitā described

Br IV ch 33 (whole)

Ratnaśaila (I)—(Ratnācalam) of thousand pearls is the best, then of 500 and 300, with 250 pearls Viśkambhavaratas to be made around the principal one, the giver is relieved from Brahmahatti and other sins

M 83 6, 90 1

Ratnaśaila (II)—a chief hill of Krauñcadvīpa like Vadavāmukha

V, II 4 50

Ratnā—a daughter of Śarbya queen of Akrūra and mother of eleven heroic sons

M 45 28

Ratnākara—ocean personified

Br IV 15 21

Ratnāni (I)—of kings, are seven in number, cakra, ratha, manī, queen, nidhi, horses and elephants

Br II 29 74-5, M 217 37, Va 57 68

Ratnāni (II)—the essence got by mountains by milking the cow-earth,¹ seven gems in the epoch of Svāyam-bhuva, generally gems²

¹ M 10 25 ² V₁ III 12 2

Ratni—a measurement of 21 angula parvas

Br II 7 98, IV 2 122 M 16 25, 58 7 Va 101 122

Ratha—of the moon, description of, sprang out of waters with ten horses, charioteer, etc, has three wheels

Vā 52 50-4

Rathakrcchra—a grāmanī with the sun in spring

Vā 52 4

Rathakrt (I)—the yaksa presiding over the month of Madhu

Bhā XII 11 33, Br II 23 3

Rathakrt (II)—one of the seven Prānins of the king

Vā 57 70, Br II 29 76

Rathacitra (I)—with the sun in the months of Śuci and Śukra (in the month of Āsādhā V₁ P)

Br II 23 7, V₁ II 10 8

Rathacitra (II)—a grāmanī with the sun in summer

Vā 52 7

Rathanja—a Yakṣa, who resides in the sun's chariot during the month of Mādhava,

V₁ II 10 5

Rathantara—a Jayādeva and son of Brahmā, a man-trāṣarira

Br III 3 6, Vā 66 6, 67 5

Rathantarakalpa—an account of, in the *Brahmavai-varta Purāṇa*,¹ king Puspavāhana belonged to this aeon²

¹M 53 34, 69 1, 5 ²Ib 100 1

Rathantaram (I)—the *Sāma* sung by Bhauvana, elephants, Kapila and Pundarika born of,¹ to be heard on the śrāddha day,² to be uttered while installing a new image,³ from the first face of Brahmā⁴

¹Br III 7 324 and 335, Vā 9 48, 22 8 30 119, 69 209 ²M 17 38 ³Ib 58 37, 265 27 ⁴Br II 8 50 III 4 2 V₁ I 5 53

Rathantaram (II)—(Sūryamandalam) 88,000 yojanas in measurement

V_a 21 75 and 79

Rathabhrt—a yakṣa who resides in the sun's chariot in the months of Caitra and Madhu

V₁ II 10 3

Ratharājī—a wife of Vasudeva

M 46 21

Ratharenu—a measurement, 8 trasarenu

Br IV 2 120 V_a 101 120

Rathavara—a son of Bhimaratha, and father of Navaratha,¹ adhered to dharma and satya²

¹Br III 70 42 ²Va 95 41 2

Rathasaptamī—the Saptamī of the month of Māgha when the sun turns his chariot, fit for making gifts and performing śrāddha to please Pitrs

M 17 9 10

Rathasvana (I)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of śukra (in the sun's chariot during the month of Suci-V: P)

Bhā XII 11 35, Br II 23 7, V: II 10 7

Rathasvana (II)—a grāmanī with the sun in the summer

Va 52 7

Rathākāra—a kingdom of Kusadvīpa

Br II 14 29, 19 58

Rathantara (I)—a Kṣatropeta dvija

Br III 66 88

Rathāntara (II)—a disciple of Satyaśrīya, a śākha pravartaka, sākhapūrnarathātara (?)

Va 60 29, 65

Rathāntara (III)—an elephant

Va 69 219

Rathimukhya—a son of Bhajamāna

Va 96 135

Rathu—a military title below mahāratha¹ earned by Yayāti and Kārtavīryārjuna

¹ Va 99 249 ² Br III 68 20, 69 21

Rathītara (I)—a son of Prsadasva, had no issue and at his desire, Angiras blessed him with sons. Their descendants became Angirasas and Ksatropeta dvijas

Bha IX 6 1-3, Br III 63 6 7, Va 88 6-7 V₁ IV 2 9-10

Rathītara (II)—a pupil of Satyaśrnga—also Sakhavama, author of three *Samhitas* given to four pupils Paila and others, also author of *Nirukta*—a Trayarseya, with Angiras and Virūpa,¹ had four disciples, Ketava, Dalakī, Dhamaśarma and Devaśarma, all of them became murderers of Brahmanas on the death of their master, they approached the creator for light who advised them to make a visit to Vālukesvaram to get redeemed of their sins by bath and prayer, on the completion of the pilgrimage they reached Sūryamandalam²

¹ Br II 34 32 35 3, M 196 38 Va 61 2 ² Ib 60 65-72

Rathītara (III)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 234

Rathītara (IV)—a rājarsi who became a Brahmana and attained siddhi

Va 91 117

Rathītaras—a branch of the Angirasas

Va 65 106

Rathormi—a Prataardana god

Br II 36 31

Rathaujas—a Yaksa' with the sun in the months of Madhu and Mādhava.

Br. II. 23. 3

Rantī (I)—a son of Nandana.

Br. III 71. 192.

Rantī (II)—a son of Riveyu, his wife was Sarasvatī.

Vā 99 128, 129

Rantideva (I)—a son of Samkṛti: attained permanent fame. He performed a sacrifice when he gave up all he had and suffered with his family having nothing to eat for fortyeight days. When he had something to eat, there came a Brahmana guest and a Vrsala, and another guest with dogs around him, they all shared it. When he had something to drink, there came a Pulkasa and asked for the drink and got it. To such a high soul the gods showed darśan. All his followers became Yogins, himself having realised the Yogamāyā of Viṣṇu.¹ Parikṣit compared to him for his generosity.²

¹Bhā. IX. 21 2-18, X. 72 21, II. 7 44, V. IV 19. 22 ²Bhā. I. 12. 24; Br. III. 34 38

Rantideva (II)—a son of Mahāyaśas.

M. 49. 37.

Rantipāla—a son of Nandana.

Br. III. 71. 192

Rantibhāsa—a son of Ṛteyu, and father of Sumatī and two other sons

Bhā IX 20 6

Randhراكarakas—a kingdom of the West watered by the Sindhu

Br II 18 48

Rabhasa—a son of Rambha, and father of Gambhīra

Bhā IX 17 10

Rabhasā—a mind-born mother.

M 179 26

Ramana—a son of Dhara

M 5 24

Ramanaka (I)—An upadvīpa to Jambūdvīpa a territorial division of Sālmādvīpa ¹ The island where Kālīya originally lived Here the serpents agreed to give *baḥ* every fortnight to Garuḍa, except Kālīya ² South of Sveta and north of Nīla People live here for thousands of years (10150 years *Vā P*) by drinking the juice of the fruit of the banyan tree, Rohana in the island, people living there, pleasant to look at, devoid of disease and difficulties ³

¹ Bhā V 19 30, 20 9 ² Ib X 16 63, 17 1-4 ³ Br II 15 62-5, M. 113 61, Vā 45 2 5

Ramanaka (II)—son of Vīṭhotra of Puṣkaradvīpa

Bha V 20 31

Ramanā—the Goddess enshrined at Rāmatīrtha

M. 13 40

Ramā—a Śakti

Br IV 44 90

Ramoda—Ārseyapravaras (Bhārgavas)

M 195 39

Rambalā—a daughter of the Vāleyas, originator of the Kambaleyyagana

Vā 69 21

Rambha (I)—a son of Vivimśati, and father of Khaninetra

Bhā IX. 2 25

Rambha (II)—a son of Āyu, and father of Rabhasa known for his valour;¹ had no son ²

¹ Bhā IX. 17 1 and 10, Br III 67 2 ² V₁ IV 8 3 9 24

Rambha (III)—the fifth Kalpa

Va 2L 30

Rambhaka—with the sun in the months of Śuci and Śukra

Br II 23 8

Rambhā (I)—the Apsaras presiding over the month of Śuci,¹ wife of Maya;² presiding over the month of Ūrja ³

¹ Bhā. XII 11 36 ² Br III 6 28, 7 7 ³ Ib II 23 22, IV 33 18, Bhā XII 11 44

Rambhā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Malaya hills a mother goddess

M. 13 29, 179, 20

Rambhā (III) —An Apsaras versed in dancing,¹ created by Brahmā,² going with the sun sometime,³ seized by the Asuras,⁴ in the Sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu⁵

¹ M 24 28 Vā 69 6 ² M 136 11 ³ Ib 126 23 ⁴ Ib 126 7, 133 9 ⁵ Ib 161 75

Rambhā (IV)—a snake with the sun in summer

Va 52 6

Rambhā (V)—with the sun during Phālguna month, Śukra or Āsādhā,¹ along with other Apsaras cursed by Astāvakra²

¹ V₁ II 10 18 ² Ib V 38 73 77

Ramya (I)—son of Āgnīdhra, and Lord of Nīlam (Nīlavarsa-Vā P),¹ placed in charge of the kingdom bordering on Nīlācala²

¹ Br II 14 46-50, Va 33 39, 42 ² V₁ II 1 17 and 20

Ramya (II)—(Keśari s v) Mt in Śākadvīpam

Va 49 84

Ramyaka (I)—son of Āgnīdhra

Bhā V 2 19

Ramyaka (II)—(Nīlavarsa) a continent bounded by Nīla on one side Here Viṣṇu in the form of Matsya is worshipped by Manu

Bhā V 16 8, 18 24-28 M 113 30, Va 34 30 V₁ II 2 14

Ramyā—a daughter of Meru, and wife of Ramyaka

Bhā V 2 23

Raya—son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśi Father of Eka

Bhā IX 15 1 2

Rava—disciple of Lokāksi, an *avatār* of the lord.

Vā 23 134

Ravana—son of Dharma (Vasu).

V₁ I 15 113

Ravayas—their lord is Viṣṇu.

M 8 4

Ravi (I)—from *av* to protect—see Sūrya,¹ got a place among śrāddhadevas;² the śrāddhadeva;³ an Āditya,⁴ in three forms, Gayāditya, Uttarārka, and Daksinārka;⁵ movements of the sun, detailed, mandala measurement of, rise at Samyamana, mid-day at Amarāvati, mid-night at Susā, setting at Vibhāvārī, other similar calculations, the movement in a muhūrta, movement for a day and a night; movement in Daksināyanam, chariot of, limbs of the year, the seven horses are *Cchandas*, *Gāyatrī*, *Trīstub*, *Jagatī*, *Anustub*, *Panktī*, *Brhatī* and *Usnik*, gives a list of sages, Gandharvas, Apsaras, Nāgas, Grāmanī and Rāksasas with the sun in the six seasons, these go with the sun in his own wheel,⁶ a marut-gana,⁷ standard of Nāga in the Tārakāmaya⁸

¹Br II 21 4, 23 26, 24 35, III 59 37, IV 1. 138, Vā 50 60
²Vi. II. 8 11-12 ³M. 13 1. ⁴Ib 15 43 ⁵Ib 171 56 ⁶Vā. 106 57
⁷M chh. 124-6, Vā 100 222 ⁸M 171. 52 ⁹Ib 173 9

Ravi (II)—son of Svārocīsa Manu

Br II 36 19, Vā 62 19

Ravidvāram—the path of devas

Vā 8 198

Ravinandana—a name of Manu.

M. 1. 11 and 22

Ravipadam—in Gayā

Va 109 19

Ravimūrtis—four, representing the four Yugas

Va 108 36

Raśadu—a son of Svāhū and father of Citraratha, the best among givers, performed many sacrifices

Va 95 16-17

Rasmi—one of the 20 Sutapa ganas

Va 100 15

Rasa (I)—a Tusita god

Br III 3 19

Rasa (II)—the guna of waters becomes absorbed in *gyotis* or *tejas* and consequently waters reach the verge of destruction

Va 101 42 102 9

Rasakarsanikā—a devi

Br IV 19 18 36 69, 44 118

Rasakalyāṇinī—a *vrata* to be performed on the third day of the Māgha month, sacred to Lalitā, this is continued every month preceded by fasting and followed by gifts to Brahmanas, the person who does this enjoys in the world of Gauri It is equal to performing 1000 *Yajñas*

M ch 63 (whole)

Rasakulyā—a R in Kuśadvīpa

Bha V 20 15

Rasau—the months of Madhu and Mādhava

Br II 13 9 Va 30 8

Rahamvarcas—a son of Sampātī

M 49 4

Rahasyayoginī—a group of deities

Br IV 19 46

Rahugana—the king of Sindhu—sauvira kingdom employed Jada Bharata as his palanquin bearer, and found fault with him for not bearing it properly. He understood that he was a Brahmana, felt remorse and enquired who he was. Heard precepts on Ātmavidyā from Bharata and became devoted to Hari in a spirit of detachment.

Bha V 10 1 25 13 25

Raka (I)—a daughter of Angiras and Smṛti, wife of Dhātṛi, and mother of Prātas¹ a Śakti²

¹Bha IV 1 34 VI 18 3 Va 28 15 V₁ I 10 7 ²Br IV 32 12

Raka (II)—a R in Śalmalīdvīpa

Bha V 20 10

Raka (*Eka* ?) (III)—the full moon shining resplendent and much pleasing to the eye¹ a day fit for giving gifts,² ety of³

¹Br II 11 18 28 38 46 and 60 Va 50 201 56 35 41 and 55
²V₁ II 8 80 ³Va 56 41

Rāka (IV)—Two lavas of the afternoon of Pratipada

M 133 36 141 33 41 51

Rāksasa—a form of marriage by which Kṛṣṇa married Rukmīni But Rukmī objected to this form of marriage

Bha X 52 18 and 41, 54 18, V₁ III 10 24

Rāksasas (I)—see Rakṣas semi-divine beings,¹ different clans—Devarāksasas like Nairṛtas, Bhūmirāksasas, Guhyarāksasas Daityarāksasas like Kāpileyas, Another classification is divācaras (Yajñamukhas) (Yātudhāna, Brahmadhāna, and Vārtta) and Nisācaras (Paulastya, Nairṛta, Āgastya, and Viśvāmītra) who ruin the Srāddha, but worship Pitṛs,² of sharp teeth, reside in Bhaumanarakam;³ sons of Yātudhāna,⁴ description of their forms and features,⁵ mother, Svasā,⁶ both Dānavas and Daityas live in Pātāla⁷

¹Bha VI 8 24, Br. II 32 1 and 2, 35 191 ²Ib III 7 132-167, 8 60 65, 10 111, 11 81, IV 1 155, 2 26, 20 47, Vā 70 54-7
³M 39 8-9 ⁴Va 69 128 ⁵Ib 70 54 63 ⁶V₁ I 21 25 ⁷Ib II. 5-4

Rāksasas (II)—*ety* (see also Yakṣa, Nisācara) When out of hunger the first created beings began to swallow water, the Rāksasas tried to protect the waters, then the hairs of Prajāpati stood on end with anger, out of this came snakes of all sorts,¹ occupy Vajraka hill²

¹Br II 8 32, Va 9 30-5, V₁ I 5 43 ²Va 30 90, 31 12, 34 55, 39 36, 100 159, 101 3, 28

Rāksasaṣaṇḍ—a son of Jāmbavan

Br III 7 303

Rāksasamātr̥s—eight in number perhaps the seven daughters of Khaśa and Nīlā, create fear and disease among children (human beings- Va P)

Br III 7 156-61, Va 69 188

Rakṣasī—a mind-born mother.

M 179 16

Rāksasīvelā—when no ceremonies are to be performed, the first three muhūrtas or nāḷikas of the morning, sanghava (8-30 to 11 A M) of noon, afternoon and evening

M 22 82-83

Rākṣī—a chief doorkeeper in Geyacakraratha

Br IV 19 88

Rāga—carries away bhūta, leads to samsāra and its ills, Vīsayarāga, reason for re-birth

Va 102 67, 69

Rāghava—see Rāma (s v),¹ killed Tāḍakā,² his consort was Sītā;³ an *avatar* of Viṣṇu to kill Rāvana⁴

¹Br III 5 36 ²Va 67 73 ³V₁ I 9 144 ⁴Ib IV 14 49

Rāghaveśvaram—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 64

Rāja (I)—one of the ten branches of the Rohita clan of devas

Br IV 1 86, Va 100 90

Rāja (II)—(see also Rājan) qualifications of should not retreat from the battle-field, should protect Brahmanas, the poor and the helpless, insist on svadharma of his subjects, aid tapasvins, befriend the truthful and avoid the vakras,¹ precautions to be observed, befriend enemy's subjects and provide them with jobs, use spies in administration,² prescriptions for personal conduct and successful rule of a king, some *vratams* like the *Āgneya*, *Pārthiva*, etc.³ Avoid the two kinds of discontent,—*antahkopa* and *bahihkopa*, the former brings more ruin it being towards the mem-

bers of the royal household, the latter towards Sāmantas⁴ Collect taxes through faithful servants annually⁵ Earn the title of Rājarsī like Yayāti,⁶ ety of⁷

¹M 215 56-99, 238 12 ²Ib 220 8-47 ³Ib 223* 7 f
⁴Ib 226 3-12 ⁵Ib 215 57 ⁶Ib 13 62, 43 23, 46 28 ⁷Va 62 134, 109 54

Rājarsī—a title of Purūravas, Yayāti and Kārtavīrya,¹ attained by Śamika² For some more names see *Va P*³

¹M 13 62, 43 23, Vā 96 190 ²M 46 28 ³Va 32, 38, 54, 61 80, 86-88 99 15, 127

Rājaka—son of Viśākhayūpa, and father of Nandīvar-dhana, the Magadha king

Bhā XII 1 3-4

Rājakṛtyam—to punish evil doers and to protect the law abiding

M 211 9 .

Rājakeśi—a sage

M 196 26

Rājagraha—the capital of Malla whom Kṛṣṇa van-quished, the palace of

Br III 73 100, IV 14 11

Rājagrham—a sacred place in Kīkātā

Vā 108 73

Rājata—a dāna, also Raupyācalam, the best gift is of 10,000 palams of silver, the giver goes to the world of the moon, then of 5,000 and then 2,500 palams, anything above 20 palams

M 83\6, 91 1 ff

Rājatam—the silver vessel used by Pitrs in milking the cow-earth,¹ out of Śiva's eye;² best for use in śrāddha.³

¹ M 10 18 ² Ib 15 31, 17 20 23 ³ Vā 73 51, 74 1

Rājadharmā—also Ksatradharma, no sin to kill one in war.

M 103 22

Rājan—ety dandadhārīn, crimes escaping his notice are dealt with by Yama In Kali the king is mostly of the fourth caste and takes the profession of robbery rather than protection Earth loses its fertility The wealth and wives of others are coveted, *Mlecchas* are patronised Duties—salutation to cows and Brahmanas, sandhya worship and gifts to the deserving, not to deprive forcibly a Brahmana of his property,¹ renowned kings get the title of Rājarsi, generally of the family of Manu, Aila, Ikṣvāku²

¹ Br II 29 63-64, 31 41-156 36 156, III 28 10-74 ² Ib II 35 90, 96-102, III 71 194

Rājanīti—six-fold, learnt by Rāma and Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 45 34

Rājapatha—10 dhanus broad, permits of easy movement for men, horses, chariots and elephants

Vā 8 119

Rājaputra (I)—a name of Budha, the son of Rājasoma and the originator of the science of elephantology.

M 24 3

Rājaputra (II)—prince, special teachers are to be appointed to teach him Dharma, Artha and Kāma śāstras, to train him in elephant riding, chariot riding, and in arts and crafts, he must have his bodyguard so that he may not mix with the undesirables and may control his senses, he

must live in a private residence, for an ill-disciplined prince will root out the family¹ A possible internal enemy of the King²

¹M 220 16 ²Ib 223 9

Rājaputriyam—a work on elephantology by the sage Rājaputra, identified with Budha

M 24 3

*Rājabhata*s—police officials,¹ go to hell²

¹Va 101 154 ²Br IV 2 155

Rājamārgas (also *Rājapathas*)—royal roads as frequented by Piśācas,¹ in the city of Śrīpuram;² in the city of Mathurā,³ lighted by lamps during nights,⁴ persons committing nuisance in public roads were visited by fines and required to clean them⁵

¹Br III 7 404 27 11 ²M 130 3 ³V₁ V 19 12 ⁴M 139 19 ⁵Ib 227 175

Rājamāsa—unfit for śrāddha

V₁ III 16 7

Rājayakṣma—smitten by this, Soma was relieved by his father, Atri

Br III 65 46-8

Rājayakṣmā—to be worshipped in house-building

M 253 30 42, 268 23

Rājaraksārahasyas—devices for the protection of the king's person, different kinds of mixtures of medicines used for 15 days, one month, etc, remedies to avert houses being consumed by fire, against snakes by burning their coating, examination of cooked food by giving it to birds or throwing it into the fire and then examining the change in colour,

flies would not sit on the poisoned food, its effect on birds and beasts, the same is applicable to drinking water, such protection needed since he is the root of the tree of the people

M 219 1-34

Rājarājyam—the abode of Kubera

M 83 45

Rājarāja—the giver of gift, kalpa tree becomes so in the next birth,¹ for the gift of gosahasra²

¹M 101 30, 54, 71 277 21 ²Ib 278 25

Rājarāt—the special title awarded by Brahmā to Soma

Br III 65 20, Va 90 20

Rājavartapa—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārseya

M. 199 12

Rājavardhana—son of Dama, and father of Suvrddhi

V₁ IV 1 36 7

Rājavān—son of Dyutimat

V₁ I 10 5

Rājavrtti—followed by robbers as the kings themselves begin to rob in the Kali age

Va 58 42

Rājaveśma—sacred to Lalitāpīṭha

Br IV 44 96

Rājasāsanam—for wrong entry in, punished with uttama danda

M 227 202

Rājasa—otherwise known as Ketumān, a Lokapāla;¹ attained heaven by *tapas*²

¹Br II 21 157, M. 124 95 ²Ib 143 38

Rājasimha—a king of Vīdarbha. His daughter was married to Malayadhvaja Pāndya

Bha IV 28 28-29

Rājasi—also Prajākari, this quality possessed by Marici Kaśyapa

Vā 66 87, 104, 105

Rājasīvrtti—intervening both satva and tama, leads to karma and rebirth and hence dukkha or misery due to ear, eye, tongue, body and smell

Va 102 54, 62

Rājasūya (1)—the conqueror of cardinal points was fit to perform this Yudhisthira on this, to Kṛṣṇa. Done by Soma who conquered the three worlds,¹ Yudhisthira's desire to be a Pāramesthi. So R̥tviks were sent for, including Bhīṣma, Vīdura. Even Sūdras were invited. After the sacrifice, on the suggestion of Sahadeva, the first honour was given to Kṛṣṇa. Śiśupāla's protest and vilification of Kṛṣṇa who had his head cut off. In the sacrifice each brother was assigned specific functions—Duryodhana in charge of treasury, Bhīma cooking, Nakula the supply of provisions, etc. The *atavahṛta* bath at Gangā accompanied by divine music. Every visitor duly honoured, returned back. Jealousy of Duryodhana at the success of the sacrifice.² The consecration ceremony of a king done by Prthu, Vāli and others.³

¹Bha X. 71 2[1] 72-3, IX. 14 4 Va. 90 22 ²Bha VII 1 13 X. 70 41 Chh. 74-75 ³Br II. 36 113, III 7 268, 8 25, 63 116 72 28 Va 62 95 70 21.

Rājasūya (II)—the head of the Veda

Vā 71 77, 88 118 Ib 101 84 112 63

Rājasūya (III)—the fifth gāndhāra grāmika

Vā 86 42

Rājasūyam—the gift of *Brahmānda Purāna* equal to the performance of 1000 sacrifices¹ The fruits of this *yajña* are equal to fasting and praying to Viṣṇu on the aksaya-tṛtīya day,² a plunge in the Prayāgā is equal to this *yajña*³ Sacrifice performed by Soma when Viṣṇu was Brahmā, Śiva, the protector, Atri, the hota, Bhṛgu, the *adhvaryu*, Brahmā, the *udgāta*, Śanaka and others were the *Sadasyas*, ten Viśvedevas *Camasādhvaryavas*, and the three worlds *dakṣina*, after this sacrifice the nine Devis, Lakṣmī, Śrīvālī, Kṛtī, Vasu, Dhṛtī and others left their husbands and sported with Soma who acted as their consort,⁴ the title of Soma after the *Rājasūya*⁵

¹ M 53 57 ² Ib 65 7 ³ Ib 106 21 ⁴ Ib 23 19-27, 58 54, 239 37, V₁ IV 6 8 ⁵ Vā 90 26

Rājaja—a son of Sambhu

Br III 5 40

Rājādhīdeva—a son of Vidūratha and a hero, had two sons Śonāśva and Śvetavāhana equal to gods

M 44 77-8

Rājādhīdevī—a *Vīramātā*, a sister of Vasudeva, a daughter of Śūra and Bhoja and queen of Jayasena, king of Avanti,¹ paternal aunt of Kṛṣṇa and queen of Avanti Her daughter Mitravindā loved by Kṛṣṇa who took her away by force and married her, as her brothers wanted to bestow

her on Duryodhana;² according to the Bhāgavata had two sons Vinda and Anuvinda;³ mother of two sons⁴

¹Bhā. IX. 24 31 and 39, Br III 71 151, M 46 4, V₁ IV 14 31 ²Bhā. X. 58 31 ³Vā 96 149 ⁴V₁ IV 14 43

Rājāna—the first kings of the earth were Priyavrata and Uttānapāda, sons of Manu; wielders of danda; ety of
Va 57 58

Rājika—a pupil of Kṛta
Br II 35 51, V₁. 61 44

Rājivakokilas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent
Vā 44 14

Rājīvala—a horse of the moon's chariot
Vā 52 53

Rajeyas—the collective name for the hundred sons of Rapi, the latter won over the Asuras and finally established Indra on the throne and retired for penance, his sons deprived Indra of his power when the latter appealed to Brhaspati, he increased Indra's strength by rituals and made the Rājeyas adopt the Jinadharma and hence got outside the pale of the Veda, when Indra easily overcame them and got back his kingdom, beginning of Jina dharma and hetu-vāda.

M. 24 35-49

Rājyam—a kingdom, if a king has no legitimate successor, it changes hands; ruled by ministry in the king's absence, is concerned with two main things (bāhya) or foreign affairs and (abhyantara) or home policy;¹ of Prthu, described²

¹Br III 50 29-51, Va 88 94, 112 14 46 ²M 1 14, 10 10-35

Rājyavardhana (ka)—son of Dama, and father of Sudhṛti.

Bha IX 2 29, Br III 8 35

Rājyādhudeva—son of Bhajamāna

Va 96 135

Rājñī—one of the three wives of Vivasvān, she was the daughter of Raivata and had a son Revata

M 11 2-3

Rādavīya—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 51

Rādi—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 51

54

Rānāyanīya—a composer of Sāma Veda,¹ a Kauthuka and a disciple of Lokāksī²

¹Br II 35 44 ²Va 61 37-39

Rātri (I)—a R in Krauñcadvīpa

Br II 19 75, M 122 88, Va 49 69, V₁ II 4 55

Rātri (II)—a Śakti

Br IV 44 75

Rātri (III)—Pārameśvara, pralaya or destruction at the end of which recurs the creation of the universe

Vā 5 2 and 6

Rātri (IV)—when the Asuras were born to Prajāpati night came into being, ety, three yāmas of the night are full of darkness—Triyāmikā, then Prajāpati took another guise and created the devas, āsuri of tamas quality,¹ no

night for the region to the north of Meru and south of Lokā-loka as the sun is far removed and the earth is surrounded by the lekha;² for the Pitr̥s is Suklapaksa;³ enters water in the morning⁴

¹ Vā 9 6-15 Br II 13 14 ² Vā 50 108 ³ Ib 51 11
57 9 ⁴ Ib 53 14

Ratrisūktam—a *mantra* of the Ṛg Vedins to be recited in tank ritual

M 58 34, 93 131

Rāthamtara—the 4th kalpa

M. 290 3

Rādhā (I)—came with Kṛṣṇa to mediate between Paraśurāma and Vināyaka, spoke on the non-differentiation of Śiva and Viṣṇu, Gaṇeśa was a Vaiṣṇava and Parasurāma Śaiva.

Br III 42 21, 47-8, 43 21 and 29 44 29 Va 104 52

Rādhā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Vṛndāvana

M. 13 38

Rādhākānta—is Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 56

Rādhika—son of Jayasena, and father of Ayuta

Bha IX. 22 10

Rāma (I)—Balabhadra of the Yādava race and lord of Dvārakā (Balarāma) brother of Kṛṣṇa and Subhadrā, See Baladeva, eldest son of Vasudeva by Rohini, father of two sons, welcomed Kṛṣṇa to Dvārakā, asked by Kṛṣṇa to take one of the two heavenly chariots and get ready to fight Jarāsandha Rama blew his conch and began fighting

under his palmyra ensign; defeated the enemies on all sides. Fastened Jarāsandha with ropes but Kṛṣṇa set him free; when Jarāsandha encamped on the Yamunā, was consulted by Kṛṣṇa; fought successfully Jarāsandha a third time and defeated Bāna's army; when about to give a death-blow to Jarāsandha, a voice from the welkin said "do not kill Jarāsandha, go back." Thus Jarāsandha was allowed to go back to his city.¹ Honoured by the Yādhava sabha, went with Kṛṣṇa to the Gomanta hill; on the way met and bowed to Paraśurāma; helped Kṛṣṇa in killing Śrgāla Vaśudeva and was welcomed by the citizens of Karavīrapura. Stayed in this city for four months and returned to Mathurā with his brother. Attacked by Jarāsandha's army, fled with Kṛṣṇa to Gomanta, pursued by Jarāsandha; reached Dvārakā safe.² Married Revatī before the advent of Kali and hence very tall in appearance; with his plough he brought down her height to his level.³

Heard of Kṛṣṇa going alone to Kundina and of the preparations of Caidya to fight him; went with his army to Kundina and was welcomed by its king. Attacked Caidya's party pursuing Kṛṣṇa and Rukminī on that account.⁴

Went to Hāstinapura with Kṛṣṇa after the reported burning of the Pāṇdavas and Kuntī. Pursued Śatadhanvan with Kṛṣṇa and finding he had not the *Syamanta* in his person, sent Kṛṣṇa back to Dvārakā and himself to Mithilā as Janaka's guest; taught the use of the gadā (mace) to Duryodhana. Did not agree with Kṛṣṇa in returning the jewel to Akrūra. Left for Videha after Śatadhanvan's death.⁵

Attended Anuruddha's marriage at Bhojakata where induced by Kalinga and other friends, Rukmin invited Rāma for a game of dice; in it, Rāma sometimes lost and sometimes gained. At his loss Kalinga laughed showing his teeth. When Rukmin played false it was referred to

a mediator who was unfortunately Kalinga and who therefore maintained that Rukmi was in the right. A voice from the air said: "Rukmi tells an untruth". Without heeding to this Rukmi insulted Rāma as a forester and herdsman and new to the art of dice. Rāma got enraged, took the mace and vanquished Rukmi: next he pulled out the teeth of Kalinga making fun of him all the time: others fled in fear; returned to Dvārakā.⁶

His picture was among those drawn by Citrālekṣhā: Invaded Bāṇa's city, fought with Kumbhāṇḍa and Kūpakarna. Once drove to Vraja and spent two months there. During nights he sported and sang with Gopīs on the Yamunā drinking Vārunī and playing in the waters: changed the course of the river by his plough: Yamunā (s.v.) presented him with clothes, and ornaments with which he shone brighter than ever.⁸ Desire for more territory.⁹

Wanted to give Subhadrā in marriage to Duryodhāna but Kṛṣṇa was for her marriage with Arjuna. The latter went to Dvārakā as an ascetic when Rāma one day invited him for *bhikṣa*. It was an opportunity for Arjuna and Subhadrā to see each other. Arjuna carried her away on a festive occasion with Kṛṣṇa's consent. Rāma's wrath was pacified by Kṛṣṇa. Then he approved of the marriage and sent him presents.¹⁰ Unable to recover the dead son of the Dvārakā-Brāhmaṇa,¹¹ Founded the city of Govardhana on the upper regions of the Godāvari in the northern part of the Sahya mountain.¹² The God of Love cursed to be born as the brother of Kṛṣṇa at Dvārakā.¹³

¹ Bhā. I. 11. 16; X. 50. 12-32, [50 (v) 8]; [51 (v) 38-58]; [52 (v) 1-6]; Br. III. 61. 25; 71. 164-8; M. 46. 11; Vā. 86. 30; 96. 162; Vl. V. 6. 9; 13. 16. ² Bhā. X. [52 (v) 13-41]; [53 (v) 1-22]; 52. 5-6 [5-7]; 7. 14 [1 and 2]. ³ Ib. X. 52. 15 [11-12]. ⁴ Ib. X. 53. 20-21 and 32; Ch. 54 (whole). ⁵ Ib. X. 57 (whole); 58. 9 [4 and 5]; 67 (v) 42. ⁶ Ib. X. 61. 26-40. ⁷ Ib. X. 62. 20; 63. 3-8. ⁸ Ib. X. Ch. 65 (whole). ⁹ Ib. XII. 3. 9. ¹⁰ Ib. X. 86. 1-12, 18. ¹¹ Ib. X. 89, 31 and 41. ¹² Br. II. 16. 44. ¹³ M. 4. 17-21.

Rāma (11)—a son of Daśarathā known for his righteousness and truth: Parikṣit compared to him. An *avatār* of Hari born in the Ikṣvāku line; killed Rāvaṇa: His fame equalled that of Prthu.¹ King of the Kośala country and brother of Lakṣmana, Bharata, and Śatrughnā: Disfigured Sūrpanakā; killed Mārica (Subāhu?) and other Rākṣasas in the *yajña* of Viśvāmitra, bent and broke the bow of Śiva and married Sītā, put down the pride of Paraśurāma, spent a forest life with his wife in obedience to his father's command, killed Khara, Trisiras and 14,000 Rākṣasas; performed the funeral rites to Jāṭāyu, and Kabandha; killed Vālī for the sake of Sugrīva, put up a bridge across the sea, welcomed by the Lord of the seas; killed Rāvana and Kumbhakarna in their capital; ordered Vibhīṣana to perform funeral rites to his dead kith and kin; recovered Sītā; enthroned Vibhīṣana; left in an aerial chariot to Ayodhyā, embraced Bharata, paid respects to Brahmanas, Gurus, elders and was crowned by Vasistha just like Indra. In his period, which was the Tretāyuga, it looked like Krtayuga; sons, Kuśa and Lava; ruled for 1010 years;² led an exemplary household life, by his loyalty to his wedded wife; performed sacrifices by giving all his kingdom as *dakṣina*, retaining only the ornaments and dress, and for Sītā, her *saumāngalya*. The Brahmanas returned the kingdom as they had no use for it and praised him.³ One night he went about to know what people talked of his rule. He heard a person saying that Rāma was mad after Sītā, taking her back though she was at another's house for long. Next day he abandoned her and left her at Vālmiki's abode. Here were born his two sons—Kuśa and Lava. When Sītā entered the bowels of the earth, Rāma led a life of celibacy for 13,000 years giving joy and happiness to the people of Kośala. Sent his brothers on *digvijaya* and himself resided at the capital.⁴ Hearing of the Rāmacarita of Vālmiki, rid of *karmabandhas*,⁵ resided on the banks of the Kaṭālī river;⁶ the 24th in the Tretāyuga; 7th incarnation

with Vāsistha⁷ as Purohiṭa, image⁸ of, generally ten talas in measurement,⁹ an earthly paradise created by Rāma in the upper regions of Godāvārī in Govardhana,⁹ performed srādhha at Rudrapadā and Daśārathā took the pinda and went to Rudraloka blessing his son to go to Viśnuloka,¹⁰ an incarnation of Nārāyaṇa¹¹

¹ Bha. I 12, 19; II 7 23 25, IV 22 63 IX 10 3, M 12 50-51 ² Bhā V 19-1, VII 1 44, 10 36, IX 10 3-52, X 40 20 XI 4 21, Br III 7 203, 8 54 37 30 63 185 193 64 16, 73 91, Vā 88 192-4, V₁ IV 4 87 102 104 ³ Bha IX 10 53 6, 11 1-7, Vā 70 48; 88 184, 191-7 ⁴ Bha IX 11 8-35 ⁵ Ib IX 11 23, M. 12 50 51 ⁶ Ib 22 53 ⁷ Ib 47 245 114 38, Vā 98 92, 108 16, 24-5 ⁸ M 259 1 ⁹ Vā 45 113 ¹⁰ Ib 111, 64 ¹¹ V₁ IV 13 53

Rāma (III) (Paraśurama)—a son of Jamadagni and Renukā, an amśa of Hari Heard from his father that Arjuna-Haihaya had taken Kāmadhenu against his wish, and getting angry went to Haihaya's capital, cut off the king's head and took back the cow In order to get rid of the sin of killing a king, he went on tīrthayātra for a year¹ In obedience to his father's command he killed his mother and brothers This pleased the father and by his boon to his son, they all came back to life During his absence, the sons of Haihaya killed his father, and on his return, found his mother crying over the death of Jamadagni He took his axe, ran to Māhismatī, rooted out all the Kṣatriyas by defeating them twenty-one times, with their blood he made nine pools at Syamantapañcaka, where he worshipped his father's dead body and distributed the various regions to the priests, ended it with avabhṛta in the Sarasvatī² He would be a great sage in the forthcoming manvantara A sage of the 8th manvantara Even today resides in Mahendra contemplating on Hari,³ was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira and came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka⁴ In his early years, with the leave of his parents he visited his grand parents R̥cika and Satyavatī, and after some stay there, called on his great grandfather Bhṛgu, who advised

him to do *tapas* in the Himālaya, in honour of Śiva. Engaged in *tapas* by standing in water in the winter and on the fire in summer, by means of Padmāsana, Śiva in hunter's-guyse visited him, and asked him to quit his place. Suspecting him to be god, Rāma, appealed to him when Śiva showed his true form. Instructed by Śiva, he went round the earth on a pilgrimage tour. Helped the Devas in routing the Asuras, continued his *tapas* by worshipping Śiva as *mrgavyādha*. Pleased, the Lord instructed him in the *āstra-grāma* in its four aspects, went to Brahmā for advice before he started on his crusade against the Kṣatriyas. Advised to meet Śiva and to get initiated into *Kṛsnamantra kāvaca*m, Śiva instructed him with *Trailokya vijayam mantram*. On his way back he stayed at Puskara and heard a male deer narrating the story of Paraśurāma and Akṛtavraṇa to the female deer, adding that his was not the *uttama bhakti* but the *madhyama*. He took the hint from that conversation that he would achieve his end by Agastya's grace. Rāma repaired to the hermitage of Agastya, followed by the deer.⁵ Mūlaka afraid of,⁶ a Brāhmaṇa,⁷ a slayer of the Kṣatriyas, versed in Dhanurveda,⁸ equal in prowess to Indra resplendent and a mixture of Brahma and Kṣatra,⁹ consort Dharanī.¹⁰

¹ Bha IX 15 13 to the end Br III 1 98 66 63 69 48
M 43 40, 285 7 ² Bha IX 16 1 23 M 273 66 ³ Bha VIII
13 15, IX 16 25 7 ⁴ Ib X 74 9 84 4 ⁵ Br III Chh 21-35
⁶ Ib III 63 179, 74 262 ⁷ Va 94 46 99 449 ⁸ Ib 91 91 ⁹ Ib
^x 65 94 ¹⁰ Vi I 9 143

Rāma (iv)—a son of Śivadatta

Br III 35 12

Rāma (v)—a sage of the Sāvarnī epoch (eighth epoch
Vi P.)

M 9 32, Vi III 2 17

Rāma (VI)—son of Senājit.

Vā 49. 173.

Rāmacandra—son of Purāṃjaya; and father of Dharmavarmā.

Vi. IV. 24. 56.

Rāmana—a son of Sāraṇa.

Vā 96. 165.

Rāmakṛṣṇau—the nineteenth avatār of Hari born among the Vṛṣṇis.

Bhā. I. 3. 23.

Rāmāṭhās—a northern tribe.

M. 114. 42.

Rāmatīrtha—a R.; the mahānadi touching the hill of Prabhāsa where Rāma bathed with his wife; all sins committed in a hundred generations vanish as a result of a bath in this tīrtha;¹ the mantra for bathing in;² sacred to Ramanā and the Pitr̥s³ in Ayodhyā.⁴

¹ Vā. 108. 16-18. ² Ib. 108. 20 ³ M. 13 40, 22. 70. ⁴ Ib. 191. 93.

Rāmeśvara—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 33. 12.

Rāmeśvaram—a tīrtha sacred to Pitr̥s; one visiting it after bath at Gayā has no rebirth.

Vā. 108. 27.

Rāmopākhyānam—narrated by Vālmiki; originally narrated by Brahmā in a hundred crore of verses to Nārada who gave it to Vālmiki.

M. 53. 71-2.

Rāvana—a son of Viśtavas and Keśini;¹ pleased Śiva by his praises,² afraid of Māndhātā,³ heard of Śītā's beauty and set up Mārīca to display himself as a golden deer and entice Rāma away,⁴ resented Ajuna-Haiḥaya's action in ruining his camp by blocking a river and was overpowered by him in the presence of women and imprisoned in his capital Māhiṣmatī,⁵ pursued by the king of kites, compared to Indra being pursued by Vira,⁶ killed by Rāma,⁷ lost his kingdom through pride of power, desire for more territory.⁸ Vanquished by Vālī at Puskara, agreed to be his ally.⁹ A description of¹⁰ Killed Anaranya,¹¹ also Daśagrīva, defeated by Kārtavīrya and released at the request of Pulastya.¹²

¹ Bhā VII 1 43, IV 1 37, Br III 8 47; Vā. 70 41-8

² Bha X 88 16 ³ Ib IX 6 33 ⁴ Ib IX 10 10 ⁵ Ib IX 15 21-2, Br III 32 50, 69 35-7 ⁶ Bhā IV 19 16-17 ⁷ Ib. VII 1 44, 10 36, X 40 20, Br III 8 54, M 12 50, 47 245, Vā 88 197, 94 35, 98 92 ⁸ Bhā X 73 20, XII 3 11 ⁹ Br III 7 248-67 ¹⁰ Ib III 8 48 50 ¹¹ Ib III 63 74, Vā 88 75, Vī IV 3 17, 15 1 ¹² M 43 37-9

Rāvaneśvaram—a tīrtha on the Narmadā

M 191 26

Rāśi—three-fold, as Brahmā, Rudra and Viṣnu, (four-fold, according to another reading, see Wilson's translation).

Vi VI 8. 7

Rāstra—son of Kāśī (Kāśeya Vī P) and father of Dirghatamas (tapas Vī P.).

Bhā IX. 17 4, Vī IV 8 7

Rāstrapāla—one of the nine sons of Ugrasena

Bhā IX 24 24, Br III 71 133, M 44 75, Vā 96 132; Vī IV. 14 20

Rāstrapālikā—a daughter of Ugrāśena, and wife of Srñjaya.

Bhā. IX. 24. 25¹ and 42; Br. III 71. 134; M. 44. 76; Vā 96. 133; Vī. IV. 14. 21.

Rāstrapindī—an Ārseyapravara (Āṅgiras).

M. 196 21.

Rāstrabhṛt—a son of Bharata.

Bhā V. 7. 3.

Rāstravardhana—son of Dama.

Br. III. 61. 8.

Rāsakṛīdā (also *Rāsagosthi*)—in this was seen the same Kṛṣṇa between every two gopīs, his hands over the shoulder of each gopī engaged in dancing and singing, until all of them were tired.

Bhā. X. Ch. 29 (whole); 33. 2-22; 39 29, 47 43 and 60, 62

Rāsabhas—created by Brahmā from his feet.

Vī. I 5 49.

Rāsārambhapriya—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 33 21.

Rāha—a clan belonging to Rohita Prajāpati.

Vā 100. 61.

Rāhu (1)—(also Svarbhānu); an Asura and the eldest of the 14 sons of Vipracitti and Simhikā; a servant of Hiranyakaśipu; attained the status of a planet and immortality by drinking *amṛta* in the disguise of a deva, and when detected and reported by the sun and the moon, the Lord threw his *cakra* which cut off his head; hence he became the enemy of the sun and

Riti—a head of a Siva gana.

Br. III. 41. 28

Rita—one of the 20 Sutapa ganas.

Vā. 100. 14.

Ritu—one of the 20 Amitābha ganas.

Vā. 100. 16

Ripu (I)—a son of Yadu.

Bhā. IX. 23. 20.

Ripu (II)—son of Varāṅgī and Divamjaya; married Brhati; father of Cāksusa.

Br. II. 36 101; Vā 62. 87

Ripu (III)—a son of Babhru;¹ killed by Yauvanāśva in a battle which lasted for 14 months.²

¹ Br. III. 74. 7. ² Vā. 99 7-8.

Ripu (IV)—(also Vairi). Even though insignificant, not to be neglected. It was Bhūta that slew Hīranyakaśipu, and a woman Candikā that killed Nisumbha, Śumbha and Mahiṣa.

Br. IV. 21. 43 and 55

Ripu (V)—a son of Śistī(i) and Succhāyā, wife Brhati; his son Cākṣusa.

M. 4. 39; Vā. I. 13. 2.

Ripuñjaya (I)—the son of Suvīra (Sudhira Vā. P.) and father of Bahuratha.

Bhā IX. 21. 29-30, Vā IV. 19 55

the moon¹ Asked by Bali to refrain from battle; position on the Śīsumāra about the neck, with Soma in the devāsura war,² his daughter, was the wife of Āyu³ one of the nine planets, black in colour, it is said that the sun and the moon interrupt him and therefore both are attacked on new moon or full moon days, it is Sudarśana that makes Rāhu withdraw himself, such occurrences are said to be eclipses, below the region of Rāhu is the abode of the Siddhas, Cāranas and Vidyādhara,⁴ Rāhu leaving the moon is compared to getting rid of all sins by a bath in Prayāgā,⁵ attains Soma in Parvas and then Ādityas,⁶ swallowing of the moon is a bad omen,⁷ with sun or moon fit for gifts in Amarakantaka,⁸ rise of, must lead to the performance of śrāddha⁹

¹ Bhā VI 6 37 18 13-14, VIII 9 24-26, Br III 5 13, 6 20, M 251 12, Vā 52 81, 67 60, 68 20, 111 5, V₁ I 19 52, II. 12 22 ² Bhā V 23 7 VIII 10 31, 21 19 ³ V₁ IV 8 1 ⁴ Bhā V 24 1-4, Br II 23 89, 24 136, III 14 3, M 93 10 ⁵ Ib 106 26 ⁶ Ib 107 12, 127 10 ⁷ Ib 163 42 ⁸ Ib 188 87 ⁹ Vā 78 3

Rāhu (II)— a Parā god

Br IV 1 57

Rāhukarni—an Ārseya pravara (Angiras)

M 196 7

Rāhula—son of Śuddhodana, and father of Prasenajit

Vā 99 289 V₁ IV 22 8

Riktavarna—son of Svātivarna (Āndhra) ruled for 25 years

M 273 9

Riksa—son of Purujānu

Vā 99 195

Riti—a head of a Siva gana

Br III 41 28

Rita—one of the 20 Sutapa ganas

Va 100 14

Ritu—one of the 20 Amitābha ganas

Va 100 16

Ripu (I)—a son of Yadu

Bhā IX 23 20

Ripu (II)—son of Varāṅgi and Divamjaya, married Brhatī, father of Cākṣusa

Br II 36 101, Va 62 87

Ripu (III)—a son of Babhru,¹ killed by Yauvanāśva in a battle which lasted for 14 months²

¹Br III 74 7 ²Va 99 7-8

Ripu (IV)—(also Vairi) Even though insignificant, not to be neglected. It was Bhūta that slew Hiraṇyakaśipu, and a woman Caṇḍikā that killed Nisumbha, Śumbha and Mahiṣa

Br IV 21 43 and 55

Ripu (V)—a son of Śiṣṭi(I) and Succhāyā, wife Brhatī, his son Cākṣusa

M 4 39, Vi I 13 2

Ripuñjaya (I)—the son of Suvira (Sudhira Vi P) and father of Bahuratha

Bhā IX 21 29-30, Vi IV 19 55

Ripuñjaya (II)—a son of Visvajit—last link of the line,¹ with him ends the Brhadratha line after ruling for 1000 years,² his minister Munika murdered him and enthroned his own son Pradyota³ Ruled for thirty-five years⁴

¹Bha IX 22 49 ²V₁ IV 23 12 ³Ib IV 24 1-2 ⁴Br III 74 114

Ripuñjaya (III)—a son of Acala, ruled for 50 years

M 271 29

Ripuñjaya (IV)—a son of Varāṅgi and Divamjaya

Va 62 87

Ripuñjaya (v)—a son of Medhāvī and father of Ūrva

V₁ IV 21 13

Ripuñjaya (VI)—a son of Sīstī and Succhāyā

V₁ I 13 2

Riveyu—a son of Anādrsta, a Rājarsī, Jvalanā, daughter of Daksa was his consort

Vā 99 127-8

Riṣṭā—an apsaras, mother of the Vegavatī group

Br III 7 12 and 21

Risyaṅta—son of Mānasa

Vā 70 30

Rutika—(bell metal) a gift of, pleases Vāyu

M 266 64

Rukma—a son of Rucaka

Bhā IX 23 35

Rukmakavaca (I)—a son of Kambalabarhis, father of Rukmesu and four other sons. Learned and wealthy, conquered the whole earth by killing of *Kavacinas* (soldiers in armour) with sharp arms and performed *asvamedha*, Rukmesu became king and another Prthurukma helped him, two other sons, Parigha and Hari were appointed over Videha banished by them the other son Jyāmagha performed penance²

¹Br III 70 26 9 ²M 44 25-30 Va 95 25 26

Rukmakavaca (II)—the father of Paravrt

V₁ IV 12 10

Rukmakundam—in Gayā

Va 112 32

Rukmakeśa—a son of Bhīsmaka

Bha X. 52 22

Rukmagarbha—the lord of stars, trees, plants, etc

M 8 3

Rukmapārijātavana—in Gayā where Śankara sported with Pārvatī and to which Marici went to gather fruits and flowers, interrupted in his enjoyment Śiva cursed him but the latter praised him in prayer, Śiva promised him release from the curse if he would visit Gayā, the blackman became changed into white colour

V₁ 112 35 39

Rukmabāhu—a son of Bhīsmaka

Bhā X 52 22

Rukmamālin—a son of Bhīsmaka

Bhā X 52 22

Rukmaratha (I)—a son of Bhīsmaka

Bhā X 52 32

Rukmaratha (II)—a son of Mahāpaurava (nandana)

M 49 73, Va 99 187

Rukmarāt (n)—see Pravīsta Agni, son of Arkāgni

Br II 12 43, Vā 29 40

Rukmavati—a daughter of Rukmi, and wife of Pradyumna, mother of Aniruddha

Bhā X 61 18 and 23 [9], V₁ IV 15 38-9

Rukmi—first son of the Vīdarbha king, Bhīsmaka, brother of Rukminī, and enemy of Kṛṣṇa, capital Bhojakata; wanted to give his sister Rukminī to Caidya, though his brothers were for Kṛṣṇa¹ Followed Kṛṣṇa running with his sister and near the Narmadā fought with him On an appeal from Rukminī to spare his life, Rukmi was put to shame by the removal of his locks of hair and moustache and tied to his chariot, could not reconcile himself with Kṛṣṇa's action and resolved to kill Kṛṣṇa and then enter Kundina Released by Balarāma, he built and lived in Bhojakata without going back to Kundina² Was met by Śālva at Kundina, was stationed by Jarāsandha at the western gate of Mathurā and on the eastern side during the siege of Gomanta³ Gave his daughter to Pradyumna in marriage to please his sister, but continued to hate Kṛṣṇa, prayed to Śiva who gave him a bow saying that it would not harm Hari, went back to

Bhojakata, afraid of meeting Kṛṣṇa.⁴ Gave his granddaughter to Aniruddha in marriage. When he invited Rāma for a game of dice on the occasion, he played falsely and insulted Balarāma (s.v.) as a cowherd and forester at which he was struck dead. Kṛṣṇa passed no comments on his death out of consideration for his brother and Rukminī.⁵

¹ Bhā. X. 52. 22; 60 18; V₁ V 28 9; Br IV 29 122 ² Bhā X. 52. 25; 53. 2; 54 18-36, 52; V₁ V. 26 (whole) ³ Bhā X 76 2 [9]; 78 [5]; 50. 11 [5], 52. 11 [6]. ⁴ Ib X 61. 19-23 [1-7], V₁ V. 28. 6. ⁵ Bhā X. 61. 25-39; II 7 34, V₁ V 28 11-26

Rukminī (1)—a daughter of Bhīsmaka and known as Vaidarbhī. Married to Kṛṣṇa according to Gāndharva¹ (Rāksasa) form;¹ when she came to know of the proposal of her eldest brother Rukmi (s.v.) to give her in marriage to Caidya, she sent a letter through a Brāhmaṇa to Kṛṣṇa showing her unflinching devotion to him and requesting that she might be carried off when she would be on her way to the Devī temple on the day prior to the wedding as was the custom. That day she had her bath and decked herself with two clothes and many jewels. Her anxiety at not having heard from Kṛṣṇa, when the Brāhmaṇa came to tell her that Kṛṣṇa would do the needful. Citizens were also for her marriage with Kṛṣṇa. Well guarded and accompanied by singing and dancing, Rukminī entered the temple and prayed for Kṛṣṇa's hand. After worshipping Indrānī nearby she returned when Kṛṣṇa carried her away in his chariot. Seeing the party of Caidya pursuing him, Rukminī became nervous when Kṛṣṇa consoled her. When Caidya was about to be killed by Kṛṣṇa she appealed to the Lord to spare him; Rāma consoled her. The regular marriage and festivities followed.² Mother of 11 sons and a daughter; gave birth to Pradyumna who was stolen by Śambara and thrown into the sea. Recovered and taken back by Māyavati alias Ratī; Rukminī remembered her lost son and wondered at his exact resemblance. At that time came Kṛṣṇa and Nārada who explained the history of Pradyumna to

her great joy,³ was the chief queen of Kṛṣṇa and more attached, would not like to be away from Kṛṣṇa, when she was once fanning him gently Kṛṣṇa cut a joke that his status was poor and that she could even then get married to a rich prince and enjoy luxuries Rukminī wept in deep distress and spoke words reiterating her full devotion to him Kṛṣṇa consoled her assuring her of his loyalty⁴ Grave concern at Kṛṣṇa not returning from the cave of Jāmbavan for a long time Her daughter Cārumatī was married to the son of Kṛtavarma⁵ Attended the marriage of Anuruddha and Rocanā at Bhojakata, out of regard for her and Balarāma, Kṛṣṇa said nothing on Rukmī's death⁶ Explained to Draupadī how she became married to Kṛṣṇa, welcomed to Hāstīnapura by Kuntī and Draupadī, served Kucela, a friend and classmate of Kṛṣṇa⁷ Entered fire on Kṛṣṇa's decease,⁸ is Laksmī⁹

¹Bhā III 3 3, X 52 16-18, Br III 71 242 6, V₁ I 9 144, V 26 (whole) ²Bhā X Chh 52 54 ³Ib III 1 28 X 55 (whole), M 47 13, 15-16, Va 96 233, V₁ V 27 3, 27, 28 1-2, 30 35, 32 1 ⁴Bhā X. 60 (whole), 70 3, 90 30 ⁵Ib X 56 34 61 24 ⁶Ib X 61 26-39 ⁷Ib X 71 42, 76 2, 80 23, 83 8 ⁸Ib XI 31 20. V₁ V 38 1-2 ⁹Ib IV 15 35

Rukminī (II)—the goddess at Dvāravatī

M 13 38

Rukminīkūṇḍam—in front of the *vata* in Gayā

V₂ 108 51.

Rul mesu (I)—a son of Paravāt

V₁ IV 12 11

Rul mesu (II)—(Brahmesu) son of Rucaka (Rukma-lava) Br P. and M P.) and brother of Pṛthurukma, succeeded his father with Pṛthurukma as his lieutenant

Bhā IX 23 35, Br III 70 29 V₁ II 28 9 V₂ 95 23 9

Ruca (I)—one of the 14 clans of Apsaras, born of Vidyut or lightning

Br III 7 19, Va 69 57

Ruca (II)—son of Sutritha

Va 99 274

Rucaka (I)—a Mt at the base of Meru,¹ south of Meru (Vt P),² East of Arunoda³

¹Bha V 16 26 ²Vt II 2 28 ³Va 36 19, 42 29

Rucaka (II)—a son of Uśanas and father of Puruṣṭ and four other sons

Bhā IX 23 34-35

Rucaka (III)—a Yakṣa—son of Punyajani and Manubhadra

Br III 7 123

Ruci (I)—father of Yajña, a progenitor (Prajāpati-Vā P) a son of Brahmā, married Ākūti, a daughter of Svāyambhuva Manu and had a son, Hari-Yajña and a daughter Dakṣinā,¹ father of Raucya,² one of the five created to make one's taste intensified, through Ākūti twins born, Yajña and Dakṣinā, they married and became parents of 12 sons called Yāmaṣ,³ groups of celestials each of 33, Divaspati is Indra, the seven sages are Nirmoha and others, would have a number of sons⁴

¹Bha I 3 12, II 7 2, III 12 56 21 5, IV 1 2 5, Va 1 67 3 3 9 100, Vt I 7 19, 20 ²Br IV 1 50, 101, M 9 35 ³Br I 1 58, II 9 1, 7, 43 ⁴Vt III 2 37-41

Ruci (II)—the father of Ajita devas

Va 67 33

The presiding deity of the planet Sanaścara Kālo-Rudra is Śiva; at the end of a Kalpa he assumes the form of a Samvarttaka sun and burns down all the worlds. His own messengers of death, worshipped by Kāma with Sata-rudriya⁹. Enshrined in Gokarna¹⁰. Destroyed the god of Love and married Umā on the advice of the seven sages, marriage rites described.¹¹ Umā's transfer as Gaurī¹². Ādi, son of Andhaka, who attacked him was killed¹³. Agni's entrance into the harem when Śiva made him drink his Vīra. This was God Subrahmanya nursed by Kṛttikas,¹⁴ blessed Bānāsura¹⁵. Icon of, in the form of a 16 year old boy, worshipped before buildings, different postures detailed¹⁶.

¹ Bhā III 12, 7-20, XI 4 5, 30 38 ² Ib IX 4 6-11, IV 15 17
³ Ib XI 27, 3, I 7 18 ⁴ Ib IV ch 24 (whole), XI 6 1, 7 1 VI 17
 26-39 ⁵ Ib IV chh 4-7 ⁶ Ib IX 9 7-9, X 7 29, 39 53 ⁷ Ib X
 63 34-45 ⁸ Ib X ch 88 (whole) ⁹ Br II 24 49, III 3 102 and
 109, 23 64, 65 32, IV 6 70, 7 38, 10 87, 11 33, 15 24, 30 8,
 36 16, 40 13 and 27 ¹⁰ Ib III 13 20 ¹¹ M 4 12, 22, 11 29, 13
 9 and 14, 138 26, 154 194-245, 439-83 ¹² Ib ch 155. ¹³ Ib ch 156
¹⁴ Ib ch 158 ¹⁵ Ib ch 188, 225 13, 253 42 ¹⁶ Ib 259 3-26, 265
 41, 266 43, 268 22

Rudra (II)—born of Ananta from between the agitated brows. Exhibited in eleven forms with Śūla and three eyes. His name is Sankarsana.

Bhā V 25 3, XII 5 1-3

Rudra (III)—a Mt. west of the Śītoda

Va 36 27

Rudras (I)—(hundred?) Eleven in number, heads of Ganas born of Bhūta and Bhūtā gods of the Vaivasvata epoch.¹ Fought with Krodhavaśas in a Devāsura battle,² came with the other gods to Dvārakā to invite Kṛṣṇa back to Vaikuntha;³ worshipped for prowess⁴. Wait upon Indra Nilalohita, a chief Rudra⁵. According to the Br P sons of Surabhi and Kaśyapa. These are Angāraka, Sarpa, Nirrti, Sadasaspati, Ajaikapāt, Ahirbudhnya, Ūrdhvaketu, Jvara,

Rucira—a son of Jayatsena

M 50 36

Rucirasva—a son of Senājit and father of Paīā
(Pīthusena C P)

Bha IX 21 23 24 M 49 50 Va 99 173 Vi IV 19 36 37

Ruci (I)—wife of Sūrya

Va 30 73

Ruci (II)—wife of Ātmavān

Va 65 91

Rujakanya—a daughter of Damaghosa and Śrutas-
ravā

Va 96 159

Rudra (I)—born of anger of Brahmā, name explained, 'the weapon' places assigned to him, his women, asked to procreate and be a Prajapati, created beings which would burn the universe persuaded by Brahmā to stop this, and proceed to *tapas* expression of the *tamas*¹ Claimed the remaining wealth of the Angīrasa sacrificers as his own, which Nābhaga thought was his When Nābhāga gave it to Rudra, the worshipful god presented him that wealth and disappeared, presented Prthu with a sword *dasacandra*²

Taught Kriyā yoga to Umā, Brahmā fled in fear from,³ came with the gods to Dvarakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikunṭha, and glorified Hari⁴ No offerings by Dakṣa in his sacrifice, and Satī's voluntary death Rudra created Virabhadra to cause Dakṣa's death Brahmā pacified Rudra and revived Dakṣa and others⁵ Rudra to bear the Gangā,⁶ addressed Kṛṣṇa as Hari,⁷ worship of, leads to wealth and pleasure Conferred a boon on Vrkāsura and came to grief⁸

The presiding deity of the planet Sanaścara Kālo-Rudra is Śiva, at the end of a Kalpa he assumes the form of a Samvarttaka sun and burns down all the worlds His own messengers of death, worshipped by Kāma with Sata-rudriya⁹ Enshrined in Gokarna¹⁰ Destroyed the god of Love and married Umā on the advice of the seven sages, marriage rites described¹¹ Umā's transfer as Gauri¹² Ādi, son of Andhaka, who attacked him was killed¹³ Agni's entrance into the harem when Śiva made him drink his Vīra This was God Subrahmanya nursed by Kṛttikā,¹⁴ blessed Bānāsura¹⁵ Icon of, in the form of a 16 year old boy, worshipped before buildings, different postures detailed¹⁶

¹ Bhā III 12, 7 20, XI 4 5, 30 38 ² Ib IX 4 6-11 IV 15 17
³ Ib XI 27, 3, I 7 18 ⁴ Ib IV ch. 24 (whole) XI 6 1, 7 1 VI 17
 26-39 ⁵ Ib IV chh. 4-7 ⁶ Ib IX. 9 7 9, X 7 29 39 53 ⁷ Ib X
 63 34-45 ⁸ Ib X. ch 88 (whole) ⁹ Br II 24 49 III 3 102 and
 109, 23 64, 65 32, IV 6 70 7 38, 10 87, 11 33 15 24 30 8
 36 16, 40 13 and 27 ¹⁰ Ib III 13 20 ¹¹ M 4 12, 22, 11 29, 13
 9 and 14, 138 26 154 194 245 439-83 ¹² Ib ch 155. ¹³ Ib ch 156
¹⁴ Ib ch. 158 ¹⁵ Ib ch 188, 225 13 253 42 ¹⁶ Ib 259 3 26, 265
 41, 266 43, 268 22

Rudra (II)—born of Ananta from between the agitated brows Exhibited in eleven forms with Śūla and three eyes His name is Sankarsana

Bhā V 25 3, XII 5 1-3

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Va 36 27

Rudras (I)—(hundred?) Eleven in number, heads of Ganas born of Bhūta and Bhūtā gods of the Vaivasvata epoch¹ Fought with Krodhavasas in a Devāsura battle;² came with the other gods to Dvārakā to invite Kṛṣṇa back to Vaikuntha;³ worshipped for prowess⁴ Wait upon Indra Nilalohita, a chief Rudra⁵ According to the Br P sons of Surabhi and Kaśyapa These are Angāraka, Sarpa Nirrti Sadasaspati, Ajaikapāt, Ahirbudhnya, Ūrdhvaketu, Jvara,

Bhuvana, Íśvaia, Mrtyu, and Kapālī Their sisters were Rohinī and Gāndharvī Their overlord was Vṛṣadhvaḥ. Live in Śivapuram ⁶ Vanquished by Rāvana,⁷ part of Viśnu,⁸ Rudras as different from Mahārudra, and as his attendants For different names of Rudras see the text,⁹ one of the seven Devaganas of the Vāivasvata epoch Pitāmahas considered as,¹⁰ their part in Devāsura wars ¹¹

¹Bhā VI 6 17, VIII 13 4, M 5 30-2, V₁ III 1 31 ²Bhā VIII 10 34 ³Ib XI 6 2 ⁴Ib II 3 3 ⁵Ib VI 7 2, 10 17, XI 16 13 ⁶Br III 1 61, 3 72, 8 6, 32 22, IV 2 27 and 257, 20 47, 30 8 ⁷Ib III 7 254, Vā 66 68-70 ⁸V₁ V 1 17 and 58 ⁹Br IV. 33 84-96, 34 4-52 ¹⁰M 6 44, 9 29, 19 3 ¹¹Ib 153 16 21, 154 24, 171 38-40, 247 10, 248 22, 285 8

Rudras (II)—a tribe

Vā 98 108

Rudrakarnau—a place sacred to Śiva

M 181 25

Rudrakāntam—a lake in the Kuru country, established by Bhava

Br II 18 72 Vā 47 68-9

Rudrakunda—in Brahmaksetra

Vā 59 122

Rudrakoṭi—sacred to Rudrānī,¹ surrounds the hill Amarakaṇṭha in Kalinga, he who bathes at the place goes to Rudraloka and enjoys heavenly bliss ²

¹M 13 32 ²Ib 181 25, 186 16-7

Rudraganas—description of

Vā 101 265-6

Rudrajapam—in connection with warding off evils to the state indicated by omens,¹ generally offered by four Yajurvedins on the occasion of Bhīma dvādaśī²

¹ M 232 14 ² Ib 69 44

Rudradatta—a Kinnara with a human face

Va 69 35

Rudranamaskāra—superiority of

Vā 20 35

Rudranārāyanātmakam—the whole universe explained by Śiva as

Vā 25 21-6

Rudrapadam—in Gayā,¹ performance of śrāddha at, by Rāma²

¹ Vā 109 18, 110 48 and 56 ² Ib 110 64

Rudraputrasāvarṇi—XII Manu, R̥tudhāma is Indra, Harita, Rohita and others are Gods Tapasvi, Sutapa and others are seven sages, Devavān and others are his sons

V₁ III 2 33,-6

Rudram—to be recited on the occasion of founding a temple.

M 265 26

Rudraloka—sacred to Śiva, in the Pearl Hall of Lalitā,¹ baths in Somatīrtham, Bhrgutīrtham and Rudrakotī lead to;² is mātṛāpadam³

¹ Br II 25 111-3, 27 129, IV 33 79-96 Vā 21 73 22 35 23 73 and 84, 30 320, 54 114 111 55 and 68 ² M 112 6, 186 23 52, 188 96 191 31, 193 60 ³ Vā 20 11

Rudrānī (II)—the Goddess enshrined at Rudrakoṭi
M 13 32

Rudrānī (III)—in 31st Kalpa
Va 23 10

Rudrādhyāya—given by Nārada to Sīlavatī, the wood-cutter's wife to redeem her husband, by reciting it after a ceremonial bath

Br IV 7 51

Rudrāyatanam—(Tripurāyatanam) the temple of Rudra, the God of the Asuras

M 130 4, 131 13

Rudrālaya—is Rudraloka

Br IV 34 3

Rudresī—a Mother Goddess

M 179 31

Rudhīrāda—a son of Pauruseya Rāksasa

Br III 7 93

Rudhīrāndha—a hell chiefly dealers in sheep, and cattle, Cakradhvaj, Brāhmana gambler, begger in the village, prisoner, washermen, sellers of soma, drinker of wine, meat eaters, killer of cattle, dealer in buffaloes, ungrateful friends, one who eats from bastard (Kundu) oil-monger, hunter of animals, iron seller and tale bearer go to this hell See Rudhīrāmbha

Br IV 2 148 69, Va 101 147 and 163 66

Rudravaṭam—the place of the *avatar* of Śaṁṣnu
Vā 23 212

Rudravratam—in honou of Rudra,¹ leads one to Gauṁloka²

¹ M 101 4, 76 ² Ib 101 43

Rudraśrenya—a son of Mahiśmān, had his capital at Vārāṁsī

M 43 10-11

Rudrasaṁhitā—the Sūkta of the Sāmaveda, to be recited in tank ritual

M 58 36

Rudrasara—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 23

Rudrasālokyam—the identity of, with Śiva

Va 101 353

Rudrasāvarṇi—see under Manu

Rudrasusatā—a Mother Goddess

M 179 31

Rudrā—one of the ten daughters of Rudrāśva

Vā 99 125

Rudrāṇī (1)—a name of Uma ¹ the world of ²

¹ Br III 10 22 ² M 61 26

Rudrāṇī (II)—the Goddess enshrined at Rudrakoṭi.

M. 13. 32.

Rudrāṇī (III)—in 31st Kalpa.

Vā. 23. 10.

Rudrādhyāya—given by Nārada to Śilavatī, the wood-cutter's wife to redeem her husband, by reciting it after a ceremonial bath.

Br. IV. 7. 51.

Rudrāyatanam—(Tripurāyatanam) the temple of Rudra, the God of the Asuras.

M. 130. 4, 131. 13.

Rudrālaya—is Rudraloka.

Br. IV. 34. 3.

Rudreśī—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 31.

Rudhirāda—a son of Pauruṣeya Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 93.

Rudhirāndha—a hell: chiefly dealers in sheep, and cattle, Cakradhvaji, Brāhmaṇa gambler, beggar in the village, prisoner, washermen, sellers of soma, drinker of wine, meat eaters, killer of cattle, dealer in buffaloes, ungrateful friends, one who eats from bastard (Kundu) oil-monger, hunter of animals, iron seller and tale bearer go to this hell. See Rudhirāmbha.

Br. IV. 2. 148-69, Vā. 101. 147 and 163-66.

Rudhīrambha—(see *Rudhīrāndha*) a hell into which are thrown Brāhmana actors, fishermen, prisoners, informers, those living by their wives' immoral earnings, those attending to secular affairs on Parvas, incendiaries, ungrateful companions, sooth-sayers, magic performers and sellers of the juice of trees

V₁ II 3 22-3

Runda—a Rājasi becoming a Bīāhmana

Va 91 117

Rumana—a son of Vidyut, a Rākṣasa by conduct

Va 69 129

Rumā—a queen of Sugriva, and daughter of Panasa, mother of three sons

Br III 7 221

Ruru (I)—a Bhairava

Br IV 19 78

Ruru (II)—a son of Cāksusa Manu

M 9 25

Ruru (III)—a son of Ahinaka and father of Pāriyātraka

V₁ IV 4 106

Ruruka—a son of Vijaya, a righteous king, father of Dhrtaka

Br III 63 119 Va 88 121 V₁ IV 3 25

Rurus—some animals, more cruel than serpents give the name of Raurava to a hell Kravyādas form a subdivision of this class

Bhā V 26 1-12

Ruśanku—a son of Svāti, and father of Citrarathā

V₁ IV 12 2

Ruśadratha—a son of Titiksu, and father of Hema

Bhā IX 23 4, V₁ IV 18 11-12

Ruśeku—a son of Svāhi and father of Citraratha, born at the performance of a great *yagnā*

* Bhā IX 23 31, Br III 70 16-17

Rusangu—a son of Svāha

M 44 16

Rusā (I)—a consort of Sūrya

Br II 13 80

Rusā (II)—a R of the Ketumālā continent

Va 44 22, 47 43

Rusābhānu—a queen of Hīranyākṣa

Bha VII 2 19

Rusta—son of the *avatār* of the 28th *dvāpara*

Vā 23 223

Rūpaḥa—a western country

Br II 16 60

Rūpamātra—from this came Rasa

Va 4 53-4

Rūpatatī—a daughter of Kāśyapa and Diti, given by the father of Brahmā Mother of Viśvarūpa

Br IV 9 3

Rūpaśrī—a Vānara chief.

Br III 7 232

Rūpasas—a southern tribe

M 114 49, Vā 45 129

Rūpākarsanīkā—a Gupta śakti

Br IV 19 18, 44 118

Rūpi—one of the Pañcārseyas (Bhārgavas).

M 195 34

Rūpinī—a Varna śakti

Br IV 44 59 and 118

Rūpyam—fit for śrāddha

M 22 86

Rel hā—a Śakti

Pr IV 36 76

Recit ā—a Śakti

Br IV 35 9*

Remata—a branch of Kautika gotra

Vā 91 69

Renuka (I)—an Ikṣvāku king, his daughter Kamali became the wife of Jamadagni

Br III 66 60 2

Renuka (II)—a hill

M 163 88

Renuka—a daughter of Renu (Suvenu-*Va P*) and wife of Jamadagni, mother of Parasurāma,¹ went once to the Ganges for a pot of water for *homa* purposes, saw the Gandharva king Citraratha playing with the Apsaras and forgot the time for returning home Jamadagni understood her mind and in a rage asked his sons to kill her All refused but Parasurāma did it Later as the result of the boon to his son who had pleased him by the act she came back to life During the absence of Rāma, the sons of Arjuna (Haihaya) killed Jamadagni in spite of Renukā's earnest protests² On Rāma returning, she cried out beating 21 times on her breast, liked to die on the funeral pyre when she heard from the air that her husband would soon be alive Though she desisted from it, she died unable to bear her husband's death³

¹Bha I 9 6, IX. 15 12, Va 65 94, 91 89-91, V₁ IV 7 35-6

²Bha IX 16 2 13 ³Br III 1 97, ch. 30 (whole), 45 11

Renumatī—one of the queens of Nakula mother of Niramitra

V₁ IV 20 48

Rebhya—a son of Vatsāra, after him came the Raibhya gana

Br III 8 30

Reṇa (I)—son of Ānartta

Br III 61 19 Va 86 24

Reva (II)—a son of Rocamāna

M 12 23

Revata (I)—a son of Ānartta, built the city of Dvārakā (Kusasthali) in the sea and was the lord of Ānarttas and others. Father of a hundred sons of whom Kakudmī was the eldest

Bha IX 3 27-29, V₁ IV 1 63 5

Revata (II)—a son of Kapotaroma

Va 96 116

Revatī (I)—wife of Mitra

Bhā VI 18 6

Revatī (II)—a daughter of Kakudmī (Kakudmī M P). Raivata taken by her father to Brahmā for a suitable bridegroom and stayed there for a long time, at his suggestion she was married to Balarāma (Baladeva), being born before the advent of Kālī, she was very tall, and Balarāma contrived to shorten her height with the end of his plough-share, came to see Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā returning from Indra's abode,¹ mother of Nīlita and Ulmuka,² embraced the corpse of Rāma and entered fire³

¹ Bhā IX 3 29 36 X 52 15 [2 and 12], [67(v) 50] Br III 61 24, M 12 24, V₁ IV 1 66, 95-6 ² Ib V 25 19 ³ Ib V 36 11, 38 3

Revatī (III)—an evil spirit

Bhā X. 6 28

Revatī (IV)—wife of Vīdhama

Br III 59 12 V₅ 81 12

Revatī (v)—a Varna śakti

Br IV 44 61

Revatī (vi)—a Mind-born mother

M 179 13

Revatī (vii)—see Śuskarevatī

M 179 73

Revatī (viii)—a constellation¹ that stops always in Raivataka (s v), sacred to Sanaścara²

¹ Vā 49 81, 53 109, 66 52, 82 14 ² Br II 19 87, 24 134

Revanta—born of Samjñā as a mare of the Sun god

V, III 2 7

Revā—a R near the Māhismatī in the Bhārata varṣa

Bhā X 79 21, V 19 18

Raibhya (i)—a son of Sumatī, and father of Dusyanta

Bha IX 20 7

Raibhya (ii)—a son of Vatsāra, his child, en, Raibhyas

Vā 70 25 6

Raibhya (iii)—a son of Rebhya and a Brahmavādīn

Br II 32 112, III 8 30, Vā 59 103

Raibhyas—one of the three belonging to Kaśyapa group

Br III 8 33

Raivata (i)—a Rudra and a son of Bhūta and Sarūpā

Bhā VI 6 17, M 5 29 VI I 15 122

Ravata (ii)—a son of Reva (known also as Kakud-min), king of Ānarttas, had a daughter Revatī (s v) whom he took to Brahmā to consult him as to a suitable bridegroom. The music of Hāha and Hūhu was going on, and when it was finished, there was a different *lāpa* in the earth, was advised to give her to Balarāma, and so he did.

Bha X 52 15 [1 11], Br III 61 20, M 12 23 Va 86 25

Ravata (iii)—the fifth Manu, during his epoch were Devabāhu and six other sages, Gods named Ābhūtara-jasas¹. Vibhu was Indra, Amitābha and other three ganas of gods each 14 in number, Hiranyaroma and other six formed the saptarṣis, Balabandhu and others were his sons, of the Priyavrata line².

¹ M 9 19 22 Va 62 3 ² V₁ III 1 6 20 4

Ravata (iv)—a class of reptiles, as arrows of Tripurārī

M 133 25

Ravata (v)—a king and father-in-law of Baladeva

V₁ V 25 19

Ravata (vi)—a Prasūta god

Va 62 60

Ravataka (i)—Mt in Śākadvīpa. Here Revatī nakṣatra stops always, and hence sacred to it.

Br II 19 87 Va 49 81 V₁ II 4 62

Ravataka (ii)—(Mt) in Bhāratavarṣa,¹ here Dvivīda met Rāma and provoked him to a battle and in it was killed².

¹ Va 45 92, Bha V 19 16 Br II 16 22 ² Bha X 67 8 25

Raivatakam—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 74.

Raivasa—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 39.

Rokalas—a tribe of the Vindhyas.

Vā. 45. 132.

Roga—to be worshipped in housebuilding and palace building.²

M. 253. 26; 268. 17.

Rocana (I)—a son of Dakṣinā and a Tusita god.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Rocana (II)—the name of Indra of the Svārocisa epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 20.

Rocana (III)—a son of Vasudeva.

Br. III. 71. 182.

Rocana (IV)—a son of Upadevā.

Vā. 96. 179.

Rocanā (I)—one of Vasudeva's wives, and mother of Hasta and other sons.

Bhā. IX. 24. 45 and 49.

Rocanā (II)—grand daughter of Rukmi, married to Aniruddha.

Bhā. X. 61. 25.

Rocanā (III)—a Mind-born mother.

M. 179. 23.

Rocamāna (I)—a Viśvedeva

Br III 3 31, M 203 13, Vā 66 32

Rocamāna (II)—a son of Ānartta and father of Revn

M 12 22-23

Rocamāna (III)—a son of Upadevī and Vasudeva

M 46 17

Rocisa—a son of Usā and Vibhāvasu

Bhā VI 6 16

Rocismat—a son of Svārocisa Manu

Bhā VIII 1 19

Rodasī—the two mothers of the world (Heaven and Earth) worshipped for security of place

Bhā II 3 5

Rodha—a kind of hell. here fall slayers of cows, of phoetus murderers and those who set fire to cities

Vā 101 146, 152, Vī II 6 2 and 8

Rodhasvatī—a R in Bhārata varsa

Bha V 19 18

Romapāda (I)—see Citraratha

Bhā IX 23 7, Vī IV 18 16

Romapāda (II)—the famous son of Vīdarbha and father of Babhru, attained wisdom from Nārada

Bhā IX 24 1-2, Vī IV 12 38-9

Romavantas—fourteen ganas of gods, live in *maha*, *tapa* and *jana* lokas

Va 24 2

Romasa (I)—a siddha

Bha VI 15 14

Romaśa (II)—a Vidyādhara chief in Venumanta hill

Va 39 38

Romaharsana—a pupil of Vyāsa in charge of Itihāsa-Purāna, and father of Sūta Himself a sage and Sūta Adopted as Brahmā by the sages in their *yajña* at Naimisa, also Lomaharsana (s v), killed by Balarāma for his failure to honour him by rising from his seat¹ His was the mūla-samhitā, adept in ākhyāna narrated royal genealogies² Had six disciples³

¹Bha I 4 22, X 78 22 30 36 Br I 1 18 II 16 3 22 2 24 1, Va 67 2 3 Vi III 4 10 ²Br I 1 14 II 34 13 16 35 68 III 59 3, IV 4 8 ³ Vi III 6 16

Romaharsanikā—the Purāna (mūla) samhitā compiled by Romaharsana

Vi III 6 18

Rohaka—a kingdom of the West watered by Sindhu

Br II 18 48 Va 47 46

Rohina (I)—same as Rohita

ML 122 97

Rohina (II)—the banyan tree in the Ramanaka varsa

Va 45 4

Rohinī (I)—a daughter of Vālmiki, one of Vasudeva's wives, and mother of Gada, Balarāma and five other sons besides a daughter, Citrā¹ Had her residence at Nandagokula Hari ordered Yogamāyā to transfer his *Dhāma* in the womb of Devaki to that of Rohinī This was the future Balarāma Sanharṣana Nārada spoke about this to Kamsa²

Her joy at the birth of Kṛṣṇa, and helped Yaśodā in her *rakṣa* ritual to Kṛṣṇa, joy at his escape from Kālīya, intensely attached to Rāma, surprised at Kṛṣṇa holding the Govardhana, came to see him taking Pārījāta from Indra's abode Kṛṣṇa's respects to,³ went to Syamānta pañcaka for the solar eclipse, met Yaśodā there and embraced her Lamented the decease of Kṛṣṇa and Rāma⁴ Entered fire after their decease,⁵ also known as Pañṇāvi⁶

¹ Bhā IX 24 45-6, X 1 8, Br III 71 161-5 Vā 96 160-3 V₁ V 1 74 6, 2 2, 5 5, 6 11, IV 15 18 9 ² Bha X 2 7-8, 15 ³ Ib X 5 17, 6 19, 11 12, 15 44, 17 15, 25 30, 36 17, [67 (v), 47-8] ⁴ Ib X 82 37, XI 31 18 ⁵ V₁ V 38 4 ⁶ M 46 11

Rohinī (II)—one of Kṛṣṇa's wives, a Devī, mother of Ditymat, Tāmrapaksa and other sons

Bha X, 61 18, Br III 71 242, Vā 96 233 V₁ V 28 4, 32 2

Rohinī (III)—a wife of Mahādeva-Candramatanu of Śiva, mother of Budha

Br I 2 9, II 10 84, M 55 12, 139 25, Vā 27 56, 66 22 V₁ I 8 8

Rohinī (IV)—a daughter of Surabhī and Kaśyapa, a sister of the Rudras, mother of four daughters—Surūpā, Hamsakālī (kilā), Bhadrā and Kāmadu(a)ghā

Br III 3 73-5, Vā 66 71-72

Rohinī (V)—a constellation important for śrāddha performance,¹ the worship of, in go sahasra dānam²

¹ Br III 18 3, M 17 3, 54 9, Vā 82 3 ² M 163 41, 171 32, 278 14

Rohinī (VI)—had Saumya as her son

Vā 2 9

Rohinīcandra śayanam—with which Nārāyaṇa is worshipped with the names of the moon, to be observed on the full moon day when Rohinī is the nakṣatra or Monday being

a Śuklapañcami; even Śūdras can observe it; a list of flowers given for worship; it lasts for a year; at the end a furnished bed with looking glass, etc., to be given to a learned Śrotriya; the giver attains the world of Candra; even women may observe it.

M. 57. 3-27.

Rohitā (I)—a son of Hariścandra; knowing that he would be sacrificed, went out of his kingdom. Having heard of the decease of his father, he wanted to return but was prevented by Indra. At the end of the sixth year, he purchased Sunāśśepa and returned home. Father of Harita.

Bhā. IX. 7. 9-21; 8. 1, Br. III. 63 117; M. 12. 38; Vā. 88. 119.

Rohita (II)—a son of Vapusmatī, after whom came the kingdom of Rohita.

Br. II. 14. 32-3; Vā. 33 28-29; Vi. II. 4. 23, 29.

Rohita (III)—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 247; M. 47 17, Vā 96 238.

Rohita (IV)—a progenitor and a son of Dakṣa; Parā, Marīci, and Sudharmāna ganas, all of 12 gods each are from him.

Br. IV. 1. 56-61; Vā. 100 60.

Rohita (V)—a Mt. a hill of Śālmalidvīpa.

M. 122. 96.

Rohitas—one of the five deva ganas of the 4th Rtu Sāvarna Manu; of ten gods; mind-born sons of Budha with ten branches;¹ of the XII epoch of Manu.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 83-6, Vā. 100. 87. ² Vi. III. 2. 34.

Raudrāśva—a son of Ahamyāti (Samjāti- Vā P) and father of R̥kyu(su). Nine other sons through the Apsaras, Ghrtācī.

Bhā IX 20 3-5, Vā 99 123 V₁ IV 19 1-2

Raudrī—a kalā of Rudra and a Sakti

Br IV 19 73, 35 96

Raudhras—the kingdom of the, the Ganges flows through this

M 121 43

Raupasevaki—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārseya

M 199 12

Raupyanābha—was the milkman of the Pretas and Rāksasas for milking the cow-earth, the essence was blood, Sumāli acted as the calf.

M. 10 23

Raumaharsani—son of Romaharsana, name of Sūta-Paurānika

Bhā I 2 1

Raurava (1)—one of the 28 hells ever burning and under the earth, he who is self-centred and accumulates wealth at the cost of others suffers here, especially from animals, called Rurus (sv) more cruel than serpents¹ False witnesses, men who are partial and speak untruth, people guilty of infanticide and of incendiarism go to this, also *mahāraurava*,² those who perform rituals with joy and wrath also go here, below this is the *tapa*³

¹ Bhā III 30 28, V 26 7-11 ² Br I 1 141, IV 2 146, 151-3, 180, 7 76, 33 60, V₁ I 6 41, II 6 2, 7 ³ Br II 9 65, Vā. 101 146, 151-2, 177, 180, 205, 110 42

Rohitāśva (I)—a son of Śatha

Br III 71 170

Rohitāśva (II)—of the Rohini family

Va 96 168

Rohitāśva (III)—son of Hariścandra and father of Harita

V₁ IV 3 25

Raukmāyaṇi—an Ārseya pravara (Bhārgava)

M 195 41

Raucya (I)—see Manu (s v)

Br II 36 4, IV 1 95

Raucya (II)—a son of Ruci, a Prajāpati of the Vaivasvata epoch,¹ the ninth Manu²

¹Br IV 1 50 ²M 9 35, Va 100 54

Raudra (I)—a *muhūrta* of the afternoon

Br III 3 39, Va 66 40

Raudra (II)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 233

Raudram—a *mantra* of the Ṛg Vedins, to be recited in tank ritual,¹ a *Sūkta* of the Yajur Vedins to be recited in tank ritual²

¹M 58 34 ²M 58 35, 93 102 and 131

Raudras—the Gaṇeśvaras who sprang from the hair roots of the angry Virabhadra

Va 30 142

Raudrāśva—a son of Ahamyāti (Samjāti- Va P) and father of R̥kyu(su) Nine other sons through the Apsaras, Ghrtācī

Bha IX 20 3 5, Va 99 123 V₁ IV 19 1-2

Raudrī—a kalā of Rudra and a Śakti

Br IV 19 73, 35 96

Raudhras—the kingdom of the, the Ganges flows through this

M 121 43

Raupasevakti—a Kasyapa and a Trayārseya

M 199 12

Raupyanābha—was the milkman of the Pretas and Rāksasas for milking the cow-earth, the essence was blood, Sumālī acted as the calf

M 10 23

Raumaharsani—son of Romaharsana, name of Sūta-Paurānika

Bha I 2 1

Raurava (1)—one of the 28 hells ever burning and under the earth, he who is self-centred and accumulates wealth at the cost of others suffers here, especially from animals, called Rurus (sv) more cruel than serpents¹ False witnesses, men who are partial and speak untruth, people guilty of infanticide and of incendiarism go to this, also *mahāraurava*,² those who perform rituals with joy and wrath also go here, below this is the *tapa*³

¹ Bhā III 30 28, V 26 7-11 ² Br I 1 141, IV 2 146 151-3 180, 7 76, 33 60, V₁ I 6 41, II 6 2, 7 ³ Br II 9 65, Va. 101 146 151 2, 177, 180 205, 110 42

Raurava (II)—the flesh of the Ruru antelope for śrāddha

M 17 34

Raurava (III)—the fifth kalpa

M 290 4

Rauravam—a sūkta of the Sāma samhitā recited in tank ritual

M 58 37.

Raurasa—a kingdom of the West, watered by the Sindhu

Br II 18 47

Rauhina—a *muhūrta* fit for dānas

M 17 3

Rauhinam—a branch of Sāman for recitation at śrāddha

M 17 38

Rauhineya—(Balarama), reminded Kṛṣṇa of his divinity and mission on earth when he had been overpowered by Kāhya

V₁ V 7 33 42

Rauhinyayani—an Ārseya pravara (Angīras)

M 196 9

Rauhityāyani—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 19

La

Lakuca—a tree of six rasas in the Hairanvata (Hiranvata) country

Br II 15 68, IV 31 58, M 113 67, Va 45 9

Laksana—an elephant, son of Añjanā

Br III 7 339

Laksanañja—a son of Jāmbavān

Br III 7 303

Laksana—an Apsaras

Va 69 6

Laksahoma—one of the three forms of *grahabali*, in addition to the procedure in the *Ayutahoma*, *garuda* worship is added, fulfils all desires, if no specific benefits are wanted, it grants Brahmaṇḍa

M 93 5, 84 118, 239 1-16

Lakṣmana (I)—a son of Daśaratha and younger brother of Rāma,¹ took part in the Lankā expedition, respected the Brahmanas and elders, present at Rāma's coronation, father of Angada and Citraketu,² whose cities were Koraṇa and Candracakra, near the Himālayas, created with Rāma by Lalitā, he killed Meghanāda in Bhandāsura war³

¹Bha IX 10 3, V 19 1 and 6 ²Ib IX 10 19, 41-7, 11 12,
Br III 37 31, 63 185, Vā 88 184, 187, 108 25, V₁ IV 4 87, 104
³Br IV 29 114

Lakṣmana (II)—a mantraṛt

M 145 101

Lakṣmanā (I)—a daughter of the king of the Madras, heard of Kṛṣṇa's glory from Nārada and set her mind on

Laksmī (II)—a daughter of Daksa¹ and a wife of Dharma, and mother of Sūnrtā;² a mother goddess as mūla-prakṛti or mājyā;³ abode of, in the Meru⁴

¹Va 10 25, 34 55 43, Br II 9 49, 58, 26 45 ²Br II 36 88
Va 62 76, V₁ I 7 23, 28, 8 21. ³Br IV 7 72 ⁴Vi II 2 47

Laksmī (III)—a daughter of Bhrgu and Khyāti and sister of Dhātā and Vīdhātā,¹ gave Baladeva an ear-ring and a lotus garland at Vṛndāvana²

¹V₁ I 10 2 ²Ib V 25 16

Laksmīkalpa—in the *Kūrma Purāna*,¹ the 23rd kalpa²

¹M 53 48 ²Ib 290 8

Laksmīkānta—is Viṣṇu

Vā 108 90

Laksmīpati—is Viṣṇu

Br IV 15 23, 43 75 and 86

Laksmīmantras—mantras sacred to the goddess

Br IV 38 6

Laksmīraṅganā—a goddess enshrined at Bharatāsrama

M 13 46

Laksmīśayamīaram—apparently a dramatic composition of Bharata (s v) enacted in the presence of Purūravas at Indra's command

M 24 28-9

Yastī, the weapons of the Ābhuras

him It was arranged that in a *svayamvara* he, who hit a target (fish) correctly by looking at its reflection in the water below was to wed her All tried in vain but Kṛṣṇa succeeded and married her, when she was taken in a chariot other kings attacked Kṛṣṇa, he vanquished all of them, and reached Dvārakā Addressed Draupadī at length on her marriage,¹ sons, Gātravat and others²

¹Bha X. 58 57, 83 6, 17-39 M 47 13 Va 96 234 V: V 28 5 ²Ib V 32 4

Lakṣmana (II)—a daughter of Duryodhana married by Sāmba in a *svayamvara* For this the Kurus like Karna and Duryodhana took him captive after a severe fight and threw him into prison Afraid of Balarāma's prowess, Duryodhana agreed to her marriage with Sāmba and sent a rich dowry

Bha X 68 1 12, 43 51

Lakṣmana (III)—an Apsaras

Br III 7 7

Laksmī (II)—a daughter of Daksa¹ and a wife of Dharma, and mother of Sūnrtā;² a mother goddess as mūla-prakṛti or māyā;³ abode of, in the Meru⁴

¹ Vā 10 25, 34, 55 43, Br II 9 49, 58, 26 45 ² Br II 36 88, Va 62 76, Vi I 7 23, 28, 8-21. ³ Br IV 7 72 ⁴ Vi II 2 47

Laksmī (III)—a daughter of Bhrgu and Khyāti and sister of Dhātā and Vīdhātā,¹ gave Baladeva an ear-ring and a lotus garland at Vṛndāvana²

¹ Vi I 10 2 ² Ib V 25 16

Laksmīl alpa—in the *Kūrma Purāṇa*,¹ the 23rd kalpa²

¹ M. 53 48 ² Ib 290 8

Laksmīkānta—is Viṣṇu

Vā 108 90

Laksmīpati—is Viṣṇu

Br IV 15 23, 43 75 and 86

Laksmīmantras—mantras sacred to the goddess

Br IV 38 6

Laksmīraṅganā—a goddess enshrined at Bharatāśrama

M. 13 46

Laksmīsvayamīaram—apparently a dramatic composition of Bharata (s v) enacted in the presence of Purūravas at Indra's command

M 24 28-9

Lagudas—see Yaśti, the weapons of the Ābhīras

Vi V 38 50-51.

Laghimā (I)—a devī

Br IV 19 4, 36 51

Laghimā (II)—one of the eight *yogaiśvaryas*, this second step of the yoga consists of *lambanam*, *plavanam*, and *śighragam*

Va 13 3, 12

Laghu—one of the five sons of Yadu

Br III 69 2, M 43 7, Vā 94 2

Laghuakṣara—hrsva letters such as A, I, U

Va 100 213

Laghuśyāmā—a daughter of Mātanga and hence Mātangī

Br IV 28 40, 31 103-4

Leghri—a sage

M 196 28

Langâksî—a pupil of Pausyañjī learnt a hundred
 2 *Sāma samhitas*¹ an *Ārseya Pravara*, (*Angiras*)²

¹Bhā XII 6 79 ²M 196 6

Langhā—a daughter of Daksa, wife of Dharma and
 mother of Ghosa

V₁ I 15 105 107

Lajjā (I)—a Śakti

Br IV 44 74

Lajjā (II)—R from R̥syavān

M 114 26

Lajjā (III)—a daughter of Daksa,¹ married Dharma,²
 mother of Vinaya³

¹Va 10 25 V₁ I 7 23 ²Br II 9 50, 61 ³Vā 10 36, 55
 43 V₁ I 7 30

Laduna—a son and commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 83 26 48

Latā (I)—a daughter of Meru and wife of Ilāvṛta

Bhā V 2 23

Latā (II)—a daughter of Irā and mother of Vanaspatī

Br III 7 460

Ladulā—a daughter of Vairāja Prajāpati, wife of Cāk-
 susa Manu and mother of ten children

Va 62 89-90

Ālamaka—a northern kingdom

Br II 16 50

Lampākas—a tribe, kingdom of the

M 114 43, 144 58 Va 45 119, 58 83, 98 108

Lampākāra—a kingdom to be conquered by Kalki

Br II 31 84 III 73 109

Lamba (I)—a Dānava in the army ranks of Tāraka

M 173 22, 177 7

Lamba (II)—a son of Ugra, the *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 153

Lambakeśaka—a son of Ugra, the *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 153

Lambana—a son of Jyotismat, kingdom of, named after him

V₁ II 4 36

Lambamekhalā—a mind-born mother

M 179 27

Lambasatā—a mother Goddess

M 179 28

Lambastanī—a mother Goddess

M 179 28

Lambā (I)—a daughter of Daksa and one of the 10 wives of Dharma Mother of Vidyota and Ghosa

Bhā VI 6 4 5, Br III 3 2 and 32, M 5 15 18 203 8 Va 66 2 33

Lambā (II)—a mind born mother

M 179 23

Lambākṣa—a son of Ugra, the avatār of the Lord.
Vā. 23. 153.

Lambāyanas—a tribe.
M. 200. 10.

Lambodara (I)—a son of Paurṇamāsa, and father of Cibilaka.
Bhā. XII. 1. 24.

Lambodara (II)—a name of Vighneśvara.
Br. III. 42. 34; IV. 44. 67.

Lambodara (III)—a son of Śāntikarni (Śatakarṇi-Vi. P.), ruled for 18 years, father of Pilaka.
M. 273. 4; Vi. IV. 24. 45.

Lambodara (IV)—a son of Ugra, the avatār of the Lord.
Vā. 23. 153.

Lambodarī—a Varṇa śakti.
Br. IV. 44. 58.

Laya—the dissolution pertaining to Prakṛti; a state in which there is no rain for a century, famine rages and the fire of deluge consumes all spaces, accompanied by violent winds and so on. It is of four kinds; *nitya*, *naimittika*, *prākṛtika*, and *ātyantika*; deluge, when the universe merges when the gunas are in a balanced state.

Bhā. XII. 4. (whole); M. 1. 33, Vā. 5. 9.

Layavāridas—the seven clouds (named) which cause Pralaya They take their origin from the steam caused by fire and cause the several oceans to become one

M 2 8-9

Lalitā (1)—Upākhyāna of, narrated to Agastya by Hayagrīva-Viṣṇu, different names like Śakti, Parāśakti, Bhagavatī are given¹ Originally mind-born daughter of Brahmā, named Prakṛti then as Mohini in the churning of the milk ocean, originator of all gods and creatures The third was the form of Lalitā when she killed Bhaṇḍa, in consequence of the penance done in her honour by Indra, and out of his offerings All gods call on Her and praise Her Finding her reigning alone, Brahmā remembered a form of Sankara, as Kāmeśvara, who was married to the Devī, the sister of Hari, rejoicing and presents on the occasion Lalitā came to be known as Kāmeśvari War with Bhaṇḍa assuming the office of Śrīdandanāthā, sovereignty of,² description of the nine parvas of Cakrarājaratha and seven parvas of Geyacakraratha sacred to Lalitā She rode on the Cakraratha with the sāmrājya umbrella amidst war-music Bhaṇḍa treated it as a woman's march and with contempt Night attacks and deceitful attacks by Bhaṇḍa's soldiers, assisted by Mantrinī and Daṇḍanāthā, Lalitā's march Gananātha's aid in encouraging the fallen Śaktis and vanquishing the asuras For this the honour of first worship was awarded Burning of the city Śūnyakam along with non-combatants Bhaṇḍa's death and Lalitā's victory, created Kāma and consoled Ratī Glad at the birth of Kumāra and his marriage with Devasenā. Went back to her city, Śrīpuram³

Pañcadaśāksari and other mantras sacred to Lalitā, meditation of⁴

¹ Br IV 5 (whole), Chh 17-18 ² Ib IV Chh C 8 10, 12-16.

³ Ib IV Chh 19, 20, and 21, 26 27, 29, 30, 37 84 ⁴ Ib IV 38 8 31.

La'itā (II)—the Goddess at Prayāgā

M 13 26

Lalitā (III)—a Goddess enshrined at Santāna

M 13 34

Lalitā (IV)—a name of Satī, wife of Siva

*M 60 11

Lalittha—one of the seven sons of Vidyoparicara

Va 99 222

Lala (I)—a son of Rāma, born and brought up in Vāl-miki's āśrama,¹ ruled over Uttara Kosala with Srāvastī as capital²

¹Bha IX 11 11, M. 12 51, Va 88 198 ²Br III. 63 198, Va 88 200

Lala (II)—a measurement of five *ksanas*

Br II. 7 19, Va 100 214

Lavana (I)—a son of Rāksasa Madhu, killed by Sat-rughna in Madhuvana

Bha IX. 11 14, Br III 63 186, Va. 88 185, Vl. I 12 4 IV 4 10L.

Lavana (II)—a son of Jyotismat, after whom Lavana-varsa took the name

Br II 14 27-9, Va 33 24

Lavana (III)—a son of Mahogra, prayed to Siva

Br III 7 91

Lavana (IV)—a hell, disrespect to guru, reviling and selling of the Vedas and laxity in sex relations lead to it

Vl. II 6 2 and 13

Lavanam (I)—one of the eight saubhāgyas

M 60 9

Lavanam (II)—a kingdom of Kuśadvīpa after Lavana

Br II 14 29, 19 58, Va 33 25 49 53

Lavanam (III)—also Lavana sindhu, Lavanāmbudhi—an ocean of salt,¹ origin from waters of the andam,² jalam³

¹Br III 52 42, IV 31 18, Va 34 12 ²M 2 34 ³Ib 251 34

Lavanam (IV)—unfit for srāddha

Vi III 16 8

Lavanācala—a gift of a hill of 16 dronas of salt, is the best, he who makes a gift of it goes to the world of Umā,¹ complimentary to Vibhūti dvadaśī vratam²

¹M 83 4, 84 1 ²Ib 92 31, 99 15 100

Lavanārnava—the sea of salt

Vi V 21 25, 27 4

Lavanogana—salt from sea, from bilva, balakeya, yavāhvaḥa, aurva, ksāram and kālābhasma

M 217 60 61

Lākinī—a śakti

Br IV 20 15

Lāngala (I)—a son of Śuddhoda, and father of Prasenajit,¹ in charge of a Samhitā²

¹Bhā IX 12 14 ²Br II 35 47

Lāngala (II)—as a weapon of Śeṣa

Vi II 5 18 V 33 30

Lāṅgalāvatī—a Mother Goddess

M 179 27

Lāṅgaḷi—a Vānara chief born of Svetā

Br III 7 179

Lāṅgaḷi (I)—one of the four pupils of Pausyañḷi, a Śrutarsi,¹ composed six Samhitas²

¹Br II 33 8 35 40, Va 61 36 V₁ III 6 6 ²Vā 61 42

Lāṅgaḷi (II)—is Balarāma, entered Mithilā and was received with presents by Maithila, after having chastised Kṛṣṇa for having killed Śatadhanva when he did not have the Syamantaka saying that he could have nothing to do with Dvārakā or Kṛṣṇa, but entreated by the Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas, was brought back to Dvārakā, see Hala (Bala-deva)

Br III 71 77, V₁ V 25 6 9 Va 96 75-8 84

Lāṅgaḷi (III)—an *avatār* of the Lord in the 22nd dvāpara in Vārāṇasī with halā for weapon and with four righteous sons

Va 23 199

Lāṅgaḷi (IV)—a mind-born mother

M 179 16

Lāṅgūḷinī—a R from the Mahendra hill

Br II 16 37, Va 45 106

Lāṅja—also Lājavarsam—thrown over on festive occasions,¹ scattered over the couple Kāmeśvara and Devī²

¹Br III 27 26, 49 14, 55 17 ²Ib IV 15 32, 18 9 26 61

Lābha—a son of Puṣṭi

Br II 9 59, Va 10 35

Lāmunī—a Śakti

Br IV 44 90

Lāmyaka—a l ingdom watered by the R Caksus

Br II 18 46

Lālāksepa—a hell

Br IV 33 61

Lālāti—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 25

Lālātyas—belong to Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 73

Lālābhaksa—one of the 28 hells for making one's own wife taste one's semen,¹ for eating without guests or before offering food to gods and manes, a *naraka* of offensive smell to which goes one who holds intercourse with a daughter of his friend and a Brāhmaṇa lady²

¹Bha V 26 7 and 26 ²Br IV 2 147 and 161 Vā 101 147, 159, V₁ II 6 3 and 16

Lālāvi (I)—a son of Khaśā and a Raksasa

Br III 7 133

Lālāvi (II)—a Rākṣasa gana

Va 69 165

Lāvakī—a Trayārseya

M 198 20

Lāvalrt—an Ārṣeya Pravara (Angiras)

M 196 22

Lāvanyaṇatī—the wife of King Puspavāhana and mother of 10,000 (ayatam) heroic soldiers

M 100 6

Likhita—a son of Jaigīśavya and Ekapātālā

Br III 10 21, Va 72 19

Likhyā—eight times the Vālāgram (s v)

M 258 18

Linga (I)—a term for mahat

Vā 102 21

Linga (II)—a term for Jīva

Vā 102 101

Lingadhārmī—the Goddess at Naimiśa

M 13 26

Linga Purāṇa (Lingam)—one among the *Mahā-Purāṇas*, comprises 11,000 ślohas

Bha XII 7 23, 13 6, V: III 6 22

Lingam—Origin of, came out of a ball of ever-burning fire and grew and grew, Viṣṇu and Brahmā undertook to find out its beginning and the end. It was all effulgence. They found it impossible and prayed to Śiva who initiated them into *māheṣṭaram Balam*.¹ Establishment of the cult in the presence of Śiva and the sages, is Jīva, mahat, leads to *kaivalya*,² found in *Godāvarī*,³ worship of at Benares relieves one of rebirth,⁴ its size for installation in the palace depends on the measurement of the palace, nine varieties are distinguished. The technique of the making of a

Linga is furnished in detail It may be of gems, spaṭika, of stone, earth, or wood.⁵

¹Br II 26 21 to the end 27 30-101 Vā 55 21-61 ²Br IV 3 22, 56-9, 79 ³M 22 57 ⁴Ib 151 350, 185 57 ⁵Ib 263 1, 11, 25

Lingarūpa—Gadādhara became turned to *Linga* in Kalyuga, a Prapitāmaha

Vā 111 84

Lingasāram—a sacred place on the Narmadā

M 191 51 2

Lingins—ineligible for śrāddha

M 16 17

Lingodbhava—story and praise of

Va Ch 55

Līlā—a Svara śakti

Br IV 44 57

Līlāvatī—the courtesan who had faith in Śiva and who did the dāna of Lavanācala and gained heaven

M 92 23

Līlāvratam—the observer of this *vrata* attains the Viśnuloka

M 101 5

Lubdhā—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 19

Lubdhaka—a companion of Puramjana, allegorically *pāyu*.

Bhā IV 25 53, 29 15

Lekhas (I)—eight groups of Gods of the Cāksusa epoch,¹ Manojava, Praghāsa, Pracetas, Vāta, Dhruvaksiti, Adbhuta, Avana and Brhaspati.²

¹Br II 36 67, 76, M 9 23, V₁ III 1 27 ²Vā 62 63-4

Lekhas (II)—a class of Pitrs propitiated on every New Moon day.

Vā 56 21

Lekhaka—a scribe who is an expert in all languages and who is versed in all Śāstras, characteristics of writing; a scribe must be able to reproduce in a few sentences much that is spoken

M 215 26-8

Lekhā (I)—the sun standing above this, results in the end of the five year Yuga.

M 124 64, 141 35

Lekhā (II)—of the earth, on account of this the sun is seen above though at a height of 1000 Yojanas

Vā 50 110

Lekhīnī—the Goddess from the back part of Nrsimha, follower of Vāgīśi

M 179 68

Lelihānā—a mind-born mother.

M 179 18

Lelihānatīrtham—in Gayā near Bharatāśrama.

Va 112 24

Laṅgam—the Purāṇa of 11,000 verses, narrated by Maheśvara in the midst of Agnilinga, a treatise on the four means (Trivarga and moksa) at the end of the Āgneyakalpa, he who makes a gift of it with cow and sesame in phālgunī attains oneness with Śiva

M 53 37-38

Laudrāṇi—an Ātreya gotrakāra

M 197 3

Laṁdrāṇi—an Ārseya pravara (Angiras)

M 196 21

Lokas—seven in number, one above the other like several umbrellas spread over To the usual seven are added Vaikuntha and Golokam,¹ the fourteen sthalas or places of which seven are Kṛta and seven are Akṛta, Bhūh and other six are Kṛtas the Akṛtas are Prākṛtas, Prthvī, Antariksa, divya and maharlokas are known as Arnavakas or which stand until abhutasamplava, Jana, tapa and sabya are jñānalokas, Vyaktalokas are Bhūh, Bhuvah, Svah, Moha, Jana, Tapa and Satya (Brahma), their residents are given, those attaining Brahmaloaka (*satya*) do not have rebirth²

¹ Br II 19 155 6 21 19 21, III 41 54 5 ² Va 101 10 39, Vi I 22 80, V 2 16

Lokaguru—is Brahmā

Va 65 71

Lokaparamparā—the world of Sāntānikas and Adīdevas of seven gunas, above and below them are another seven gunas, after which come the devas and earth, from them are rains which invigorate the world

Va 71 57

Lokapālas—eight in number, each with a city of his own situated in the eight cardinal points, surrounding the outskirts of Brahmā's city,¹ stand in the midst of Lokāloka, on the four sides of Meru in their respective towns East-India in Vasuvaukasāra South-Yama in Samyamana West-Varuna in Sukha and North-Candra in Vibhāvari These are stationed round the Mānasa lake for the protection of Dharma and progress of the world;² an *amśa* of the Supreme Lord;³ served Tāraka as servants, beaten by Tāraka⁴ served in the battle of Tripura;⁵ requested Soma to restore Tārā back to Brhaspati,⁶ oblations to in rituals of digging tanks and planting gardens,⁷ invoked in making the 16 gifts⁸ function until the Pralaya⁹

¹Bha V 16 29 ²Br II 21 28-34 156 III 3 102 M 124 94
Va 50 86 91 111 25 ³M 52 21 ⁴Ib 148 27 153 183 ⁵Ib 24
5 138 1 ⁶Ib 23 35 ⁷Ib 58 33 59 10 ⁸Ib 274 41f 285 9
291 3 ⁹Va 50 155 and 205

Lokapālātām—the lordship of a quarter of the world
Yama became a Lokapāla by pleasing Śiva

M 11 20

Lokapitāmaha (I)—a hymn to Vāmana

M 245 66 67-80

Lokapitāmaha (II)—is Brahmā

Va. 25 84

Lokaparakālana—a son of Dhruva

Va. 66 21

Lokamātas—the mother goddesses being the 14 daughters of Dakṣa married to Kaśyapa

Br III 3 55-6 7 469

Lokasantānaka—south of Nāgavīthi and north of Lokāloka.

Br II 21 103

Lokasiddhi—a Yoga siddhi

Br IV 36 52

Lokāksī (I)—the *avatār* of the Lord in the sixth dvāpāra with four learned disciples, all yogins

Vā 23 133

Lokāksī (II)—one of the four disciples of Pausyañji

Vā 61 36-7, V₁ III 6 6

Lokādhānam—Soma takes away the water drunk by the sun through nādis and thus sets in motion the Jyotisa cakram. The clouds drink from Soma and pour in as rain for six months by the heaviness of the wind, thus the waters are not wasted; once taken they are returned, from the sun comes heat, and from the moon *śītaḥ*

Vā 51 14-16

Lokāntakāntaka—Īśvara, the bridge among bridges, the holy among the holies, the Vedyā among the Vedic scholars, the Prabhu among Lords, somabhūta for beings, agnibhūta for promoting the effulgence of Agni, manobhūta for men, tapobhūta for tapasvins, vinaya for police men, tejas among tejasvins, vigraha among idols, and the place for journey men.

Va 97 40-43

Lokāloka (I)—the Mt. forming the boundary of the earth.

Br. I 1 78, 3 31; Vā. 49 144, 50. 155, 160, 205, 101, 191-2.

Lokāloka (II)—(Mt) a chain of hills beyond the Svādūdaka, between the Loka where the sun shines and Aloka where he does not. The regions lighted by the sun are said to cover 50 crores of yojanas. The chain of the Lokāloka is said to occupy a fourth of the area of the globe. In the Aloka Yogeśvara-Kṛṣṇa travels¹. Crossed by Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa on their way to Vaikuntha in search of the dead child of the Brāhmaṇa of Dvārakā. A mythical mountainous belt in the south separating the visible world from the world of darkness². 10,000 yojanas in height and breadth, protected by four guardians, Sudhāman and others on the four directions³.

¹ Bhā V 20 34-42, M 123 47 124 38 81 ² Bha X 89 48
³ Br II 15 3, 19 150 21 51, 101 and 106 155, III 7 294 IV 2 194 ⁴ V, II 4 94, 8 82 3

Lopāmudrā (I)—consort of Agastya, a Brahmanavādin.
 Br II 33 19, IV 10 78 Vā 108 55

Lopāmudrā (II)—is Hrādī
 Br IV 38 9 10

Lopāmudrāpati—is Agastya
 Br IV 31 27, M 61 52

Lobha (I)—born of Brahmā's lower lip
 Bha III 12 26 M 3 10

Lobha (II)—born of Lambha and Māyā
 Bhā IV 8 3

Lobhālobha—a Śrutarṣi
 Br II 33, 10

Lomagāya (i) *ni*—a pupil of Lāngala

Br II 35 48, Va 61 42

Lomapāda (i)—a son of Vīdarbha, and father of Babhru (*Vastu-Vā P*) the righteous, got war elephants from the devas

Br III 70 38, M 44 36, Vā 95 37

Lomapāda (ii)—alias Daśaratha, son of Satyaratha, (*Citraratha-Vā P*), had a daughter Śāntā, and son, Caturanga.

M 48 95, Va 99 103

• *Lomapada* (iii)—an elephant

Br III 7 349

Lomayānas—*Ekārseya*s

M 200 5

Lomaśa—the Sūta, performed tapas with success in the Muṇḍaprsta hill of Gayā, called to that place all the mahā-nadis of India—Śarāvadī to Carmavati

Va 26 5, 108 77-81

Lomaharṣana (i)—see Romaharsana asked by Munis to reveal the *Bhaviṣya* agreed to do so

M 50 68, 73-74

Lomaharsana (ii)—a sage,¹ one who would make the hairs of his hearers stand with joy, (*ety*), the disciple of Vyāsa and well known for his supreme knowledge in all the three worlds,² spoke logically,³ Sūta,⁴ was entrusted with the *Itihāsa*, *Purāna* and known as *Purānārtha viśārada*⁵

¹ Va 45 70 ² Ib 1 16-17, 29 ³ Ib 103 8 ⁴ Ib 53 1 ⁵ Ib 46 1, 60 13, 21

Lomaharsana (III)—performed tapas in the *Munda-prsta* hill of Gayā; called the many rivers named there

Vā 108 77-82

Lolā—the Goddess enshrined at Utpalāvastaka

M 13 45

Lolāksi—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras

M 195 27

Lolāksī—a Śakti.

Br IV 44 55 and 75

Lolārka—a tīrtha at Benares

M. 185 68

Loha—the sixth hell under the earth

Br IV 2 150, 182 5, Vā 101 149

Lohagandhī (dha-Vā P) the wicked king troubled by Janamejaya, a Rājarsi abandoned by Paurās and Jānapadas, deep in distress fell at the feet of sage Indrota, performed *Aśamedha*, spent the rest of his life with the sage

Br III 68 23-6, Vā 93 22

Lohadanda (ka)m—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitrś,¹ in Gayā²

¹M 22 65 ²Vā 108 74, 109 16

Lohaprstha—also *Loha* (s v) the sixth hell known also as tama, below the earth, up the hill and with people

Vā 101 149 and 179 182

Loham—the loadstone attracting iron, illustrative of the supreme spirit attracting one who meditates on it

V₁ VI 7 30

Lohāmisam—flesh of red goat for śrāddha

M 15 35

Lohāsa—a Vānara tribe

Br III 7 319

Lohini—a wife of Bāna

Br III 5 45

Lohinis (also *Lohinjas*)—belong to Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 71, Va 91 99

Lohita (I)—Mt next to Candraprabha lake Yaksha-Manidhara's residence

Br II 18 10-12

Lohita (II)—Angāraka above Śukra in the graha-mandala

Br II 24 70, IV 2 132 Va 101 132

Lohita (III)—a Kausika and a sage, a Brahmiṣṭha

Br II 32 118, M 145 112

Lohita (IV)—a Trayārseya, not to marry with Viśvāmītra, Aṣṭaka, etc

M 198 15

Lohita (V)—a R in Bhāratavarṣa

Va 45 96

Lohita (VI)—a son of Agni, of nine rays, born of Pūr-vāsādha

Vā 53 82, 86 and 108

Lohitam (I)—a lake in the Lohita hill at the foot of Hemaśrngā from which rises the R Lauhityā, on its banks is the garden of Viśoka.

Br II 18 11, M 121 12, Va. 47 10

Lohitam (II)—a Varsa of Sālmādvīpa adjoining the Uttama (Unnata-Vā P) hill

Br II 19 44, Va 49 39

Lohitam (III)—the place of Lohita in the mandalam

Va 53 59

Lohitas—sons of Kallolaha

Br III 7 442

Lohitakalpa—after the colour, Gāyatrī was named Gauh, the lord was known as Vāmadeva

Va 23 68-70

Lohitā—a R from the Himālayas

Br II 16 27

Lohitākṣa—the Rākṣasa residing in Tatvālam (Atalam-Vā. P.).

Br II 20 18, Vā 50 17

Lohitānga—the son of the Earth, Mahi

Vī I 8 11

Lohitāmukhī—a mund-born mother.

M 179 23

Lohitārṇa—a son of Ghṛtaprṣṭha

Bha V 20 21

Loheyī—a daughter of Suyāśa

Vā 69 14

Lauki—a Madhyamādhvaryu

Br II 33 14

Laukikas—a class of Manusya Pitr̥s, as distinguished from Deva Pitr̥s, fed in monthly ceremonies, attain this status after duly performing the seven-fold karma,¹ then path cannot be known even by *tapas*, much less seen with mortal eyes, how they benefit by śrāddha in a wide sense, how those who get no śrāddha suffer²

¹ Br II 28 69-78 ² Vā 56 63-5, 68-79

Laukikamānam—*kāstha*, *nimesa*, *kalā*, *muhūrta*, *ahas*, *rātri*, etc., one 100 Laukika years equal to 3 years of Pitr̥s, one year (*Laukikamānam*) equals one day for Devas — *Uttarāyanam* is the day time and *Daksināyanam* the night of gods, 3030 years equal to one Saptarsi vatsara

Br II 29 5-17

Laukikāgni—the first son of Brahmā,¹ father of Brahmodanāgni, well-known as Bharata, also Atharvā²

¹ Vā 29 7 ² Br II 12 7, 9

Laukikya—an Apsaras

Vā 69 8

Lauksi—a Pravara

M 196 31

Lauksmya—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 25

Laugāksi—a pupil of Pausyañji, a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 8, 35 40

Laumaharsani—a son of Lomaharsana

M 114 58, 125 1

Lauhavairina—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras

M 195 27

Lauhi—a son of Astaka

Br III 66 75

Lauhitam—a R having its source in the Himālayas

M 114 22, 121 12, 163 65

Lauhitī—a R in the Hemasrnga hill

Vā 47 11 69 241 77 95

Lauhitya (I)—a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 5

Lauhitya (II)—a son of Bāna

Va 67 85

Lauhitya (III)—a R rising from lake Lohita, noted for Padma class of elephants and place fit for srāddha offerings

Br II 18 11, III 7 358, 13 103 Va 47 11

L—the tenth face of fourteen-faced deva, Sāvarnika
Manu came from it

Va 26 42

Va

Vaka—a son of Dāruka an *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 196

Vakulā—a R of the Ketumālā

Va 44 17

Vakulas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā

Vā 44 15

Vaktratunda—a name of Vināyaka

Br III 42 8 and 40, IV 44 69

Vaktrayodhi—a Dānava in the Tārakāmaya,¹ a son of Vīpracitti²

¹M 177 8 ²V₁ I 21 12

Vaktra—a R in the Bhadrā continent

Va 43 25

Vaktrāksa—a son of Khasā and a Raksasa

Br III 7 135

Vakra (I)—a name of Angāraka

Br II 24 110

Vakra (II)—one of the twelve mountains which entered the sea for fear of Indra

Va 47 75

Vakra (III)—*Rāhu*,¹ one-fourth less than Bṛhaspati²

¹Va 53 71 ²M 128 64

Vakras—a group of Piśācas, able to take any form they desired.

Br III 7 388, Vā 69 269

Vakramukhas—a group of Piśācas

Br III 7. 381

Vakra (mukhī)—one of the 16 classes of Piśācas, with crooked hands and feet

Br III 7 376 and 388

Vaggranthayas—Ekārseyas

M 200 4

Vanga (I)—born of Dirghatamas and Balī's wife,¹ Hence a son of Balī, after whom came the Vanga country²
A Ksetraja son of Balī³

¹Bhā IX 23 5 ²Br III 74 27 and 87, Vā 99 85, V₁ IV 18 13-14 ³M 48 25, Vā 99 28

Vanga (II)—a son of Dharmavarman and father of Nandana

V₁ IV 24 56

Vangas (I)—enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus,¹ an eastern country,² kingdom of the³

¹Bhā X [50 (v) 3] ²Br II 16 51, 18 51, III 74 213
³M 114 44, 121 50, 163 72

Vangas (II)—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country,¹ a tribe²

¹Vā 44 14 ²Ib 47 49, 99 402

Vangas (III)—the Brāhmana caste of Śākadvīpa

V₁ II 4 69

Vangakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country

Va 44 15

Vangiri—the successor of Bhūtananda, ruled from Kīlkilā

Bha XII 1 32

Vaccala—the son of Devala and father of Utka

Vi IV 4 106

Vajasaneyaka—1900 Ṛk ganas and four-fold Brāhmanas

Vā 61 67, 99 254

Vajra (I)—Indra's thunderbolt, a weapon shaped out of Dadhici's limbs by Viśvakarman for the use of Indra, with this Indra was able to break the back of the mountains. By this Vṛtra was slain. But it was of no use against Namuci, the embodiment of Brahmanical energy,¹ from the *tejas* of the sun,² a weapon of war;³ in the battle with Kṛṣṇa.⁴

¹ Bhā VI 10 13, VIII 11 33-36, M 7 55 Va 30 235, 67 103, 78 53, Vi V 20 41. ² Br III 5 69, IV 19 76 and 85, 37 17 M 11 29. ³ Ib 135 37, 54, 160 9, 162 31 174 42 177 13. ⁴ Vi V 30 69, 31 4.

Vajra (II)—a son of Anuruddha and Subhadrā, and father of Pratibāhu. Installed king of Śūrasenas at Mathurā by Yudhiṣṭhira after Arjuna crowned him at Indraprastha after the decease of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā X 90 37 38 I 15 39, XI 31 25 Vi IV 15 41-2 V 32 6 37 63-65

wells and ponds. So a pond was constructed but before it was completed, all money had been spent. He got more of the thief's wealth and completed the embankment; built temples of Śiva and Viṣṇu, besides giving gifts to Brāhmanas who were pleased and renamed him and his wife as Dvijavarma and Śilāvati. He also built a town and named it after his Purohita, Devarāta. At his death, as he built all out of stolen wealth Nārada ruled that he should wander in air for 12 years, while his wife went to Brahmaloṇa. As she refused, she was advised to recite Śatarudra and get her husband released from the sin of theft. When Vajra died he got half of Dvijavarman's virtue. Dvijavarman attained Kailāsa.

Br. IV. 7. 10-61.

Vajra (iv)—a son of Upasanga.

M. 47. 22.

Vajra (v)—a son of Aśvasuta and Sutanu.

Vā. 96. 251; 109. 3.

Vajrakantaka—Śālmali—one of the twenty-eight hells. Here the punishment is by piercing one with śālmali thorns for beastliness.

Bhā. V. 26 7 and 21.

Vajrakaparrata—the place where the Rāksasas named Nilakas live.

Vā. 39. 30

Vajrakarna—a son of Maya.

Vā. 68 29

Vajrakūta—a boundary hill in Plaksadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20 4

Vayraghosa (I)—the name of the lion on which Lalitā rode to meet Bhanda

Br IV 17 9

Vayraghosa (II)—a son, and a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 81, 26 47

Vajradanta—a commander of Bhanda, who was killed by the Śaktis

Br IV 21 77 23 46-9

Vajradamstra—an Asura who took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra,¹ helped in the churning of the ocean²

¹Bhā VIII 10 20 ²M 249 67

Vajranābha (I)—a son of Balasthala, was made of a portion of the sun. His son was Khagana

Bhā IX 12 2-3

Vajranābha (II)—a son of Ulūka, (Utkā-V: P) and father of Śamkhana

Br III 63 205, V: IV 4 106

Vajranābha (III)—a son of Danu

M 6 19

Vajranābha (IV)—a son of Aunka

Va 88 205

Vajramitra (I)—a son of Ghosa(vasu) and father of Bhāgavata,¹ a Śunga ruler, ruled for seven years²

¹Bhā XII 1 17-18, V: IV 24 35 ²Br III 74 154

Vajramitra (II)—a son of Pulindaka

M 272 30

Vajramukha—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 77, 23 47

Vajraloman—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 77

Vajrahan—a powerful son of Ugra, the Rākṣasa

Br III 7 92

Vajrahastā—a mind-born mother.

M 179 16

Vajrā (I)—a Varna Śakti

Br IV 44 60

Vajrā (II)—a R sacred to Lalitā

Br IV 33. 29-33

Vajrākṣa—a son of Danu

M 6 19

Vajrāṅga—a son of Diti after her penance and father of Asura Tāraka who gave trouble to the devas, while a boy, under the orders of his mother, had Indra bound and placed before Diti, Brahmā and Kāśyapa mediated and set him free, Brahmā gave him for wife a mind-born daughter, Varāṅgi, with whom he went to penance, when Varāṅgi was engaged in tapas Indra threatened her with several guises of the monkey, serpent, jackal, etc. which made her weep in sorrow and fear, meanwhile Vajrāṅga's penance had ended and Brahmā had blessed him. He came in search of his wife whom he found crying in fear

She spoke of the insult offered by Indra and asked for a son, Tāraka, able to vanquish Indra. Then again he entered into a terrible vow when Brahmā blessed him with the son desired by his spouse. Tāraka was born and great festivities were held in his honour. Soon he was crowned king of the Asura world.

M 146 5, 41 ff, 147 1-29

Vajrāra—a son of Upāsanga (Upānga-Vā P.)

Br III 71 258, Va 96 249

Vajri—a name of Indra

Br III 5 72, M 24 27, Va 67 105

Vajrikā (*Vajra*)—one of the ten pithas for images, with 3 to 6 *mekhalas*, this gives one long life

M 262 7, 10, 18

Vajreśi—a name of Lalitā,¹ a Sakti²

¹Br IV 33 32 ²Ib IV 19 52, 37 21

Vāñcanā—a mind-born mother

M 179 27

Vaṇjulā—a R from the Sahya hills of the Dakṣinā-patha

, M. 114 29, Vā 45 104

Vaṇṇulī—a *Trayārseya*, not to have marriage relations with Viśvāmitra

M 198 13

Vaṭa—a sacred tree in Prayāgā, protected by Śūlapāni,¹ he who dies underneath the tree goes to Rudraloka,² the residence of the 12 Ādityas at;³ *Vaṭa* itself is Maheśvara.⁴

¹M 104 10, Vā 108 57 ²M. 106 11 ³Ib 106 12 ⁴Ib 111 10 Vā 111 88-82

Vateśvara—with Mādhava is engaged in Yoganidrā at Prayāgā,¹ the holiest of holies,² the Prapitāmaha of Viṣṇu³

¹ M 22 9 ² Ib 186 57, 191 27 and 54 ³ Vā 108 57

Vatodakā—a Ṛ of the Kulācala hill

Bhā IV 28 35

Vadavāmukha—is Samvāitaka agni,¹ lives in the ocean,² father of Saharakṣa,³ also Vadavagni

¹ Br II 18 80, M 121 77, 167 58 ² Va 29 33 47 76
³ Br II 12 36, M 175 58

Vādohalī—an Ekārseya

M 200 5

Vanikpatha (1)—attained salvation by *satsanga*

Bhā XI 12 6, Va 62 172

Vanikpatha (11)—first introduced by Prthu for commerce,¹ not known in Puskaradvīpa, unknown on earth at one time²

¹ V1 I 13 84 ² Br II 19 121, 36 198

Vaniya—a merchant

Va 83 61 112 16 and 20

Vaniyya (*vanik*)—Viṅhnesvara to be worshipped before the commencement of any auspicious ceremony

Br III 42 43

Vatanda—a Trayārseya

M 198 3

Vatsa (1)—a name of Dyumat

Bha IX 17 6

Vatsa (II)—a son of Senajit, king of Avantaka

Bha IX 21 23, M 49 51, Va 99 173

Vatsa (III)—a pupil of Śākalya, and a Vaiśya man-trakrt.

Br II 32 121, 35 2

Vatsa (IV)—a pupil of Yājñavalkya

Br II 35 29

Vatsa (v)—a son of Pratardana, and father of Alarka

Br III 67 69, 78, Vā 92 65-6

Vatsa (VI)—a king of the Bharata dynasty, had for his son Kāmadeva, or God of Love

M 4 19

Vatsa (VII)—a son of Somaśarma, an *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 216

Vatsa (VIII)—a member of the Bhārgava gotra

Va 65 96

Vatsa (IX)—a son of Gārgya

Va 92 73

Vatsa (x)—another name for Pratardana

Vi IV 8 13

Vatsa (XI)—heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Vāsuki and narrated it to Aśvatara

Vi VI 8 4^c

Vatsas (I)—a branch of the Bhārgavas.

Br. III. 1. 100.

Vatsas (II)—a Janapada.

Vā. 45 110.

Vatsaka (I)—a son of Devamīdha and Mārisā; married Apsaras Mīsrakeśi; father of Vrka and other sons.

Bhā. IX. 24. 29 and 43.

Vatsaka (II)—killed by Rāma.

Bhā. X. 43. 30.

Vatsaka (III)—a son of Śrāvasta, built Śrāvastī in Gaudadeśa.

M. 12. 30.

Vatsakas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 22.

Vatsadroha—a son of Uruksaya.

M. 271. 4.

Vatsadhāraka—[Cal. ed. Vatsabālaka]? One of the brothers of Vasudeva.

Vi. IV. 14. 30.

Vatsaprīti—the son of Bhalandana and father of Prāmsū;¹ of great fame.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 2 23-24. ² Vi. IV. 1. 21.

Vatsara (I)—a son of Dhruva.

Bhā. III. 11. 14; IV. 10. 1.

Vatsara (II)—a son of Brahmi, was elected to Dhruva's throne as Utkala was engaged in penance and prayer, his wife was Svarvithi, who bore him six sons

Bhā IV 13 11-12

Vatsara (III)—a part of the five year yuga,¹ last year,² is Prapitāmaha while Ṛtus are Pitāmaha and Ārtavas, Pitr³

¹Bhā V 22 7 Br II 21 132, ²Va 31 28 V₁ II 8 72

³Br II 13 21, 115 120, 138

Vatsara (IV)—a Rudra

Br II 28 22, M 141 19, Vā 56 21, 65 59

Vatsara (v)—a sage by *tapas*, a Kaśyapa and Brahma-vādin, sage of the Vaivasvata epoch and a Ṛsika

Br II 32 101-12, 38 29, M 145 95, Vā 59 92

Vatsara (vi)—a Sādhya

M 171 44

Vatsara (vii)—not to inter-marry with the members of Kaśyapa and Vasistha gotras

M 199 10

Vatsarapañcaka—five-year cycle

Bhā III 11 14-15

Vatsarā—a Śakti

Br IV 32 16

Vatsaraddha—a son of Urukriya (Uruksaya-V₁ P) and father of Prativyoma

Bhā IX 12 10 V₁ IV 22 3

Vatsavyūha—a son of Ksaya

Vā 99. 281.

Vatsahanu—a son of Senajit

V₁ IV 19 36

Vatsāra—a gotrakāra son of Kaśyapa, father of Nidhruva and Rebhya (Raibhya-Vā P), a Brahmovādīn

Br III 8 29-30, M 145 106, Vā 64 28, 70 25

Vadānyau—a Śivā god

Br II 36 32

Vaddhryaśta—not to have marriage alliances with Bhrgu and Divodāsa

M 195 42

Vadha (I)—a Rāksasa with the sun for 2 months—Śuci and Śukra, a son of Yātudhāna, and father of Viḡhna and Śamana

Br II 23 6, Vā 52 8

Vadha (II)—execution, as punishment for rape, illegitimate intercourse, doing mahāpātakams and theft

M 227 124, 141, 162 and 167

Vadha (III)—a Piśāca

Vā 69 127

Vadhū—a wife of Veśa

V₂ 65 112

Vana—a son of Uśinara

Bha IX. 23 3

Vanagocara—a son of Jāmbavān.

Br. III 7. 303

Vanajūta—one of the ten sons of Hrdika.

M 44. 82.

Vanapātakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā 44 12.

Vanamālā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā 43. 27

Vanarājī—a servant maid of Vasudeva;¹ one of the thirteen wives of Vasudeva son of Kapila.²

¹ Br III. 71 163 and 185 ² Vā 96 161, 183

Vanavāsikas—the people of a southern country.

Br. II 16 56, Vā 45 125

Vanastamba—a sage of the Svārocisa epoch.

M 9 8

Vanasthali—a forest region, description of; trees with flowers like kimsuka, karnikāra, mañjau, and with birds like the cuckoo, crow, kapiñjala, kalavinga, parrot, swans, cakravāka, etc, and with animals like the cub of a lion, a pair of tigers, elephants, monkeys, cats, hares, snakes, boar, buffaloes, deer of different kinds, goats; all male and female enjoying sexual bliss

M 209 3

Vanaspati (1)—a son of Ghytaprsthā.

Bhā V 20 21.

Vanaspati (॥)—born of Latā,¹ a king of trees;² three *yonis* of, *Gāyatrī*, *Tristub* and *Jagatī*,³ for homa and śrāddha⁴

¹Br III 7 460, 50 39 ²Vā 49 88 ³Br II 13 145 ⁴M 8 8, 17. 19, 39 11, 59 10, 163 49

Vanāyujā—a country noted for war horses

Br IV 16 16

Vanārha—a son of Hrdika

Vā 96 139

Vanāsagaja bhūmikas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.

Va 44 13

Vanena—a god of Prasūta group

Br II 36 70

Vaneyu—the tenth son of Raudrāśva

Bhā IX 20 5, Vā 99 125

Vanesu—a son of Raudrāśva

V₁ IV 19 2

Vandanas—one of the *varsa nādis* or rays of the sun

Vā 53 20

Vandanīyā—the Goddess enshrined at Asvattha

M 13 51

Vandins (also *Bandins*)—panegyrists

Bhā X 50 37, 53 43 69 26, 71 29

Vandyas—a name of the *varsa nādi* or ray of the sun

Vā 53 20

Vanhi (I)—a son of T(D)urvasu, and father of Bharga¹ (Father of Gobhānu—Br P)²

¹Bhā IX 23 16 Va 99 1 V₁ IV 16 3 ²Br III 74 1

Vanhi (II)—a son of Kukura, and father of Viloman Bha IX 24 19

Vanhi (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā Bhā X 61 16

Vanhi (IV)—a Śivā god
Br II 36 33

Vanhi (v)—also Agni (s v), claimed Angiras as his son, world of,¹ image of, with the goat as the vāhana,² married Svāhā and father of Skanda,³ a place of Rudra,⁴ supplied arrows to Arjuna,⁵ worship neglected in the Kali age⁶

¹Br III 1 40, 10 25 24 4, IV 33 55 ²M 261 9-12 ³V₁ I 7 27, 8 11 ⁴Ib I 8 7 8 ⁵Ib V 38 24 ⁶Ib VI 1 11 and 27

Vanhi (vi)—the name of the eighth kalpa
Va 21 31

Vanhis (also *Agnis*)—a class of Devas
Bhā VI 10 17

Vanhiyāla—the name of a hell
Vi II 6 4, 26-7

Vanhiṭasa—killed Kaklāsa, a commander of Bhaṇḍa
Br IV 25 95

Vanhivāsini—an Akṣarā devī.

Br. IV. 19. 58; 37. 33.

Vapāsa—a son of Rāksasa Pauruseya.

Br. III. 7. 94.

Vapu (I)—a devī attending on Soma.

Br. II. 26. 45; III. 65. 26.

Vapu (II)—(Vayu) a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Dharma and mother of Vyavasāya;¹ one of the nine devīs serving Soma.²

¹ Vā. 10. 25, 36, V₁ I. 7. 23, 30 ² Vā 55 43, 90. 25.

Vapusmat (I)—(Atibāhu) a son of Priyavrata, king of Sālmahdvīpa; father of seven sons who were founders of seven kingdoms—Śveta, Harita, Jimūta, Rohita, Vaidyuta, Mānasa, and Suprabha.

Br. II. 14. 12, 32-4; Vā 31. 17, 33 9, 12, V₁ II 1 7, 13

Vapusmat (II)—(Bhārgava)—a sage of the epoch of III Sāvarna Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 76.

Vapuṣmat (III)—a sage of the XI epoch of Manu.

V₁. III 2. 31.

Vapusmatī—a R. in the Bhadrā country.

Vā 43. 27.

Vamana—one of the two gods forming a boat to cross the ocean of saṃsāra.

Vā 108 37; 111. 72.

Vamśa (I)—a topic of the *Purāna*

Br I 1 37, Vā 4 10

Vamśa (II)—a Pārā god

Br IV 1 57

Vamśaka—a son of Ajātaśatru, ruled for 24 years.

M 272 10

Vamśakuśala—(Lomahaṣana, also Mahātma), the Sūta who heard the *Vāyu Purāna* direct from Vyāsa

Vā 4 2, 4

Vamśadharā—a R from Mahendra hills.

Br II 16 37, Vā 45 106

Vamśapuranañña—historians and chroniclers (also *Vamśavittamas*).

Br III 63 169 and 171, Vā 88 171

Vamśavida—a chronicler of families.

Vā 88 69

Vamśavīras—five are distinguished, Śamkarsana, Vāsu-deva, Pradyumna, Sāmba and Aniruddha

Vā 97 2

Vāmśānti—dynastic lists, one of the five characteristics of a *Purāna*

M 2 22, 53 65

Vamśānucarita—one of the five characteristics of a *Purāna*,¹ also *Vamśyānucaritam*²

¹ Br I 1 38, Vā VI 8 2 and 13 ² M 2 22, 53/65, Vā 4 11

Vamśankasārā—a R on the banks of which is the forest
Surabhī

M 121 61

Vaya—crows, to eat the pinda in *srāddha*

M 16 53, 39 6 V₁ I 5 47

Vayas—a name of Hari

Bha VII 12 26

Vayasa—a *sūktam* of the Sāma, recited in tank ritual

M 58 37

Vayuna—a son of Dhisanā, and Krśāśva

Bha VI 6 20

Vayunā—a daughter of Svadhā, married Pitrś

Bha IV 1 64

Vara (I)—a Vasu, son of Dharma and Sudeva

M 171 46

Vara (II)—a son of Viraksa

Va 68 33

Varatṛi—a son of Śukra, and father of Rajata, Prthu-
with flowers like kimsuka, karnikāra, mañjau, and with
raśmi, Vidvat, and Brhamgira, all sacrificial priests for
Daityas, approached Manu with a view to ruin his sacrifice
and when they approached the Vedī, they were burnt

Br III 1 78 and 84

Varada—a name of Viḡhneśvara

Br IV 44 69

Varadā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā 101. 243.

Varabhadṛā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā 101. 243

Varamā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā 101 243

Varamūrtis—these are Urvīśa. Atithīśa Candīśa, Anugraheśvara, and Akrūra.

Br IV 44 50

Vararuci—the expert in the art of dancing (*Nāṭya-veda*) acted as milkman for the Gandharvas to milk the cow-earth.

M 10 25

Varavarninī—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā 101 243

Varastrī—a sister of Brhaspati, wife of Prabhāsa (s.v.).

Vā 66 27-28

Varasthira—a town sacred to Lalitāpīṭha.

Br. IV 44 94

Varas—of the Dakṣiṇāpatha.

Vā 45 120

Varā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram

Vā 101 243

Varṇaspa—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 161

Varānana—a daughter of the Gandharvas

Vā 69 10

Varāṅganā—a daughter of Ugrasena

Vā 96 133

Varāṅgī (I)—a wife of Divamjaya

Br II 36 101

Varāṅgī (II)—a mind-born daughter of Brahmā given to Vajrāṅga, son of Diti and Kaśyapa, she performed penance with her husband when Indra disturbed her by assuming different fearful disguises. She represented this to her husband at the end of his penance, and was blessed with a son, Tāraka. When he vanquished Indra, she became pleased.

M 146 58 Ch 147 (whole)

Varāmbārā—an Apsaras

Br III 7 5

Varārohā—the goddess enshrined at Someśvara

M 13 43

Varārḥā—R one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram

Va 101 243

Varaha (I) (also *Vārāha*)—an incarnation of Hari, born out of Brahmā's nostrils, roaring, he entered the waters and rescued the earth above, after vanquishing the Asura who attacked him. Prayer to, by the sages¹. Slew Hiranyākṣa in the Sumana hull of Plaksadvīpa². The third *avatār*³. Killed Hiranyākṣa by cutting the ocean into two by his teeth,⁴ mother-earth taken to rasātalam, appealed to

Viṣṇu for protection, he took up the *Varāha avatār* and released the earth above the waters by raising her with his teeth,⁵ his next *avatar* was *Vāmana*,⁶ Icon of⁷

¹Bha III 13 18-45 X 2 40, V₁ V 5 15 ²Br II 19 13, III 36 11 72 73 8 ³M 47 43 ⁴Ib 47 47 ⁵Ib Chh 247 and 248, 102 11 ⁶Ib 122 16 244 6 ⁷Ib 259 2, 260 28-9, 285 6

Varaha (II)—Mt in *Varāhadvīpam*,¹ a hill that entered the sea for fear of Indra²

¹Va 48 38 ²Br II 18 77, Va 42 70, 47 74

Varāha (III)—the name of the 12th Kalpa when Sanda and Marka were slain¹ According to the *Vā P* it is seventh Kalpa where *avyakta* became turned into *vyakta*,² the present aeon³

¹Br III 72 72, Vā 97 72 ²Ib 23 114, 109 35 ³Br I 4 33, 6 6, Va 5 49, 21 12, 23-4

Varāha (IV)—the boar's flesh for *śrāddha*

M 17 33

Varaha (V)—a *Dānava* in the *Tārakāmaya*

M 173 16 177 6

Varāhatīrtham—Here Viṣṇu as *Varāha* worshipped Śiva, bath on the 12th day of the dark or bright half of the month leads to Viṣṇulokam

M 193 73-74

Varāhadvīpam—a *Pradeśa* in *Jambūdvīpa*,¹ of different *Mlecchas*, here is *Varāha Mt* from which the R *Vārāhī* flows, sacred to Viṣṇu who took the boar *avatār*²

¹Va 48 14 ²Ib 48 36-40

Varāhaśaila—sacred to Jayā

M 13 32

Varistā (also *Aristā*)—an Apsaras, brought forth eight children

Vā 69 48

Varīyāmsa—a son of Pulaha and Gatī

Bhā IV 1 38

Varīyan—a son of Sāvarnī Manu

ML 9 33

Varuna (1)—(see *Mitrāvaruna*) King of the Asuras when called upon to fight by *Hiranyakaśipu*, he said that his passion was in a subdued state, and asked him to meet Hari in battle,¹ Once *Varuna* is said to have conquered all the world and performed the *Rājasūya* compared to *Yudhiṣṭhira*'s Presented *Prthu* with a white umbrella noted for much wealth Protected *Krauñcadvīpa* *Bali* was bound with his noose;² A son of *Aditi* his wife was *Carsani*³ (*Sunādevī-Vā P*) propitiated by *Hariscandra*, *Varuna* gave him a son on condition that he offered him in a sacrifice to him Though reminded a number of times, *Hariscandra* evaded fulfilling his promise and consequently got the disease, *mahodara* But his son *Rohita* purchased *Sunaśśepa* as his substitute *Varuna* was pleased and relieved him of his disease⁴ Helped *Ṛciha* in securing a thousand white horses with black ears for his *śulka*⁵ *Ṛtumat* in the *Trikūta* hill was his pleasure garden⁶ Fought with *Heti* in the *Devāsura* war In the *Tārakāmaya*, when *Indra* lost his fortune, *Varuna* conferred with the gods and *Brahmā* how to restore it⁷ Offered sacrifice by *Vasistha* on behalf of *Śrāddha* deva a *Lokapāla* Description of the sacrifice⁸ When *Nanda* took bath once at *Āsurītela*, an asura took him to *Varuna* Welcomed *Kṛṣṇa*, apologised for the capture of *Nanda*, and released him Presented *Kṛṣṇa*, horses for his new city Got back his umbrella taken by *Naraka*, from *Kṛṣṇa* who killed him,⁹ was sent against *Kṛṣṇa* taking *pāri-*

jāta from Indra's place but beaten by Garuḍa, went back, supplied Balarāma at Vraja with Vārūṇi His city Sukhā on the west of Meru was visited by Arjuna who sojourned in search of the dead child of the Dvārakā Brāhmaṇa¹¹ Identified with Hari¹² Lord of waters, an Āditya, and a face of Śiva¹³ Vanquished by Rāvana, finding him unwilling to give audience, Paraśurāma took up Śiva's bow when Varuna appeared and begged to be excused, gave up Gokarna¹⁴ Wife Stutā or Surā, gave Nāgapāśa as wedding present to Kāmeśvara, world of¹⁵ Performed *Saubhāgya-śayanam*, made overtures of love to Ūrvaśī, already engaged to Mitra She was cursed, became father of Agastya by letting fall *retas* collected in a pitcher¹⁶ Makara as his riding animal, worship of in Grhabalī and before commencement of palace building, chariot of,¹⁷ penance at Badarī, services of, in churning the ocean whence he received the umbrella,¹⁸ a lokapāla in the city of Sukhā,¹⁹ worshipped with *avabhṛtāgni*,²⁰ Icon of, gift of pearl oysters pleases Varuna²¹

¹Bhā II 1 32, 7 31 III 17 27-30 ²Ib III 17 28, X 74 13 IV 15 14, 22 59, V 20 19 24 23 ³Ib VI 6 39, 18 4, M 6 4, 171 56, Va 66 66, 84 6 ⁴Bha IX 7 8-22 ⁵Ib IX 15 7 ⁶Ib VIII 2 9 ⁷Ib VIII 5 17, 10 28 11 42, M 153 179-83, 154 487 174 15 175 22, 177 49 ⁸Bha IX 1 13, 13 6, 14 17, III 6 13, Br III 1 16, 3 67, M 266 23 ⁹Bhā X 28 2-10, 50 56, 59 22 [2 and 3], V₁ V 29 10, 34, 30 1 ¹⁰Bhā X [65 (V) 43], [66 (V) 21-26] 65 19, V₁ V 25 2 ¹¹Bhā X 89 44, Br II 21 32 ¹²Bhā XI 16 17 ¹³Br II 23 5, 103 24 33 and 37, 26 41 III 7 254, 24 4, 57 35, M 8 3, 31 12, Vā 34 89 108 31, 33, V₁ I 15 131, 22 3 ¹⁴Br. III 8 7 57 35-74, 58 8-31 ¹⁵Ib III 59 6 IV 15 20, 20 49, 33 64-5 ¹⁶M 60 49, 61 28-31, 201 23-9 ¹⁷Ib 67 13, 93 22, 124 23, 125 41, 126 6, 127 23, 137 32, 150 127, 268 16 ¹⁸Ib 201 23, 249 14, 251 4 ¹⁹Vā 50 89, V₁ II 8 9 ²⁰Br II 12 33 ²¹M 261 17, 266 64, 289 6

Varuna (II)—the name of the sun in the month of Śuci (Āṣāḍha)

Bhā XII 11 36 Va 52 6 V₁ II 10 8, 12 32, V 1 58

Varuna (III)—a Marut of the third gana

Br III 5 95

Varūthā—an Apsaras

Br III 7 11

Varuthin—another name for Śiva

Br II 25 74

Varenya—a name of Viḡhnesvara

Br IV 44 70

Varenya (I)—an Apsaras

Br III 7 11

Varenya (II)—R one of the seven rivers in Sīvapuram

Va 101 243

Vargamoca—a son of Gāndinī

Va 96 111

Varcas (I)—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Tapasya

Bha XII 11 40

Varcas (II)—a son of Soma by Rohini, a Vasava

Br III 3 23 M 5 23 203 6 V₁ 60 22 V₂ I 15 112

Varcas (III)—a god of the Rohita Gana

Br IV 1 85

Varcasī (I)—a god of Sutāra group

Br IV 1 89

Varcasī (II)—one of the ten branches of Supāra devas

Va 100 91

Varcodhāman—a Satya god

Br. II 36 35

Varcovan—a lake on the slopes of the Hemakūta

Br II 18 66

Varjabhūmi—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M 45 33

Varna—a Sudharmāna god

Br IV 1 60

Varnas—the origin of, from the limbs of Nārāyana,¹ of Music, four-fold of Gītaka, *sthāyivarna*, *Prasamecāri*, *avarohanam*, *ārohanam*, every varna has one of four alamkāras—*sthāpani*, *kramareṇa*, *pramāda* and *apramāda* ²

¹ Va 6 77 ² Ib 87 6, 8-9

Varnadharmā—of the four varnas, could take to other professions in extreme cases The *āśrama* dharma, specific duties of the Vānaprastha and Sannyāsa ¹ First introduced in the Svāyambhuva epoch in five dvīpas of concentric islands of Hindu cosmos—Plaksa, Śālmali, Kuśa, Krauñca and Śākadvīpas, its observance in Tretayuga, languishing in Dvāpara, completely ruined in the Kaliyuga, based on Śrauta and Smārta dharma ² Aurva narrates to Sagara the duties of all castes ³

¹ Bha VII 11 14-24, XI 17 13-58, ch 18 (whole) Va 8 168-75 ² Br II 14 41, 29 46, 30 4, 31 27-8 107, 32 33-44, 35 195, III 7 407-8, 13 132, 50 4 IV 3 50, 43 58 ³ V₁ III 8 20-40

Varnamālāgra—a kulaparvata of Bhadrāśva

Va 43 14

Varnaśaktis—names of

Br IV 44 57-62

Varnasamkara—the mixture of castes, Yayāti marrying Devayāni, wants exemption from Śukra who grants it

M 30 33 4

Varnāśā—a R from Pāriyātra hills in Bhāratavarṣa

B₁ II 16 28 V_a 45 97

Varnāśrama—social polity,¹ truth, charity and self-control are equal to *tīrthas* for homekeepers,² Yayāti speaks of four Varnas born of one body and their respective duties of whom the Brāhmana is superior,³ lost in a period of anarchy,⁴ in the Sākadvīpa,⁵ said by Manu,⁶ restrictions get loosened in Dvāpara,⁷ disappearance of, in Kali,⁸ (see Varna dharma) In Tretā Ksatriyas followed the Brāhmanas, the Vaiśyas the Ksatriyas and the Śūdras the Vaiśyas, there was thus peace everywhere and everything bore fruit,⁹ leads to enjoyment in heaven,¹⁰ no such system in Krtayuga¹¹

¹M 2 23 V_a 61 97 ²Br II 14 41 2 M 22 80 ³Ib 30 20 ⁴Ib 47 257 ⁵Ib 122 38 ⁶Ib 123 23, 142 42 ⁷Ib 142 53 143 4, 144 6 and 26 ⁸Ib 144 96 215 63 273 32 and 46 V₁ VI 1 10 32-3 ⁹V_a 30 294 49 117 57 52 ¹⁰Ib 59 22 and 36 99 425 101 6 137 and 174 102 70 and 96 104 21 ¹¹Br II 7 55

Varni—Vedavyāsa of the 14th Dvāpara

V₁ III 3 14

Vartuwardhana—king, ruled for twenty years

V_a 99 313

Vartulāksi—a Svara Śakti

Br IV 44 55

Vardhana—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā

Bhā X 61 16

Vardhamāna (I)—a Mt of Krauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 21

Vardhamāna (II)—a son of Upadevi and Vasudeva

M 46 17, Vā 96 179

Varddhamāna (I)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devayāni

Br III 7 129

Varddhamāna (II)—a son of Vasudeva

Br III 71 182

Varddhamāna (III)—a Kulapārvata in Ketumālā country

Vā 44 4

Varddhamāna (IV)—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 160

Vardhini—a Śakti

Br IV 44 90

Varmadevi—a Śakti

Br IV 37 42

Varman (I)—an appellation for Kṣatriya

V₁ III 10 8-9

Varman (II)—a son of Uśinara

V₁ IV 18 9

Varma Nārāyaṇātmakam—a Vaiṣṇavī vidyā, taught by Viśvarūpa to Indra Here the various manifestations of Hari

including that of the Buddha are recalled. Once a certain Kauśika practised this and gave up his life in a desert. When a Gandharva crossed the bones of this dead man, he fell down on the earth. Instructed by Vālakhilyas, he collected the bones, and after throwing them into the Sarasvatī, and bathing there, returned to his place. Taught originally to Tvastrī by Dadhyanga, Tvastrī taught it to Viśvarūpa.

Bhā VI 8 (whole), 9 53

Varmabhrt—a son of Citraka

Br III 71 115

Varya—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Nabha

Bhā XII 11 37

Varṣa (I)—a god of Sūtāra group

Br IV 1 89

Varṣa (II)—the mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th kalpa

Vā 21 35

Varṣa (III)—one of the ten branches of Supāra devas

Vā 100 94

Varṣopariśatas—six in Jambūdvīpa, Himavān, Hemakūṭa, Nisādha, Meru, Nila, and Śrngavān, served by Siddhas and Cāraṇas. The inner viśvambha is 9000¹ in Kuśadvīpa.²

¹ 121 113 10 Vā 34 13, 21 ² Ib 49 52-3

Varsaparvanī—see *Sarmisthā*

V₁ IV 10 4

Varsayantī—a queen of Varsa rtu

Br IV 32 29

Varsā—of the Dhruva Mandala

Vā 51 11

Varṣina—heard the *Vāyu Purāna* from Antarikṣa

Va 103 63

Varhayaś—one of the 14 Ganas of Apsarasas born of Kuśavatī

Br III 7 19

Valabhicchandaka—the round arch of a temple where the images of Gaurī and Vināyaka are enshrined

M 269 35, 54-6

Valita—a son of Parāvrt

V₁ IV 12 11

Valeyas—a class of Gandharvas originating from Vik-rānta, famous for valour and liberality, had three daughters, each an originator of a gana

Vā 69 18, 20, 22

Valmīkajanmana (*Vālmīki*)—due to his curse Laksmī (wealth) is not stationary

Br IV 7 19

Vaśavartins—a group of gods of the epoch of Uttama Manu, 12 in number, also *Vamśavartins*

Br II 36 26-30, V₁ III 1 14

Vasita—a Siddhi devī

Br IV 19 4, 44 140

Vaśitvam—one of the eight attributes of yoga, controls all creatures, whatever he desires results

Vā 13 4, 16

Vaśin—a son of Kṛtī, with him the Mithilā line came to an end

Bhā IX 13 26-27

Vaśinī—a Rahasya Yoginī devī

Br IV 19 48, 37 3

Vaśyāśva—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by truth (satya)

Br II 32 102

Vasatkāra (I)—is Śiva

Br II 26 34, III 1 22

Vasatkāra (II)—sacrifices (Vedic), neglect of, before Prthu's advent (see *Vaśatkriyā*),¹ call to gods²

¹M 10 11 ²Vā 65 23

Vaśatkāra—a mind-born mother

M 179 20

Vasatkriya—a Vedic rite, not observed in Vena's reign
(see *Vasatkāra*)

Br II 28 42 53, 36 130, M 141 47, Va 56 48 and 52

Vasas—a tribe to be conquered by Kalki

Br III 73 108

Vasakarini (*sarvadya*)—a *Mudrā Devi*

Br IV 44 114

Vasati—(c) a kingdom of the west, watered by the
Sindhu

Br II 18 48

Vasanta (I)—(personified) a friend of Manmatha

Br IV 30 68, 32 21-58

Vasanta (II)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the
16th kalpa

Vā 21 35

Vasanta (III)—the spring season of Citra and Vaikāsi,
the Saptakas who reside in the sun are Dhāta and Aryamā,
Pulastya and Pulaha, Vāsuki and Samkurnāra snakes, Tum-
buru and Nārada Gandharvas, Kratastāhi and Punjikasthala
Apsarasas, Rathakrechra and Ūrja Grāmanis, Heti and
Praheti Rāksasas

Va 50 177 and 193 52 6 53 25

Vasantamasa—*trītiya* of the bright half recommended
for commencing *Saubhāgyaśayanam*, then Satī married
Śiva

M 60 14 15

Vasina (I)—(*Vāsiṣṭha*) a sage of the Rohita epoch

Br IV 1 63

Vasina (II)—(known also as *Cyavana*) a son of *Bhrgu* and *Paulomi*.

Va 65 88

Vasistha (I)—a sage who called on *Bhisma* lying on his death-bed, also called on *Parikṣit* practising *prāyopaveśa*,¹ was invited for *Yudhiṣṭhira*'s *Rājasūya*,² came to see *Kṛṣṇa* at *Syamantapañcaka*,³ one of the sages who left for *Pindāraka* ⁴

¹Bhā I 9 7, 19 9 ²Ib X 74 7 ³Ib X 84 4 ⁴Ib XI 1 12

Vasistha (II)—a son of *Brahmā*, born of his breath, married *Kardama*'s daughter, *Arundhati*. Father of seven sons, all *Brahmarsis*, cursed the fires *Pāvaka*, *Pavamāna* and *Suci* who were born sons of *Vijitāsva*,¹ when invited to be *Nimi*'s *Rtvik*, he went away to *Indra*'s *yajña* to which he had been called earlier and asked *Nimi* to wait till his return. On *Nimi* continuing his sacrifice with the help of other *Rtviks*, *Vasistha* cursed him and was in turn cursed to be born of *Ūrvaśi* and *Mitrāvaruna*.² A sage of the *Kṛtayuga*. Heard the *Nilakantha* legend from *Kārtikeya*, present at *Rati*'s marriage,³ suggested to *Diti* the observance of the *Madanadvādaśivratam*.⁴

¹Bhā III 12 22 3, 24 23, IV 1 40, 24 4, 29 43 Br II 32 96 and 115 III 8 82, M 187 45 ²Bhā VI 18 5, IX 13 1-6 ³Br II 25 15, 27 103 IV 40 48 M 201 1, 14-6 ⁴M 3 7 and 34 7 5, 9

Vasiṣṭha (III)—a *siddha*,¹ the *ācārya* of *Śrāddha* deva. Finding no issue to him *Vasiṣṭha* offered a sacrifice to *Mitra* and *Varuna*. At this time *Śrāddhā*,

the king's wife desired to have a daughter and expressed it to the Hotā who uttered the mantra in such a way as to get a daughter. Ilā was born; but Srāddhadeva was not pleased. So Vasistha converted Ilā into a male by name Sudyumna;² was present at Ambarisa's *asvamedha*,³ the ideal Purohita.⁴

¹ Bhā. VI 15. 13. ² Ib IX. 1 13-22, 36-7, M 245 86.

³ Bhā. IX. 4 22. ⁴ Ib. XI 16 22

Vasistha (iv)—a sage of the Vaivasvata epoch, his sons Mānasa pitrs; fought in the form of a bird for years a battle with Viśvāmitra concerning Hariścandra, acted as Sāmaga in his Purusamedha;² cursed Saudāsa to become a Rāksasa; with the king's assent, Vasistha begot Aśmaka on Madayanti³

¹ Bhā. VIII 13 5, 1. 24, M. 9 27, 12 4-5, 15 12, V₁ III 1 32.

² Bhā. IX. 7. and 23. ³ Ib. IX 9 18-23, 38

Vasistha (v)—the sage presiding over the months of Śuci (Āsādha) and Śukra;¹ in the Viśvacakra.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 36, Br. II. 23 6. ² M. 285. 6

Vasistha (vi)—the eighth Veda Vyāsa. Heard the *Brahmānda Purāna* from Indra and narrated it to Sārasvata;¹ āśrama of, on the Ūrjjanta hill.²

¹ Br. II 35 118; IV 2 47; 4 60 ² Ib III 13 53 and 74

Vasistha (vii)—born in the *Vārūni-yajña* from the centre of Vasu (sacrificial fire), and hence Vasumat; progenitor of Pitrs, Sukātas.

Br. III. 1. 21 and 46, 10 96 M 195 11; 200 1.

Vasistha (viii)—cursed Haihaya to be ruined; of madhyama bhakti;¹ a maharsi and a Brahmvādin.²

¹ Br. III. 30. 70; 34. 40. ² M. 145. 90 and 109, 171. 27.

Vasistha (ix)—a contemporary of Sagara; the kula-guru of the Ikṣvākus, narrated Paraśurāma's story to Sagara; blessed Sagara who enjoyed rule after world conquest; consoled him on the death of Sāgaras; agreed to anointing Amśumat as yuvarāja¹ Gave Prathisthāna to Sudyumna² Took Ikṣvāku to task for getting hare's flesh already tasted by Vikukṣi; was in charge of the kingdom when Trayyārūṇi went to the forest, met Kalmāsapāda's queen for Aśmaka's birth;³ Purohita of Daśaratha and Rāma.⁴ Observed Ādityaśayanavratam⁵

¹Br III 31 1, 47 99, 48 29, 49 1 and 38, 54 20-22 ²Ib III. 69 21. ³Ib III 63 15 82-93, 177, 64 4, 73 91. ⁴Ib. IV. 15 40; 20 103, 40 48 and 89, M 47 245, V₁ IV 4 99 ⁵M. 55. 32

Vasistha (x)—another name for Āpava sage.

Br III 69 44

Vasistha (xi)—(Dvaipāyana) a sage of the first epoch of Sāvarna Manu¹ father's father of Parāśara; on the evils of anger²

¹Br IV 1 11 ²V₁ I 1 12-16

Vasistha (xii)—the younger brother of Agastya cursed Nimi to become bodyless, a purohita of Nimi.

M 61 19 22-33 201 14-16

Vasistha (xvi)—a resident of Brahmaksetra.

Vā. 59. 105.

Vasiṣṭha (xvii)—(Hiranyanābha Kauśalya). a disciple of Jaimini who taught him 500 *saṃhitas*; he in his turn taught them to Yājñavalkya.

Vā. 88. 207; 98. 92

Vasiṣṭha tīrtham—sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 68.

Vasistha putra—Ūrja.

Vā. 62. 16.

Vasisthas—see Vāsiṣṭhas; to them the Pravara is Ekār-seya.

M. 200. 2.

Vasu (i)—a son of Vastara and Svarvīthi.

Bhā. IV. 13. 12.

Vasu (ii)—a son of Hiranyaretas; also the name of a territorial division of Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 14.

Vasu (iii) (*Vāstu-Br. P.*)—a Vasu, wife Angirasī, and son Viśvakarman.

Bhā. VI. 6. 11 and 15.

Vasistha (ix)—a contemporary of Sagara, the kula-guru of the Ikṣvākus, narrated Paraśurāma's story to Sagara, blessed Sagara who enjoyed rule after world conquest, consoled him on the death of Sāgaras, agreed to anointing Amśumat as yuvarāja¹ Gave Prathīṣṭhāna to Sudyumna² Took Ikṣvāku to task for getting hare's flesh already tasted by Vikusī, was in charge of the kingdom when Trayyārūṇi went to the forest, met Kalmāsapāda's queen for Asmaka's birth,³ Purohita of Daśaratha and Rāma⁴ Observed Ādityaśayanavratam⁵

¹Br III 31 1 47 99 48 29 49 1 and 38 54 20-22 ²Ib III 60 21 ³Ib III 63 15 82 93 177 64 4 73 91 ⁴Ib IV 15 40 20 103 40 48 and 89 M 47 245 V₁ IV 4 99 ⁵M 55 32

Vasistha (x)—another name for Āpava sage

Br III 69 44

Vasistha (xi)—(Dvaipāyana) a sage of the first epoch of Sāvarna Manu¹ father's father of Parāśara, on the evils of anger²

¹Br IV 1 11 ²V₁ I 1 12-16

Vasistha (xii)—the younger brother of Agastya cursed Nimi to become bodyless, a purohita of Nimi

M 61 19 32 33, 201 14-16

Vasistha (xiii) the purohita of Dharmamūrti of Brhatkalpa¹ praised Śiva out to burn Tripuram²

¹M 92 21 102 19 126 7 ²Ib 133 67

Vasistha (xiv)—a master of the science of architecture

M 252 2

Vasistha (xv)—a son of Vāli the avatār of the Lord

V₁ 23 100

Vasistha (xvi)—a resident of Brahmaksetra

Va 59 105

Vasistha (xvii)—(Hiranyanābha Kauśalya) a disciple of Jaimini who taught him 500 *samhitas*, he in his turn taught them to Yājñavalkya

Vā 88 207, 98 92

Vasistha tīrtham—sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 68

Vasistha putra—Ūrja

Vā 62 16

Vasisthas—see *Vāsisthas*, to them the Pravara is *Ekār-seya*

M. 200 2

Vasu (i)—a son of Vastara and Svarvithi

Bhā IV 13 12

Vasu (ii)—a son of Hiranyaretas, also the name of a territorial division of Kuśadvīpa

Bhā V 20 14

Vasu (iii) (*Vāstu-Br P*)—a Vasu, wife Angirasi and son Viśvakarman

Bhā VI 6 11 and 15
P 22

Vasu (iv)—the son of Bhūtajyotiḥ, and father of Pratīka

Bha IX 2 17 18

Vasu (v)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the ten wives of Dharma, gave birth to eight Vasus

Bha VI 6 4 10 11 Br II 9 50 61 III 3 2 and 20 M 5
15 V₁ I 15 105 Va 66 2

Vasu (vi)—one of the four sons of Kuśa

Bha IX 15 4 Br III 66 32 Va 91 62 V₁ IV 7 8

Vasu (vii)—a son of Mura (s v)

Bha X 59 12

Vasu (viii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Sāmbā

Bha X 61 13

Vasu (ix) (also *Vasudhāma*)—another name for Brahmajyoti Agni

Br II 12 43 Va 29 21

Vasu (x)—one of the ten sons of Kardama, attained heaven by *tapas*

Br II 14 9 30 39

Vasu (xi)—is Soma

Br II 24 88

Vasu (xii)—a son of Uttānapāda. Asked to arbitrate in the dispute involving animal sacrifice, said that *yajña* involved *himsa* and justified Vasu's action. cursed therefor

by sages to live in Rasātala (Pātāla-M P) attained heaven by *tapas*,¹ his daughter Acchodāmatsyagandhī married Parāśara and gave birth to Vyāsa;² a Rājarsi³

¹Br II 30 23-32, 39 and 47, 36 89, M 143 18-25 Va 1 111, 57 101-11, 62 76 ²M 14 14 ³Vā 57 122

Vasu (xiii)—a Prataardana god

Br II 36 30

Vasu (xiv)—a god of Ādya group

Br II 36 69

Vasu (xv)—a Yaksa a son of Punyajani and Manibhadra

Br III 7 123 Vā 69 154

Vasu (xvi)—the great grand-son of Prthu and son of Krmī and equal to Indra Cedipatī,¹ father of Upamanyu from whom the Upamanyava clan sprang²

¹Br III 8 98, 68 27, M 50 25 6, Vā 93 26 ²Ib 70 89

Vasu (xvii)—a devī attending on Soma

Br III 65 26

Vasu (xviii)—a son of Devaraksitā and Vasudeva, killed by Kamsa

Br III 71 181, Vā 96 178

Vasu (xix)—(Kāśyapa), a sage of the Rohita epoch

Br IV 1 62, Vā III 2 23

Vasu (xx)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī

M. 24. 33

Vasu (xxi)—one of the ten sons of Svāyambhuva Manu,¹ attained heaven by *tapas*²

¹M 9 5, Br II 13 104 Va 31 17 ²M 143 38

Vasu (xxii)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

M. 9 33

Vasu (xxiii)—left her consort, Mārīcakaśyapa for Soma

M. 23 25

Vasu (xxiv)—a son of Bhrgu, one of the ten Viśvedevas

M. 195 13, 203 13

Vasus—eight in number, and sons of Dharma and Vasu,¹ worshipped for wealth,² fought with Kāleyas in a Devāsura war, gods of the Vaivasvata epoch, who wait on Hari,³ came with other gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go to Vaikuntha⁴ Brothers of Sādhyas and cursed to experience birth by sexual union, vanquished by Rāvana, their overlord was Agni,⁵ also Jyotismantas and Vyāpakas,⁶ one of the seven classes of deities of the Vaivasvata epoch,⁷ eight in number considered as *aṁśā* of Vāsudeva,⁸ Pitṛs said to be *Vasus*,⁹ Somapas¹⁰

¹Bh. VI 6 10, 7 2, 10 17, Br II 38 2 IV 15 24 ²Bha II 3 3, IX 24 53 Vi III 1 31 ³Bh. VIII 10 34, 13 4 IX. 24 52, X. 29 54 ⁴Ib XI 6 2, 16 13 ⁵Br II 27 24, III 3 20 and 80, 7 254 8 5 M 8 4 Vi I 22 3 V. 1 17, 4 5 ⁶M 5 17, V. I 9 64 and 70 15 105 ⁷M 9 29 ⁸Ib 5 20 21 25 43, 36 1, 52 21, Va 10 71 39 40, 30 83 99 64 2 66 19, 69 44, 106 59, 109 22, V. I 15 100 10 ⁹M 19 3 ¹⁰Ib 69 62, 132 3 203 3 246 60, 247 11

Vasujyestha—a son of Pusyamitra, ruled for seven years.

M 272 28

Vasuda (I)—a son of Bhrgu, a deva

Br III 1 89, M 195 13

Vasuda (II)—a son of Purukutsa and Lord of Narmadā

M 12 36

Vasudāna (I)—a son of Hīranyareta of Kuśadvīpa

Bhā V 20 14, Va 62 29

Vasudana (II)—a Śiva god

Br II 36 32

Vasudāmā—a son of Brhadratha.

M 50 85

Vasudāsa—a son of Brhadratha

V₁ IV 21 13

Vasudeva (I)—of the family of Yayāti, a son of Devamīdha (also Śūra) and Mārīsā. He had a surname Ānakadundubhi because at his birth anakas and dundubhis were sounded as a sign of receiving Hari's grace. Married the seven daughters of Devaka, six other wives of ¹ Father of Kṛṣṇa by Devakī; when marrying her he promised Kamsa, who drove the chariot and who heard a voice

from air that her eighth son would kill him, to give him all sons born of Devakī to be killed by him Took her first son to Kamsa who spared him, was thrown in prison with Devakī by Kamsa Vasudeva's prayer to the new born Kṛṣṇa, took the babe to Nandagopa's house and exchanged him for the daughter, born to Yaśoda at that time, without anybody knowing it Released by Kamsa,² met Nanda who went to the capital for paying annual tribute and after enquiring of his welfare advised him to return home as he expected some trouble at the Vraja Requested Garga to go to Vraja and perform *samskāras* to his sons³ Visited by Nārada Vasudeva enquired of *Bhāgavata dharma*, listened to the traditional account of the talk between the nine sons of R̥ṣabha and Nimi and was pleased along with Devakī,⁴ met by Kṛṣṇa at Sudharmā sabhā painted by Citralekhā,⁵ joined the Yadus in defeating Paundraka Māyā Vasudeva cut off Sālva before Kṛṣṇa in battle Welcomed Kṛṣṇa after the Kuruksetra war, went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse, here he met the sages and asked them how to get rid of karma by karma Nārada's praise of The sages induced him to undertake a sacrifice, requested by Vasudeva to be his Ṛtviks for the *yajña* they agreed At the end of the sacrifice, he had his *avabhṛta* with all his eighteen wives to the great satisfaction of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa, when all castes and even animals were fed, others were honoured with presents At leave-taking Vasudeva took hold of Nanda's hands and showed that the tie of friendship was the greatest of all ties and wept in joy Gave Nanda presents, praise of Kṛṣṇa and Rāma and his joy⁶

Kamsa who heard from Nārada that Vasudeva had kept his sons Rāma and Kṛṣṇa under the safe custody of Nanda wanted to kill him When he was persuaded not to do so, Kamsa imprisoned Vasudeva until Kṛṣṇa released him, celebrated his *upanayana*⁷ Stationed to defend the eastern gate of Mathurā, consulted by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of attack on Jarāsandha His part in the third campaign of Jarā, came with Devakī and Kṛṣṇa

to Rukminī's residence where Pradyumna and Māyāvati had already arrived. His concern at Kṛṣṇa not returning for a long time from the cave of Jāmbavatī.⁸ In previous births Sutapa and Kaśyapa (see Devakī) Heard of Kṛṣṇa's decease and also of all the Vṛṣṇis⁹ and wept, gave his sons Saumī and Kauśika in adoption to his brother, Vṛka,¹⁰ nine brothers and four sisters,¹¹ chastised by Kamsa in the Yādava assembly,¹² praise of Kṛṣṇa by Vasudeva,¹³ entered fire after Kṛṣṇa's death¹⁴

¹Bhā IX 24, 23-45, Br III 61 23, 71 146, 160-1 174, M 44 72, Vā 86 28, 96 144, 159-161, 198, 98 94, V. IV 14 19
²Bhā I 1 12, 2 7, 8 33, III 2 25, X 26 17, 1 23 to the end ch 3 (whole), 4 14 and 24, Br III 71 210-35 M 46 1-2 47 2 6 V. V 1 5, 3 15 23 ³Bhā X 5 20-31, 8 1 ⁴Ib XI 2 3, 31 15 22 ⁵Ib X [67(v)42, 47], 62 20 ⁶Ib X, 66 [2], 77 25-9, 80 [13], 82 5, chh 84 and 85 (whole) ⁷Ib X 36 17-24 [29 and 31], 44 33 and 51, 45 2 9 26-9 ⁸Ib X 50 20 [2], [50(v)8] [51(v)26], 55 35 56 24 ⁹Ib XI 31 15 and 18 ¹⁰Br III 71 192, 73 94 ¹¹V. IV 14 27-31 ¹²Ib V 15 4 5, 18 ¹³Ib V 15 20-28 ¹⁴Ib V 38 4

Vasudeva (II)—a Kanva and a minister of the Śunga king Devabhūti, (M and Br P-Devabhūmi), killed his master and became king. Father of Bhūmiṣṭha, ruled for five years, began the line of Kānvāyanas

Bhā XII 1 19-20, Br II 74 156, M 272 32, V. IV 24 39-40

Vasudeva (III)—a son of Cancu

V. IV 3 25

Vasudevā—a daughter of Gādini

Vā 96 111

Vasudhā (I)—(also Vasundharā), ety of

Br II 37 1, 36 226, Vā 63 1

Vasudhā (II)—the deity to be remembered in installing a new image, the presiding deity is Śarva

M 265 38, 40

Vasudhāra—a Mt where there are eight temples to the Vasus

Vā 38 23, 39 44, 42 30

Vasundharā—from which the whole world springs and ends

Vā 62 193

Vasundharas—a class of people in Śālmādvīpa.

Bhā V 20 11

Vasupradam—a tīrtha sacred to Pitrs

M 22 72

Vasubhrdyāna—one of the seven sons of Vasistha

Bhā IV 1 41

Vasumata—a son of Haryaśva and Drsadvati

Vā 83 76

Vasumatī (i)—R. a river of the Bhadrā country.

Vā 43 27.

Vasumatī (ii)—a daughter of the Vāleya Gandharvas; originator of Vasumatī Suta gana.

Vā 69 21

Vasumatī (iii)—earth

Vā 97 16

Vasuman (i)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu.

P.L. VIII 13 3

Vasuman (II)—a son of Śrutāyu

Bhā. IX. 15. 2

Vasuman (III)—a son of Jamadagni.

Bhā. IX. 15. 13

Vasuman (IV)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī.

Bhā. X. 61. 12.

Vasuman (V)—a son of Vasistha, and one of the seven sages of the Vaivasvata epoch.

Br. II. 38 29, Vā 64 27, 30, 65 46-7

Vasuman (VI)—with Astaka, Pratardana and Śibi, all grandsons of Yayāti by his daughter, performed a sacrifice and in that hall Yayāti fallen from heaven, spoke with them and went back to heaven;¹ discourse of, with Yayāti on different things of heaven;² went to heaven with the above³

¹ M. 35 5 ² Ib 38 22, 41. 18; 42. 1 f. ³ Ib 42 14, 26 and 28

Vasumitra—a son of Suyestha (Vasujyestha-M. P.) and father of Bhadraka (Udanka-Vi. P.); ruled for ten years.

Bhā. XII. 1. 17; Br. III. 74. 152, M. 272. 28, Vā 99. 339, Vi. IV. 24. 35.

Vasumoda—a son of Havya.

Vā. 33. 16.

Vasumodakam—a varṣa after his name.

Vā. 33. 19.

Vasuratna—a place of Rukmavat Agni

Vā 29 40

Vasuruci (I)—the milk-man of the Gandharvas on the earth, in his guise, Yakṣa enjoyed Kratusthālā.

Br II 36 221, III 7 106, Vā 69 140

Vasuruci (II)—an Apsaras.

Br III 7 11

Vasurūpa—an Andhaka.

Br III 71 143

Vasuretas—one of the five deities to be propitiated in installing a new image, the presiding deity is Paśupa

M 265 38, 40

Vasurdhāman—another name for Brahmajyoti Agni

Br II 12 25

Vasuvāha—a son of Jaigīsavya, an *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 139

Vasuhamṣa—a son of Śrīdevā and Vasudeva

Bhā IX 24 51

Vasūttama—a name of Bhīṣma

Bhā I 9 9

Vasordhārā—a wife of Agni, a Vasu

Bha VI 6 13

Vastāvani—being sonless, adopted the sons of Kṛṣṇa

Va 96 189

Vastu—a son of Lomapāda

Va 95 37.

Vastrapadam—a place sacred to Siva

M 181 25

Vasvananta — a son of Upagupta, and father of Yuyudha

Bhā IX. 13 25

Vasvokasārā—the city of Indra on the top of the Mānasa to the east of Meru, (see Vasvaukasārā)

Va 50 87

Vasvaukasā—a R On its bank is the forest Surabhi

Br II. 18 62

Vasvaukasārā—the golden city of Indra, on the east of Meru (see Vasvokasārā)

Br II. 21 30

Vahīnara (I)—a son of Durdamana (Śatānīka-Bha P) and father of Dandapāni

Bhā IX. 22 43

Vahīnara (II)—son of Udayana

M. 50 86

Vahnīsthāna—the place of eternal cosmic fire between Suvaksa and Śikhī Mts to the west.

Va. 38 36-41.

Vahvī—a son of Krodhā, and a Devagandharva

Br III 6 38

Vāk—issued from Brahmā's mouth, loved by her own father

Bha III 12 26 IV 25 28

Vākaya—a sage

M 200 10

Vākā—a daughter of Mālyavān, one of the four wives of Visravas, mother of Trisiras, Dūsana and Vidyū(t)jjhva, Anupālīkā (Asalīkā-Vā P) was her daughter

Br III 8 39 56 Va 70 34 50

Vāku—a Pārā god

Br IV 1 57

Vākpatī (I)—a Satya god

Br II 36 34

Vākpatī (II)—is Bṛhaspatī, the most auspicious of all planets for the king starting on an expedition

M 243 25, Va 62 31

Vāksiddhi—a yoga siddhi

Br IV 36 53

Vāgīsa—also Vāgadhīsa and Vākpatī, God of learning

M 22 79, 23 33, 46

Vagīṣṭarī—a Śakti created by Nṛsimha from his tongue on behalf of Rudra

M 179 63

Vāgdusta—one of the seven sons of Kausika

M 20 3

Vāgbhūtakas—an Ātreya clan

Br III 8 85

Vāgvali—a great yogin of the eighth dvāpara

Va 23 141

Vāgvadinī—a Sakti

Br IV 28 41

Vāngas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country

Va 44 15

Vāngāyanī—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras.

M 195 28

Vāca (I)—a Marut gana

M 171 53

Vaca (II)—the name of Vyāsa of the 20th dvāpara, the *avatār* of the Lord *Attahāsa*

Va 23 189

Vāca (III)—one of the nine sons of Sāvarṇi

Va 100 22

Vāca (IV)—The Vedas go to Īsvara with mind and unable to attain Him return back (Upaniṣad), it is *avyakta* and *parokṣa*

Va. 103 10

Vācavṛddhas—one of the five groups of devas of the 14th Manu Bhautā—the seers of Svāyambhuva Manu

Va 100 111, 113

Vācasravas—a son of Śikhandī, an *avatār* of the 18th dvāpara,¹ Vedavyāsa of 22nd dvāpara²

¹ Va 23 183 ² V₁ III 3 17

Vācaspati (I)—Brhaspati (s v) who by means of propitiatory ceremonies to planets, etc., disillusioned Rājā's sons and won back the kingdom for Indra,¹ worship of²

¹ M 24 44-9 ² Ib 73 7

Vācaspati (II)—the name of Vyāsa of the 21st dvāpara, Dārūka *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 194

Vācā—one of the ten branches of the Rohita group of devas.

Va 100 90

Vācāṅgas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country

Va. 44 14

Vācāvṛddhas—a gana of the epoch of Bhautya Manu; they were the seven sages of the Svāyambhuva epoch

Br IV 1. 107-9, V₁ III 2 43

Vajapeya—a sacrifice,¹ represents the waist of the personified Vedā,² produced by Brahmā and performed by Dakṣa³

¹ Vā. 99 372 ² Ib 30 292 104 83, 111 33 ³ Bhā III 12 40, IV 3 3 Br III 74 185

Vājaśravas—a Ṛṣi who became sage by practice of *satya*,¹ an Angirasa and mantrakṛt, the 24th Vedavyāsa, heard the *Vayu Purāṇa* from Niryantara and narrated it to Somaśusman²

¹Br II 32 102 and 110, Va 59 94, 101 ²Br II 35 122, IV 4 64, Va 103 64

Vājasaneyakam—of 1900 *Samhitas*

Br II 35 76, Va. 99 254

Vajasaneyikas—the *Brāhmanas* established by Janamejaya

Va. 99 250

Vājasaneyika Brāhmaṇa—to be divided into four

Va 61. 67

Vajasanyastas—the *Yajus śākhās* imparted by the Sun god to Yājñavalkya. These were fifteen branches each comprising hundreds of *Yajus* (sentences). These were learnt by Kanva, Mādhyandina and others

Bha XII 6 74

Vājasṛk—a son of Arka Agni

Br II 12 43

Vāji—one of the ten horses yoked to the chariot of the Moon

Br II. 23 56

Vājñit—a Marici god

Br IV 1. 58

Vājīn(a)s—the common name to the fifteen pupils of Yājñavalkya,¹ sons of Gāndharvī,² the Yajus granted to Yājñavalkya as horse by Sūrya³

¹Br II 35 26 30, Vā 61 24-6 V₁ III 5 29-30 ²Br III 3
76 ³Va 61 22

Vājīnas—the sons of Bhadrā, of different colours and able to fly in the air, white, pink, red, black, green and grey for use by the devas

Va 66 73-4

Vājīpa—a Marīci god

Br IV 1 58

Vājīmedha—see Aśvamedha

Br, III 52 36, 63 142 and 48, Vā 88 144, V₁ III 18 85,
VI 8 55

Vājīrūpa—the incarnation of Hayagrīva who restored the Angas, Vedas, Purānas, Dharmaśāstras, Nyāya and Mīmāṃsa when all the universe was burnt

M 53 5

Vājīvaktra—see Hayagrīva

Br IV 18 13

Vājīvāsikās—a southern tribe

M. 114 47

Vājīśravas—a Ṛṣika, a mantrakṛt

M. 145 96, 104

Vājī—a horse of the Moon's chariot

M 126 52

Vātadhānā (c)—a northern kingdom, a tribe

Br II 16 46, M 114 40, Vā. 45 115

Vādava—a Marut gana

M 171 54

Vādavas—the Brahmans of Vāyupura

Vā 60 71

Vādavavanhi—fire devouring the waters of the ocean

Vl. V 9 30

Vādāditya—the Sun God in Vāyupura

Vā 60 75

Vānī—a whisk bearer of Lalitā, became consort of Brahmā—also Sarasvatī and Bhārati

Br IV 39 67, 74, 43 75 and 86

Vāṇijyam—trade as the profession of the Vaiśyas

Br II 7 162, Vā 79 71, Vl. III 8 30 V 10 26 and 29

Vāta (I)—the Rāksasa presiding over the month of Tapas, with the śarat Sun

Bhā. XII 11 39, Br II 23 15, Vā. 52 15, Vl. II 10 11

Vāta (II)—a son of Yātudhāna, and father of Virodha who was death to the people

Br III 7 89 and 96

Vāta (III)—a son of Śūra

Br III 71 138 Vā 96 136

Vāta (IV)—a piśāca

Vā. 69 127

Vāta (v)—one of the seven seers of the Svārociṣa epoch

V₁ III 1 11

Vātagaṇa—a son of Mrga elephant

Br III 7 332

Vātadyas—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 70

Vātapati—a son of Satyajit

Br III 71 55

Vātamdhamā—(Mt) a hill in India

Br II 16 21

Vātaramhas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Vā 43 20

Vātaraśanas—a class of gods performing śrāddha

Br III 10 110 Va 73 62

Vātaskandha—There are seven Vātaskandhas each with a Marut gana of seven. In the first the seven are Śakra-jyoti, Satya, Satyajyoti, Citrajyoti, Jyotismān, Sutapas and Caitya, R̥tajit, Satyajit, Susena, Senajit, Sutamitra, Amitra and Suramitra are in the second, in the third Dhātu, Dhanada, Ugra, Bhīma, Varuna, Abhuyuktākṣika and Sāhvaya, in the fourth, the names of the gana are omitted in the text, in the fifth Idrk, Anyādrk, Sasariddrumavrkasak, Mita and Samita, in the sixth, Idrk Purusa, Nānyādrk, Samacetana, Sammita, Samavrtti, and Pratiharta, in the seventh, the names not clear

Br III 5 78-80, 90-96

Vātaslandhas—Paths of Vāyu through which the Marut ganas travel. Seven of them are said to have their stations in Prthvī (earth), Bhāskara (sun), Soma (moon) Constellation group, Planets, Saptarśmāṇḍala and Dhruva, with their respective chiefs Āvaha, Pravaha, Udvaha, Samvaha, Vivaha, Anuvaha and Parivaha.

Br III 5 78-80, Va. 67 110-12

Vātāpi (I)—a son of Hrāda, and Dhamanī fought with the sons of Brahmā in the Devāsura war,¹ a Samhikēya Asura.²

¹Bhā VI 18 15, VIII 10 32 ²Br III 6 19, Va 68 19

Vātāpi (II)—a nephew of Hīranyakaśipu, eaten up by 'Agastya,¹ a son of Vipracitti.²

¹M. 6 26, 61. 51 ²V. I 21 11

Vātāpitāpana—a name of Agastya

Br IV 37 9 and 19 41 83, 42 9

Vātāranti—the Taijasa Prakṛti as a result of the sabda guna of Ākāśa commingling with the sparśa guna of Vāyu

Va. 2 44

Vātika—Śyāma Parāsara

M 201. 37

Vātsya (I)—a pupil of (Vedamitra) Śākalya

Bha XII 6 57, Vi. III 4 22

Vātsya (II)—a gotrakāra (Bhārgava).

M. 195 17

Vātsya (III)—a Vājūn, son of Vatsa.

Va 61 25, 92 73

Vātsya (iv)—a son of Gārgya

Vā 92 73

Vātsyatarāyanas—Ārṣeya pravara (Angiras)

M 196 21

Vātsyayana mukhas—sages offered prayers to Nāgarāja for obtaining *jñāna*

Br III 36 6

Vātsyayanas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 6

Vātsyāyanī—a Tripravara

M 196 33

Vāda—an Amitābha god

Br II 36 54

Vādi—a son of Prthu

V₁ I 14 1

Vāditroka—a mountain to the left of Śīla, where Vidyā-dharas dance and sing with the Gandharvas and Apsarasas

Vā 108 45

Vādyas—names of musical instruments mentioned

Br IV 16 3-6, M 7 14 105 6

Vādhnīnasas—sons of Krauñca

Br III 7 456

Vānadṛṣṭa—a Prthuka god

Br II 36 73

Vānaprastha (I)—a sādhu fit for Śrāddha feeding,¹ duties of living on fruits and roots, clothing with skins and barks of trees, bathing morning and evening, performance of homa, life in forest;² the third order of life³

¹Br II 32 26, III 7 317, 9 70, 15 16 and 35 ²Vā. 8 176
V₁ III 9 18-23 M 225 3 ³V_L II 1 30

Vānaprastha (II)—the third āsrama,¹ adopted by Yayāti after Pūru's coronation, living on fruits and roots and always in peace, having conquered his mind and anger, was engaged for 1,000 years in offering oblations to Pitrs and Devas and in fire rites and entertaining guests, performed penance feeding on water alone for 3 years, on air for a year in the midst of fire for another year and standing on one leg for six months, reached heaven.²

¹Va 59 25, 104 23 ²M. 35 1-2, 13-17 40 1, 4 and 7

Vānaras—(also Haris)—born of Hari and Pulaha eleven groups distinguished Dvipins Sarabhas Simhas Vyāghras, Nilas, Salyakas, Rksas, Mārjāras, Lohāsas, Vānaras, and Māyavas Vāli was their Lord Belong to the line of Krodhavaśa,¹ should not see the Śrāddha food²

¹Br III 7 176 and 320 8 71 ²V_L III 16 12

Vānnasilā—a R from the Vindhya

Br II. 16 33

Vāpī (I)—the construction of small ponds at the auspicious time, the same prescription for excavating *tadāgas* (tanks)

M 58 1, 51

Vāpī (II)—one of the ten pīthas for images with two mekhalas

M 262 6, 8

Vāma (I)—a name of Śiva

Bha IV 3 8

Vāma (II)—a son of Bhūta and Sarūpā a Rudra

Bha VI 6 17

Vāma (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā

Bhā X 61 17

Vamacūdas—a southern tribe

M 163 73

Vamadeva (I)—a name of Śiva, immortal,¹ with the trident created Brahmans from his face, Kṣatriyas from his arms, Vaiśyas from his thigh and Sudras from his feet,² was not allowed to proceed with the creation of beings and hence got the name Sthānu,³ five faced Śiva grew angry at Soma's refusal to send back Tārā to Brhaspati and waged war with him⁴

¹Bha II 6 36 III 12 12 Br II 26 33, III 72 182 ²M 4 27-30 ³Ib 4 31 ⁴Ib 23 36

Vāmadeva (II)—a mountain of Salmalīdvīpa

Bhā V 20 10

Vāmadeva (III)—a son of Hiraṇyaretaś of Kusadvīpa

Bhā V. 20 14

Vāmadeva (IV)—a sage who was invited for Yudhisṭhira's Rājasūya. Went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā, and came to Syamantapañcaka to see him. One of the sages who left for Pinḍāraka,¹ a sage by *tapas* an Angirasa and mantrakṛt,² a son of Surūpā and a gotrakāra,³ a Tripravara, not to marry with Angirasa and Brhaduktas⁴

¹Bha. X. 74 8, 84 5 86 18 XI 1 12 ²Br II 32 99 and 110, M 145 93, 104, Va 59 90, 101 ³M 196 4 ⁴Ib 196 35 36

Vāmadeva (v)—a son of Atharvan Angiras visited Paraśurāma in penance,¹ a Ṛṣi by *tapas*;² father of Asija and Brhaduttha³

¹Br III 1 105, 23 4, IV 39 56 ²M 145 93 ³Va 65
100 2

Vāmadeva (vi)—the third Kalpa

M 290 3

Vāmadeva (vii)—the contemplated being in the 30th Kalpa, also Śarva, Vāma Īśvara leads to Rudralokam

Va 22 25, 32 and 34

Vāmadeva (viii)—the name of the Lord of the Lohita Kalpa

Vā. 23 70-3

Vāmadeva (ix)—a son of Guhāvāsa of the 17th dvāpara

Va 23 177

Vāmadevas—a branch of Angiras

Va 65 106

Vāmadevyam—a *Sūkta* of the *Sāma saṃhita* recited in tank ritual,¹ to be uttered in installing a new image²

¹M 58 37 ²Ib 265 27

Vāmana (i)—(also *Vāmanaka*) the fifteenth incarnation of Hari to do good to Indra Second of the *avatārs* (M P) ¹ Son of Aditi and Kaśyapa wife was Kirti and son Brhatśloka Born on the Vijaya dvādaśī of Bhādrapada (bright) fortnight under the star Śravaṇa at the *abhījit* hour After manifesting his true form to Brahmā and Aditi he changed it to a Brāhmaṇa Brahmacārīn At his initiation ceremony all the gods were present and gave him presents;² went to the sacrificial hall of Bali, after welcoming him

Bali wanted to know what his desire was. He asked for three feet of ground, and commended him as a worthy descendant of Prahlāda. Notwithstanding Śukra dissuading him, Bali made the desired gift when Vāmana assumed the Viśvarūpa form, and measured the earth with one foot and the *svarga* with the other. The Gods washed the uplifted foot of Hari and celebrated a great festivity. This brought joy to Jāmbavān. The Asuras began to attack but were roughly handled by Hari's attendants. Finding Bali unable to keep his word, Vāmana said that he should go to hell,³ Praised by Bali, by Prahlāda, Vindyaśali, and Brahmā, blessed Bali and assured Prahlāda of future bliss. asked Śuka to complete the sacrifice started by Bali and bestowed the kingdom on his brother Indra. anointed Lord of all the worlds and became known as Upendra. Taken to Heaven in a celestial car when the universe was given to Indra,⁴ According to *Br P* this is the second *avatār*,⁵ Details of the *avatār*,⁶ Icon of temple of, in Kuruksetra.⁷

¹ Bhā I 3 19, II 7 17-18, V 24 18 and 23, X 40 19, XI 4 20
M 47 42-46, V₁ III 1 42-3, V 5 17 ² Bhā VIII 13 6, X 3 42, VI
18 8-9, VIII 18 5-17 ³ Ib VIII 18 20-32, chh 19 21 (whole),
X 62 2, M 47 72 ⁴ Ib VIII chh 22 and 23 (whole), Vā 66 137
97 73, 103, 98 74-87 ⁵ Br III 37 5, 72 73, 77 and 105, 73 77, IV
34 79 ⁶ M chh 244-6, 259 2 ⁷ Ib 244 2-3, 285 6

Vāmana (II)—an elephant at one of the four cardinal points to maintain the balance of the worlds,¹ son of Irāvati²

¹ Bhā V 20 39, V₁ 69 69 ² Br III 7 292, 328 and 39

Vāmana (III)—a Dānava,¹ a son of Danu²

¹ Br III 6 5 ² M 6 17

Vāmana (IV)—a 1000 hooded snake

M 6 41

Vāmana (V)—a son of Bhadrā, the

Vā 69 213

Vāmana (vi)—a son of Vāmadeva, his wife was Angadā, two sons, Añjanaśyāma and Sāmna who were good looking animals fit for riding by men

Va 69 223-4, Br III 7 339

Vāmanaka—a mountain in Krauñcadvīpa

Br II 19 67, Vā 49 61, Vi II 4 50

Vāmanagiri—a mountain sacred to Lalitāpītha.

Br IV 44 99

Vāmanaguhā—sacred for Śrāddha

Br III 13 92, Vā 77 82

Vāmanapurāna—a *Mahāpurāna* comprising ten thousand ślokas (a lac of ślokas *Vā P*) (see *Vamanam*)

Bhā XII 7 24, 13 7, Vā 104 6, Vi III 6 23

Vāmanam—the *Purāna* of 10000 verses, with the *Māhātmya* of Trivikrama and dealing with Trivarga in the *Kūrma Kalpa*, he who gives it in the *visu* of Sarad attains Vaisnavahood (see *Vamanapurāna*)

M 53 45 6

Vāmanavanam—on the west is the Utkala and on the east the country of the Āvedins, belongs to the son of Ekabhū

Va 69 240

Vāmanasa—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 5

Vāmarathyas—Ātreya gotrakāras, Putrikāputras of Atri

M 197 3 and 9

P 25

Vāma—a horse of the moon's chariot,¹ sons of Kratu²

¹ Vā 52 53 ² Ib 62 9

Vāmā—a Śakti

Br IV 19 73 44 140

Vāmāksī—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 13 2

Vāmodā—a R of the Bhadrā continent

Vā 43 30

Vāyava—a branch of Angiras

Va 65 107

Vāyavī—a Varna Śakti

Br IV 44 61

Vāyaviyam—a *Purāna* narrated by Vāyu including the *māhātmyam* of Rudra dealing with Śvetakalpa, of 24000 ślokas, he who copies this and makes a gift of it on the Śrāvana day of the Śrāvana month attains the kingdom of Śiva is *Vāyu Purāna*

M. 53 18

Vāyavya (I)—(*Vāyasa*, *Vā P*) a Yāmadeva

Br II 13 93, Vā 31. 7

Vāyavya (II)—a *muhūrta* of the night

Br III 3 43, Vā 66 44

Vāyavyā (I)—the region of Vāyu

Bhā X. 69 44

Vāyavyā (II)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179 10

Vāyasa (I)—to be fed with *srāddha pinda* for long life,¹ the crow as belonging to Indra, Varuna, Yama and Nirrti;² one of copper, as gift for the ceremonial connected with tank construction³

¹Br III 12 33, IV 2 174 ²Va. 101 171, 108 31, 111 40

³M 58 19

Vāyasa (II)—(see *Vāyavya*) a Yāmadeva

Va 31. 7

Vāyu (I)—a God and father of Ilā;¹ and Mudā clan of Apsarasas presented Prthu with *cāmaras* worshipped through *Prānāyama* in Śākadvīpa;² A Lokapāla and father of Bhīma Took part in the Devāsura wars and killed the Asuras Deprived of his force by the Asuras;³ set out on a black antelope against Kṛṣṇa taking *pārijāta*, but returned afraid of him;⁴ his city was visited by Arjuna in search of the dead child of a Dvārakā Brāhmana;⁵ Born of Ākāśa the wind-god loved Añjanā and gave birth to Hanumān overlord of the winds, formless creatures and of time Presiding deity of Bhuvārloka and hence Bhuvaspati (also Mātariśva) Addressed by the sages engaged in sacrifice to speak on lokāloka,⁶ narrates the fourth pāda of the *Brahmānda Purāna*,⁷ reported to Umā in penance of a lady in her chamber little knowing her to be Ādi in disguise;⁸ worship of,⁹ Icon of, mounted on a black deer,¹⁰ a *sthāna* of Rudra,¹¹ father of Manojava and Bhīma,¹² Kṛṣṇa's messenger to Indra¹³

¹Bha IV 10 2, 14 26 ²Ib V 15 15, 20 27 ³Ib VIII 5 19, 10 26, 11 1 and 42, IX 22 27 M. 31 12 46 9 266 24 Va. 99 244 ⁴Bha X. [65 (v) 44] [66 (v) 27-32], M. 148 60-61 ⁵Ib X. 89 44, Br IV 33 67 ⁶Ib II 20 1 and 7 25 5-14, III 7 23, 224-5, 296, 8 12- IV 2 20, 195-7, 212, 245-6 ⁷Ib IV 1 227, 4 44 ⁸M 156 39 ⁹Ib 236 5, 253 24, 265 39 and 41 268 12 ¹⁰Ib 261 19, 289 6 ¹¹Vi. I 8 7 ¹²Ib I 8 11, IV 20 40 ¹³Ib V 21 14-17, 37 16-28

Vāyu (II)—is a transformation of *ākāśa* with the two qualities of *śabda* and *sparsa*. Its subtle element is *sparsa* from which came *tejas*,¹ it is *Prāna*, *Apāna* and *Samāna*,² role of, in sustaining life³

¹ M 3 24 ² Ib 166 5 ³ Va 31 41-5

Vāyu (III)—a Vasu a son of Dharma and Sudevi
M 171 47

Vāyu (IV)—a son of Anuhrāda,¹ the lord of *śabda*, *ākāśa* and *bala*,² the appointed father of Vrkodara,³ presented Skanda with the banners of the cuckoo and hen⁴

¹ Va 63 12, 67 75 ² Ib 70 12 ³ Ib 99 244 ⁴ Ib 72 45

Vāyu (v)—a *tirtha* sacred to, in the Sarasvati
Bhā III 1 22

Vāyu Purāna—contents of, originally narrated by Brahmā, or Pāśupata Yoga, origin of Langa, glorification of Nilakantha, one who does not know this Purāna, though learned in all the Vedas and other branches, will not be a man of culture, the whole Purāna is full of the greatness of Maheśvara,¹ narrator Vāyu,² (see *Vāyaviyam*)

¹ Vā 1 48-205 ² Ib 26 5

Vāyuloka—burnt by the Pralaya fire

Br IV 1 153

Vāyuskandha—the residence of Marut Ganas

Vā 1 134

Vārana—the heavenly animal which came down for Haryanga's help

M 48 98

Vāranaśailendra—Śiva in Kāñcī

Br IV 5 7

Vāranāvataṁ—the city of Hastināpura, Satyabhāmā goes there to complain to Kṛṣṇa often about the death of her father by Satadhanvā,¹ here Kṛṣṇa went to perform the last obsequies to the Pandavas who were reported to have been burnt down²

¹ Va 96 61 ² Br III 71 63, V₁ IV 13 70

Vāra—a Sakti

Br IV 32 17

Vārānasī—Kāśī sacred to Hari,¹ fit for Srāddha offering, and sacred to Lalitā,² the capital of Divodāsa devastated by the Rākṣasa Kṣemaka, resulting in the change of capital to Gomatī The abode of Śiva and Umā after their marriage, and hence the name Avimuktam Ksetram,³ the goddess enshrined here is Viśalākṣī a place of pilgrimage,⁴ capital of Rudraśrenya of the Yadu race city where Mārkaṇḍeya lived⁵ Lord became Kṣetrapāla the Yakṣa Harikṣa performed penance here,⁶ the place of Yogis and Siddhas death here is release from rebirth,⁷ a siddha ksetra where Śiva and His consort live all the three yugas and make Avimuktam grham in Kaliyuga,⁸ avatar of Lāṅgalī at, in the 22nd dvāpara,⁹ cursed by Nīkumbha to become deserted for 1,000 years,¹⁰ burnt down by Kṛṣṇa¹¹

¹ Bha VII 14 31 X 66 40 ² Br III 13 101, IV 44 93
³ Ib III 67 26-62 ⁴ M 13 26, 22 7 ⁵ Ib 43 11, 103 13 ⁶ Ib 180
 1 5, 15 and 54 ⁷ Ib 180 72 79 ⁸ Va. 77 93 92 27, 58 59 99 315
⁹ Ib 23 198 ¹⁰ 92 23 28 ¹¹ V₁ V 34 3, 39-41

Vārānasī Māhātmyam—Śiva addresses Pārvatī on, in taking her out and showing the grandeur and majesty of the forest and garden round about Kāśī, the place of Vidyā-

dharas, Siddhas and Cāranas Here Bhagavān Pīṅgala became Gaṇeśvara and Kṣetrapāla and distributor of food to the residents in the city He was originally a Yakṣa, son of Pūrnabhadra He devoted himself to severe austerities and was blessed by Śiva to be a Gaṇapati¹ It is *Avimukta tīrtha* for here Śiva is omnipresent and is never absent from there All sinners who die here become Rudras in time Śiva stands here like a pillar, motionless till the deluge Every part of the city is holy² He who remains here for a month gets the benefit of observing the Pāśupata vow By living permanently one gets true emancipation By giving up life at the Maṇikarnikā ghat one secures the desired goal Perpetual life in Kāśi leads one to union with Śiva³ Kāśi's importance on account of its sacred stream, the Ganges, survives all deluge, Śiva addresses Pārvatī on the great glory of the kṣetram in terms of Parama-yoga, Paramagatī and Paramamokṣa It is a place where people of all *varṇas* attain immortality Gifts of cow and other things in this city are always beneficial⁴

It is the place where Śiva got rid of the curse of Brahmā to roam about with a skull for having cut off the fifth head of the creator Through the grace of Hari the skull fell down in Kāśi and broke into a thousand pieces⁵ It is the burial ground of all the gods, the ground being the Avimukta temple It is the seat of Brahmā But it deludes non-devotees Here Vedavyāsa resided for 12 years observing the vow of silence At the end of the vow he felt hungry and asked for alms None was able to feed him When he was about to curse the city, Śiva and Pārvatī took the human form and entertained him to his satisfaction Then Vyāsa knew of his guests who remarked that a man of choleric temper like himself should not live in that city But he was permitted to visit it twice a fortnight on Astamī and Caturdaśī days⁶

¹ M ch 180 ² Ib ch 181 ³ Ib ch 182 ⁴ Ib ch 183 ⁵ Ib ch 184 ⁶ Ib ch 185

Vārāha (I)—(Viṣṇu) An *avatār* of Hari who raised the earth from the waters, see *Varāha*, the form which Viṣṇu takes in the *Śvetakalpa* with four feet, four hands, etc., becomes *Samvatsara* and assumes the form of *Yajña*, the four yugas are four feet, the *kratus* are *angas* or limbs, the four Vedas are the hands *rtu*, *sandhikumhas*, two *ayanas* are the faces and eyes, three *parvas* are the heads, etc.,¹ appropriate to water sports, description of,² helped by *Māyā*, wife (*Chāyā-Vā P*) out of the recovered earth came mountains and seven worlds, creation of human beings,³ where *Brahmā* is said to assume this form⁴

¹Bha XI 4 18 Vā 23 103 7, 48 40, 49 11 V₁ I 4 8 26

²Br I 5 11, ff ³Ib I 5 19 ⁴Ib II 7 7 9

Vārāha (II)—a Mt afraid of *Hiranyakaśipu*'s arms
M 163 81

Vārāha (III)—the 26th kalpa
M 290 9

Vārāha (IV)—the present kalpa, fourteen Manus beginning with *Svāyambhuva*, name and features explained

Va 21 12, 23, 26 f V₁ I 3 28, II 1 43

Vārāhas—a Janapada of the *Bhadrā* continent
Va 43 22

Vārāha kalpa—in this aeon, Hari took the incarnation of a boar, see *Varāha*

Bhā. III 11 36

Vārāham—a *Mahāpurāṇa*, comprising 24,000 ślokas,¹ narrated by Viṣṇu to Kṣoni containing the *māhātmya* of

Mahāvārāha, he who gives it with a golden eagle on the Full Moon day of Madhu reaches oneness with Viṣṇu ²

¹ Bha XII 7 24 13 7, V₁ III 6 23 ² M 53 39 41

Vārāhamukhī—a Śakti

Br IV 20 37

Vārāhi—a Pravara (Angiras)

M 196 12 13

Vārahī (I)—a surname of Lalitā

Br IV 17 19

Vārāhī (II)—a Śakti, a mind-born mother ¹ Icon of, with buffalo mount ²

¹ Br IV 19 7, 20 37, M 179 11 ² Ib 261 30

Vārāhī (III)—a R of the Varāhadvīpam

Vā 48 39

Vārt—a transformation of *tejas* or fire, has four qualities, sound, touch, form and taste (*rasa*)

M 3 25

Vārdhāra—a Mt in Bhārata varṣa

Bhā V 19 16

Vārdhārā—a queen of Varṣa Ṛtu

Br IV 32 29

Vārimūlas—a class of deities of the Cāksusa epoch

M 9 24

Vārimejaya—a son of Akrūra

M 45 29

Vārisena—a Kinnara with human face

Va 69 35

Vārisāra—a son of Candragupta Maurya and father of Aśokavardhana

Bhā XII 1 13

Vārūna (I)—one of the nine divisions of Bhārata varṣa

Br. II 16 9, M 114 8, Va 45 79 V₁ II 3 7

Vārūna (II)—a *muhūrta* of the day,¹ offer of *pinda* in the *śrāddha*²

¹ Br III 3 40, Va 66 41 ² Ib 111 40

Vārunakratu—Brahmā took the Vārūni body and offered his *śukra* (semen) to Agni to beget sons, hence eight sons who are *ṛsis*, *Bhrgu*, *Angiras*, *Marici*, *Pulastya*, *Pulaha*, *Kratu*, *Atri*, and *Vasistha*, all *devas* and *yajñangas* in the shape of human forms were present, also *Vedas* as well as *laksana*, *svara*, *sthopa*, *nirukta*, *devakanyas*, *deva-patnis*, *devamātaras*, all in human form

Vā 65 18-30

Vārūna naksatram—fit for *śrāddha* offering

Va 82 13 Br III 18 12

Vārūna Bhrgus—descendants of *Bhrgu* adopted by *Varuna* from *Yajña*

Vā 65 39

Vārūna mantras—used for ceremonials of digging tanks,¹ for planting trees and shrubs,² to ward off the evils of the state³

¹ M. 58 25 ² Ib 59 12 ³ Ib 234 6

Varunam padam—the region of God Varuna, attained by one who gives the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* in Āsādha,¹ attained by one who performs the *Drdhavrata* ²

¹M. 53 17 ²Ib 101 44

Vārunam vratam—of kings, to punish sinners

M. 226 5

Vārunahomam—in the course of the gift of *Sapta sāgara*.

M. 267 10

Vārūṇi (I)—a *siddha*

Bhā VI 15 [14]

Varūṇi (II)—a *Vānara* chief

Br III 7 234

Varuṇi(*devi*) (I)—came out of the churning of the *Kṣīroḍa* and was appropriated by the *Asuras*,¹ *Devas* cherished her and became *suras*;² the goddess attending on *Śeṣa* ³ presented liquor to *Baladeva* in the *Brindāvana* ⁴

¹Bh. VIII 8 30 ²Vi I 9 94 ³Br IV 9 67-8 ⁴Vi II 5 16
⁴Ib V 25 2

Varuṇi(*madira*) (II)—drunk by *Balarāma* and *gopis*, being sent by *Varuṇa* ¹ drunk by the *Yadus* who became intoxicated and killed one another. Stupefied by it, all the *Yakṣa* tribes fought with one another and killed themselves ² came out of the churning of the ocean ³

¹Vi II 2 65 14 ²Ib I 15 23 ³III 4 12 ⁴M. 249 61

Vārunī (III)—the region sacred to Varuna

Bhā X 89 44

Vārunī (IV)—(also known as *Puskarinī*) a daughter of Aranya Prajāpati, a wife of Caksusa, and mother of Cāk-susa Manu, sister of Udaḥa who attained Varunahood

Br II 36 102-4, Vā 62 89

Vārunī (v)—a Varna Śakti

Br IV 44 61

Vārunī (vi)—a mind-born mother, on the fish with the serpent with *pāśa* or noose

M 179 10, 286 9

Vārunīm tanum—composed mostly of water, Brahmā took it in *Vārunī kratu*,¹ celebrated at the first Tretāyuga²

¹ Va 65 26 ² Br II 13 84

Vārksam—one of the six kinds of forts

M 217 7

Vārksī—the daughter of trees, given in marriage to the ten Pracetas as Dakṣa was their son

Bhā VI 4 15-17

Vārtā—produced by Brahmā, according to Prahlāda, should be a means to realise Hari, profession of Vaiśyas Fourfold—*kṛsī*, *vāṇijyam*, *go-rakṣa*, and *kuśīda* (usury)¹ Began in the Tretāyuga and disappears towards the close of the Kali, not known in Puskaradvīpa² Origin of commerce, came into being after the beginning of the Tretāyuga

when the grāmāranya corns were not enough and when people wanted something more to live on; with vārtā came maryādā and conventions of society;³ symbolical of Devī;⁴ a vidyā.⁵

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 44; VII. 6. 26; 11. 16; X. 24. 21. Br. I. 1. 92; Vā. 49. 117; 57. 89; 58. 25; 59. 36; 61. 160 and 166. ² Br. II. 19. 121. 30. 3 and 8; 32. 40; 35. 187 and 195; III. 74. 210-2. Vi. II. 4. 83. ³ Vā. 8. 159, 202; Br. II. 7. 151. Vi. I. 6. 20 and 22. ⁴ Ib. I. 9. 121. ⁵ Ib. V. 10. 27-28.

Vārtākam—brinjal, not fit for śrāddha.

Vā. 78. 48.

Vārtāli—a name of Lalitā; a Śakti.

Br. IV. 17. 19; 20. 34 and 37.

Vārttas—one of the three Rākṣasa clans, moving about in day time as opposed to Nisācaras.

Br. III. 8. 61.

Vārtra—the name of the tenth battle between the Devas and Asuras (*Vārta-Vā. P.*).

Br. III. 72 75; Vā. 97. 76.

Vārdhuṣi—a money-lender, unfit for *pankti* feeding and for śrāddha.

Br. III. 15. 53; 19. 30.

Vārṣaparranī (I)—Śarmiṣṭhā (s.v.).

Vā. 68. 23.

Vārṣaparranī (II)—a daughter of Svarbhānu.

Vi. I. 21. 7.

Vārṣarratam—leads to the world of Śiva; consists of dedication of a bull in the month of Kārtika.

M. 101. 65.

Vārsāyaṇī—a seer

Vā 34 63

Vārstaka—(Dhārstaka) the line of Dhṛsta

Vi. IV 2 4

Vārśnāyanās—Dhūmra Parāśaras

M 201 38

Vālakhilya—the name of a *Samhitā* imparted by Bās-
kaḥ to Bālāyaṇi and others

Bhā XII 6 59

Vālakhilyas—a class of seers, 60,000 in number, born of Kratu ¹ advised Citraratha, who fell to the ground to gather Kauśika's bones to throw them into the Sarasvatī and get redemption ² They go in front of the Sun from his rise to his setting, singing his glory; ³ live on air, sages by *tapas*, authors of certain *Samhitas*, live in Brahmaloka, ⁴ Ṛsis by *tapas* ⁵ Of the category of Sāvarna, ⁶ were born out of kuśa grass and endowed with all powers in *Vāruni yajña*, ⁷ *Punyā* and *Sumati* are younger sisters of ⁸

¹ Bhā III 12 43, IV 1 39, V 21 17, Br I 2 27, Vi. I 10 11 II 10 22 ² Bhā VI 8 40 ³ Ib XII 11 49, Br II 11 37, 21 115, 23 28 and 49, M. 126 28, Va 2 27, 23 159, 28 31, 50 168, 52 26 and 49, 54 8, 55 41 59 91 ⁴ Br II 25 4, 26 43 32 99, 35 71 and 94 III 1 55, 15 16, IV 2 216 ⁵ M 126 45, 145 93, 200 8 ⁶ Va 61 62, 84 ⁷ Ib 65 55 101-213 ⁸ Ib 28 33

Vālā—a R from the Vindhya

Br II 16 33

Vālāgram—eight times the measurement of Trasa-
renu (s v)

M 258 17

Vāli (I)—a son of Virajā (the daughter of Ṛkṣa) and Mahendra Crowned king of Kiskinda and ruled with Sugrīva, wife Tārā and son Angada crossed the seas, vanquished Rāvana at Puskara, and agreed to be his ally on his request, performed Vedic *yajñas*, learned in the Vedic lore, applauded by Nārada,¹ killed by Rāma²

¹Br III 7 214 48 ²Bhā IX 10 12, V₁ IV 4 96

Vāli (II)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu
M 161 81

Vāli (III)—an *avatār* of the Lord in the 13th dvāpara in the Vālakhilyāśrama of the Gandhamādana with *tapasvin* sons

Vā 23 159

Vālukaśvara—a name of Śiva

Va 60 69

Vāluvāhinī—a R of the Bhārata varṣa

Vā 45 100

Vālmīka (c)—noted for horses

Br IV 16 17

Vālmīki (I)—originally born out of an ant-hill, born again of Carṣanī and Varuna In his *āśrama*, Śītā was left when pregnant There she gave birth to two sons whom the sage brought up,¹ author of Rāma's story, of the family of Bhīrgava;² heard it from Nārada who got it from Brahmī³ Vedavyāsa of the 26th dvāpara,⁴ present at Rāma's *abhiṣeka*⁵

¹Bhā VI 18 5, IX. 11 10-11 15, Br III 36 6 ²M 12 51
³Ib 53 71 2 ⁴V₁ III 3 18 ⁵Ib IV 4 100

Vālmīki (II)—the father of Rohini and Panavi

Vā 96. 161.

Vāśisthī—R. a mahānadi sacred to Pitrs.

Vā. 108. 79.

Vāsacūrninī—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 28

Vāsanā—a wife of Arka, a Vasu.

Bhā VI 6. 13.

Vāsava (I)—IS Indra (s v.) protects gems in the Kakudmān hill in Śālmalīdvīpa: draws water for rain from Jaladhāra mountain in Sākadvīpa,¹ overlord of the Maruts: killed the pupils of Sukarman for learning the *samhitā* on forbidden days: set up Vāyu to lead off Sagara's horse to Rasātala;² son of Aditi, protects Prayāgā;³ gave by a *vara* two good disciples to Sukarma (s v.) to pacify his anger at the loss of his pupils.⁴

¹Br II. 18 44, 19 42 and 86, M. 37 2 and 7, Vi. I. 22 6, V. 30 46 ²Br II 35 36, III 8 5, 28 72, 53 1, IV 9 5 and 19, 13 30, 20. 49, Vā 70. 5 ³M. 104 9, 134. 6, 244 38 ⁴Vā 61 32

Vāsava (II)—a *muhūrta* of the after-noon,¹ a deva of the Auttama Manu.²

¹Br III 3 39 ²Va 62. 32; 66 40

Vāsavī—(Satyavati)· the mind-born daughter of Pitrs, became Matsyayoni; wife of Parāśara; from her was born Vyāsa as fire from Arani.

Bhā. I 4 14, 6 38, Vā. 1 40

Vāsavī Purī—the city of Vāsava on the east of the Mānasottara hill, south of Yama, west of Vafuna and north of Soma—also Vasvaukasārā.

V₁ II 8 8-9.

Vāsāśva—a Vaiśya mantrakrt

M 145 116

Vāsikhyas—a tribe

M 114 50

Vāsiruci—an expert in divine music.

Vā 69 46

Vāsisthas (I)—a deva gana of eleven groups.

Br II 35 64, III 1 50, 8 100, IV 39 55

Vāsisthas (II)—had seven sons by Urjā they are Raja, Putra, Ardhabāhu, Savana, Ādhana, Sutapa and Sukla, also daughter Pundarikā, according to the *Br P* the seven are Raksa, Garta, Urdhva-bāhu, Savana, Pavana, Sutapa and Śamku

Va 28 34-6, Br II 11 41-2

Vāsuki (I)—a son of Kadru a chieftain of the Nāga-loka He was used as the rope in the *amrtamathana* Identified with Hari ¹ A friend of Indra the milkman of the Nāgas for milking the earth moving with the sun for two months, ² in the Vaidūrya śālā of Lalitā, ³ his aid to Tripurārī, ⁴ an ear ornament of Śiva shaken by Hīranyakaśipu sports in Amarakantaka, ⁵ heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Dhrtarāstra the Nāga and narrated it to Vatsa ⁶

¹ Bha V 24 31, VIII 6 22 and ch 7 (whole), XI 16 18, Br. III 7 32 and 444, 8 13 36 15 IV 9 51, 56-9, M 6 39, 8 7, V₁ I 9 77 and 84, 21 21 ² Br II 17 34, 20 41, 23 3, 36 213, V₁ II 10 3 ³ Br IV 20 53, 33 36 ⁴ M 114 83, 126 3, 133 25 and 42 ⁵ Ib 154 444, 163 56, 188 92, 193 35, 249 64 ⁶ V₁ VI 8 46

Vāsukī (II)—the Nāga presiding over the month of Madhu

Bhā XII 11 33

Vāsukī (III)—a son of Surasā and Kaśyapa and a King of the Nāgas, the hundred headed snake in Sutam, ¹ with the sun in the spring ²

¹Vā. 50 39, 70 12 ²Ib 52 3

Vāsukī (IV)—a Nāga living in the Nisadha hill

Vā 46 34, 62 180, 69 69

Vāsukīhrada—a place near Prayāgā, nearby are Kambala, Aśvatara and Bahumūlaka reptiles

M 104 5

Vāsudeva (I)—another name for Kṛṣṇa (s v) equal to Nārāyaṇa in qualities value of *bhakti* towards His immanence in the Universe worshipped in the Kaliyuga by the righteous, ¹ Manu takes the fish to be, ² requested by the gods to vanquish Hiranyakaśipu created Śuskarevatī to vanquish the Asuras, ³ the presiding deity of planets, ⁴ as a son of Aditi, ⁵ Icon of gifts pleasing to, ⁶ eternal and real, ⁷ numerous sons of, ⁸ got the divine chariot ⁹

¹Bhā. X 8 14 and 19, I 2 7-34, XII 2 22 and 38 Br I 2 37, Vā 1 148, 23 218, Vi. II 12 44-7, 15 35, IV 13 105, V 17 15, 18 58, 37 28, 38 9 VI 3 41, 5 76, 80 ²M. I 26, 2 16, 45 18 52 20-22, 69 7, Vi. I. 2 12, 4. 18, 11. 55, 19 24 ³M. 161. 29 31 179 35-6 ⁴M 230 9, 242 16 ⁵Ib 244 35-42, 245 20-36 248 46 ⁶Ib 258 9, 274 5, 285 16 ⁷Vi. III 8 24, 32, IV 4 80, VI 7 56 ⁸M 47 20-21, Vā 96 45, 244, 111 21 ⁹Ib 93 27

Vāsudeva (II)—an author on architecture

M 252 3

Vāsudeva (III)—a Vamśavīra

Va 97 1

Vāsrjavān—a son of Arkāṅgu

Vā 29 40

Vāstu—Rules of Śilpaśāstra According to these Kṛṣṇa built a city (Dvārakā) in the sea

Bhā X 50 50 51

Vāstukīrti—a mantapa with 44 pillars

M 270 4, 10

Vāstukṛt—a master builder, Viśvakarma made airships to devas

Vā 84 17-18

Vāstukauśikās—Trayārseyas

M 198 5

Vāstupūjanam—the worship of household deities by garbhinis

M 7 45

Vāstubali—the worship of Vāstu before building anything measurements of garbha, walls, doorways detailed

M ch 268 (whole) and 269 1

Vāstuyajña—bali offered to Vāstu immediately before meals, observance leads to one's peace, while its non-observance deprives him of his food¹ Five-fold²

¹ M 252 17-19 ² Ib 256 11

Vāstuvāhinī—a R from the Ṛkṣa hill

Br II 16 31

Vāstuvidyā—is architecture see Vāstuśāstra

M 215 40

Vāstuśāstra—architectural regulations in connection with buildings of palaces and houses authors of the science, origin and worship of Vāstu detailed the halls and types of pillars as also types of wood to be used

M chh 252-57, 265 4

Vāhana—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 51.

Vāhanas—different riding animals used by warriors in the battlefield described

Br IV 22 15-18

Vāhanapa—of the Parāśara family (white)

M. 201. 33

Vāhā—a R of the Ketumālā continent

Va 44 20

Vāhās—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Va 44 13

Vāhinīpati—Ārseya pravara

M. 196 8

Vāhnikas—a dynasty of three kings who ruled after the Vindhya

Va 99 373

Vāhyakās—the two daughters of Srñjaya who married Bhajamāna, son of Śātvata, had sons, Nimi, Kṛmīla and Vṛsnī,¹ Ekarseyas²

¹M. 44 49-50 ²Ib 200 3

Vāhyamayas—nīla (blue) Parāśaras

M. 201. 34

Vāhyayana—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M. 195 24

Vāhyā—a R from the Sahya hills

M 114 29

Vāhyās—a tribe

M. 114 35

Vikanka—a Mt to the east of Arunoda

Vā 36 18

Vikaca—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 233

Vikacā—a daughter of Nila, wife of Virūpaka, the Nairṛta Rākṣasa: mother of Bhūmirākṣasas, ugly in shape, bald headed and slow to move

Br III 7 232 and 238

Vikaṭa (I)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 232 and 238

Vikaṭa (II)—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 78

Vikatā—a śakti

Br IV 44 73

Vikaṭānana—a brother of Balāhaka and a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br IV 21 78, 24 9 and 50

Vikaṭodara—a follower of Śiva

Br III 41 26

Vikampana—a Rākṣasa killed in the Lankā war.

Bhā. IX. 10 18

Vikarna (I)—an ally of Yudhiṣṭhira: took active part in his Rājāsūya.

Bhā X 75 6

Vikarna (II)—a brother of Balāhaka and a commander of Bhanda Bherunda was his riding animal

Br IV 24 9 and 49

Vikarna (III)—the first of the two sons of Khaśā (s v), the most terrible and terror striking, with four hands, four feet and two ways of moving, etc

Vā 69 76-79

Vikarnabhrukutī—a śakti

Br IV 44 74

Vikarnās—a tribe

M 121 54

Vikārās—derivatives from Prakṛti of which there are sixteen (eleven organs and five elements) Sāṅkhya philosophy.

M. 3 17, Vā 102 113, 104 99

Vikṛa—a ritual of the śrāddha

Vā 76 42

Vikīrna—a R of the Ketumālā country

Vā. 44 17

Vikukṣi—the eldest of the 100 sons of Ikṣvāku, Asked by his father to secure some *māmsa* for his *astaka* ritual, he went to the forest, secured some by killing a thousand animals, and feeling hungry, he ate of a portion of the hare's flesh When this was found out the father abandoned him He wandered about the land as Śaśāda But on his father's demise, he was enthroned at Ayodhyā and came to be known as Śaśāda He pleased Hari by sacrifices Father of Puramjaya¹ Father of 500

sons beginning with Śakuni Brother of Nimi went to hell,² had 15 sons who were kings of countries north of Meru and 148 others ruling south of it, the eldest of the latter was Kakustha³

¹Bha IX. 6 6-12, Vā 1 141 88 9 20 89 1 V₁ IV 2 12 20

²Br III 63 9 23, 64 1 ³M 12 26-8

Vikuntha—a name of Hari

Bhā III 16 6

Vikunthas—Vrsabettā, Jaya, Bhīma, Śuci, Dānta, Yasa, Dama, Nātha, Vidvān, Ajeya, Kṛsa, Gaura and Dhruva

Vā. 62 50

Vikunthā—the mother of the gods called the Vaikunthas,¹ mother of Vaikuntha, the great god in the Cākṣusa² epoch

¹Br III 4 31 ²V₁ III 1 41

Vikundha—the wife of Śubhra

Bha VIII 5 4

Vikūṭa—a place sacred to Bhadrāsundarī

M. 13 36

Vikṛta—a son of Pauruṣeya Rākṣasa

Br III. 7 93

Vikṛtānana—a śakti

Br IV 44 56

Vikṛti—a son of Jimūta, and father of Bhīmaratha

Bhā IX 24 4, Br III 70 42, Vā 95 41 V₁ IV 12 41

Vikṛsa—a son of Damana, an aṅgātār of the Lord in the third dvāpara

Vā 23 124

Vikeśī—the mother of the planet Angāraka and the wife of Agni (Śarva-Vā P)

Br II 10 78, 24 91, Vā 27 51, Vi I 8 8

Vikrama—a god of the ten branches of the Sukarmāna group of devas

Br IV 1 88, Va 100 93

Vikramutra—a Bhāgavata, ruled for three years

Va 99 34L

Vikrānta (I)—a Prajāpati,¹ famous for originating the Vāleya Gandharvas²

¹Br III 1 53 Vā 65 53 ²Ib 69 18

Vikrānta (II)—a son of Dama a king who increased the welfare of his kingdom, father of Sudhṛti

Va 86 13

Vikrānta (III)—a son of Bheda

Vā 99 196

Vikrānta (IV)—(Satyahita) a son of Puṣpavān

Va 99 224

Vikrāntās—one of the Vidyādhara ganas

Va. 69 29

Viksobha—a Dānava

Br III 6 6

Viksobhya—one of Danu's sons

Vā. 68 6

Vighna (I)—a son of the Rāksasa Vadha

Br III 7 94 Va 69 130

Vighna (II)—a son of Kali a cannibal Had no head
Ayomukhī was his wife

Br III 59 10 Va 84 10 11, 13

Vighnakartā (*krt*)—a Vināyaka

Br IV 27 82 44 65

Vighnadevī—is Stambinī

Br IV 26 39

Vighnanāśa—a name of Vināyaka

Br III 42 38

Vighnarāngananāyaka—is Vighneśa

Br IV 44 65

Vighnarāja—a name of Vighneśa

Br IV 44 65

Vighnahantā—another name for Vighneśa

Br IV 44 65

Vighneśa—the God of boundless powers and energy
is said to have created obstacles to the gods and the Asuras
in the *Amrtamathana*, worship of,¹ a list of 51 names of,² in
the shape of the elephant sits on the belly of the Śilā³

¹ Bhā VIII 7 8, XI 27 29 ² Br IV 44 63-6 ³ Va 108 65

Vighneśānī—a śakti

Br IV 44 73

Vicakṣusa—a Trayārseya.

M. 200. 15.

Vicāra—the importance of good consultation and its success—the words of Viśanga to Bhandā.

Br. IV. 21. 50-51.

Vicāru—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukminī.

Bhā. X. 61. 9.

Vicitta—a son of Utadhya.

Vā. 65. 101.

Vicitti—a Jayādeva.

Vā. 66. 6.

Vicitra (I)—a son of Raucya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 104; Vā. 100. 108; Vi. III. 2. 41.

Vicitra (II)—a son of Devasāvarnī.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 30

Vicitraratha—a son of Usna and father of Śuciratha.

Vi. IV. 21. 10-11.

Vicitrarūpā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 21.

Vicitravīrya—a Ksetraja son of Matsyagandhī;¹ a son of Śantanu and Dāsayī: married the two daughters of the Kāśī king—Ambikā and Ambālikā, gained in *svayamvara* by Bhīṣma. Being too much attached to them he took ill and died.² By his appointment Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana gave two sons

Dhrtarāṣṭra, and Pāṇḍu to Ambikā and Vīdura to Ambālikā, his queens³

¹M 14 17 V₁ IV 20 34 ²Bhā IX 22 21-4 X 49 17, Br III 10 70, Vā 73 18, 99 240, V₁ IV 20 36-7 ³M 50 45-7

Vicetas—a Bhavya god

Br II 36 72

Vijaya (i)—a name of Arjuna,¹ put the Kālakeyas to the sword²

¹Bha I 9 33, III 1 36, M 6 25 ²Ib 247 7

Vijaya (ii)—an attendant on Hari in Vaikunṭha cursed by Sanaka and others to be born an Asura Viṣṇu confirmed the curse and consoled him and Jaya His fall¹ Attacked the Asura followers of Bali²

¹Bhā III 16 2, 26, 29-37, X 47 14 ²Ib VIII 21 16

Vijaya (iii)—a son of Sudeva and father of Bharuka
Bhā IX 8 1-2

Vijaya (iv)—a son of Jaya and father of Ṛta (Kratu-Br P), (Jaya- Va P), (Kṛta- V₁ P)

Bha IX 13 25 Br III 64 22, 68 8, Vā 89 21 93 8, V₁ IV 5 31, 9 26

Vijaya (v)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī Father of Bhūma

Bhā IX 15 1-3

Vijaya (vi)—a son of Jayadratha, and father of Dhṛti
Bhā IX 23 12, V₁ IV 18 23-4

Vijaya (vii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī

Bha X 61 12, Br III 71 182

Vijaya (VIII)—a son of Yajñaśrī and father of Candravijña ruled for 6 years

Bhā XII 1 27, Br III 74 168 M 273 15, Vā 99 356

Vijaya (IX)—a Bhavya god

Br II 36 71

Vijaya (X)—a Prthuka god

Br II 36 73

Vijaya (XI)—a Yaksa a son of Devajani

Br III 7 130

Vijaya (XII)—a son of Kali and grandson of Varuna

Br III 59 7, Vā 84 7

Vijaya (XIII)—the birth-muhūrta of Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 206, Vā. 96 201

Vijaya (XIV)—a Marīci god

Br IV 1 58

Vijaya (XV)—the name of Bhaṇḍa's bow

Br IV 12 10

Vijaya (XVI)—one of Bhaṇḍa's eight men

Br IV 12 12

Vijaya (XVII)—a son of Upadevi(va) (Vā P) and Vasudeva

M. 46 17, Vā 96 179

Vijaya (XVIII)—a mantapa with 46 pillars

M 270 4, 10

Vijaya (xi)—Manu from the sixth face of God, of Kapila colour

Va 26 38

Vijaya (xx)—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 161

Vijaya (xxi)—a son of Cañcu, a conqueror of all Kṣatriyas¹ Father of Ruruka²

¹ Vā 88 120 ² V₁ IV 3 25

Vijaya (xxii)—a son of Satyā

Vā 99 116

Vijayas—sons of Sampātī, having two faces

Br III 7 447

Vijayam—a tirtha sacred to the pitrs

M 22 73

Vijayasrīsamrddhidā—is Lalitā

Br IV 13 4

Vijayasthalas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent

Va 43 19

Vijayā (i)—the dvādasī day when Hari was born

Bhā VIII 18 6

Vijaya (ii)—a daughter of Parvata wife of Sahadeva and mother of Suhotra

Bhā IX 22 31, Va 99 248, V₁ IV 20 47

Vijayā (III)—a name of Yogamāyā,¹ a companion of Pārvatī,² the waiting woman of Umā, she was sent to fetch Viraka who became the adopted son of Umā;³ image of as attending on Umāmaheśvara⁴

¹Bha X. 2 11 ²Br IV 40 33 ³M 154 549 ⁴Ib 260 19

Vijaya (IV)—born of Kśiroda, Bhairava embraced her
Br IV 9 73

Vijayā (V)—an attendant on Lalitā and an Aksaradevi killed Jrmbhana, a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 18 4, 19 59, 25 98, 37 34

Vijayā (VI)—a queen of Kṛṣṇa

M. 47 14

Vijaya (VII)—a mind-born mother

M 179 13

Vijayākamksi—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 236

Vijigīṣu—the conquering king

M. 223 12 228. 3

Vijitāsīa—a son of Prthu and Arcis When he ascended the throne, he divided the kingdom among his brothers He earned the surname of Antardhāna having obtained from Indra the power of going about incognito Through his queen Śikhandini he had three sons Father of Havirdhāna through another wife Nabhasvatī Thinking that king's

duties involved cruelty, he launched on a prolonged sacrifice by setting his mind on *atman*

Bha IV 19 18, 22 54 24 1-7

Vijñāta (I)—a Jayādeva

Br III 3 7 4 3 Vā 66 7

Vijñāta (II)—the mind-born son of *Vijñāti*

Vā 21 58

Vijñāta (III)—a son of *Brahmā* with *mantraśarīra*

Vā 67 6

Vijñātahrdayā—the name of Śatadhanva's mare going at the rate of śatayojana

Va 96 70

Vijñāti (I)—the twenty-fifth Kalpa

Va 21 57

Vijñāti (II)—a son of *Brahmā* with *mantrasarīra*

Vā 67 6

Vijñāpanā—a chief door-keeper in Geyacakraratha

Br IV 19 88

Vijvara—a son of *Anāyusa* (also *Vijara*) Father of two sons, *Kālaka* and *Khara*

Br III 6 31

Vidambinī—a mind-born mother

M 179 19

Vidālavratam—sham observance of vows, such men are disqualified to receive gifts

M 74 14.

Vidbhujā—the heinous hell for those who eat poisonous food in a row

Va 101 167

Vimmūtrabhojana—a hell

Vi. III 11. 119

Vitatha (I)—a name for Bharadvāja, after his adoption by Bharata father of Manyu

M 49 32; Va 99 156, Vi. IV 19 19 Bha IX 21 1

Vitatha (II)—a god to be worshipped in house building;¹ before building a palace²

¹ML 253 25 ²Ib 255 8, 268 13

Vitāla—a thigh of the personified Lord an under-world Here Śiva resides with Pārvatī under the name of Hātaleśvara The place is noted for hātaka gold with which the asura ladies of the place make ornaments

Bhā II 1. 27, 5 40, V 24 7 and 17

Vitalam—red earth, here are cities of Prahlāda, Anuhlāda, etc;¹ a region of Pātāla²

¹Vā. 50 11, 15, 25-30 ²Vi. II 5 2-3

Vitastā (I)—a R in Bhārata varṣa from the Himālayas,¹
sacred to the pitrs²

¹Bha V 19 18 Br II 12 15, 16 25, Vā 45 90, M 114 21

²Ib 22 36

Vitastā (II)—one of the sixteen wives of Havyavāhana,¹
in the chariot of Tripurāri²

¹M 51 13, Vā 29 13 ²M 133 23

Vitasti—a measurement by the little finger, 12 angulas,¹
in connection with grhabalikundam²

¹M 58 8, Vā 8 104, 101 122, Br II 7 98 ²M 93 7

Vitāna—a Sādhya

M 171 44

Vitānā—the mother of Brhadbhānu

Bha VIII 13 35

Vitrśnā (I)—a R of the Śālmalidvīpa

Vā 49 42, Vā II 4 28

Vitrśnā (II)—same as the R Pavitrā

M 122 72

Vitta (I)—a pupil of Kuśumi

Br II, 35 43

Vitta (II)—a Pratardana god

Br II 36 31

Vitta (III)—a Sukha god

Br IV 1 18

Vitta (iv)—a mukhya gana

Va 100 18

Vittam—wealth is wealth to the extent it is useful to be divided among five dharma celebrity productive purposes, pleasure and relatives

Bha VIII 19 27 and 37

Vittavān—a son of Rāṣṭa Manu

M 9 21

Vitti—a Jayādeva god ¹ son of Brahmā with mantra-śarīra ²

¹Br III 3 6 ²Va 67 6

Vida (i)—a mantrakṛt—a madhya mādhyaryu

Br II 32 105, Va 59 96.

Vida (ii)—a mukhya gana

Va 100 18

Vidas—a Bhārgava branch

Br III 1 100

already appointed as his wife before his birth by his parents
 Father of three sons of whom Romapāda (Lomapāda-M P)
 was the most famous, the others were Krathu and Kauśika,
 all of them warriors

Bha IX 23 39, 24 1, Br I III 70 36-8 M 44 36, Vā 95 35,
 V₁ IV 12 35-38

Vidarbha (iv)—an ally of Kārtavīrya, killed by Paraśu-
 rāma

Br III 39 2

Vidarbha (v)—the wife of, taken away by Satyavrata
 Vā 88 78, 155

Vidarbhas—the people of Vidarbha these took part in
 the festivities connected with the marriage of Rukmini and
 Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 54 58, 84 55

Vidiksthānam—the place where Śrāddha is performed,
 generally south west, three holes to be made and three
 pieces of khādīra (*acacia catechu*) measuring the length of
 a cubit (*aratni*) to be placed, then is the *sodhana* or purifi-
 cation of *agni* by milk and ghee

Vā 74 7-11

Vidigdha—a Vājīn

Va 61 25

Vidiśa—a particular locality between the Cakra
 (Candra-Vā P) and Maināka hills towards the south Here
 is Samvartaka fire swallowing waters as also Aurva and
 Vāḍavāmukha.

Br II 18 79, Vā 47 75-6

them Welcomed by Yudhishthira and others Invited for Yudhishthira's Rājasūya in which he took an active part, and approved of the anointment of Yudhishthira Went to Syaman-tapañcaka for the solar eclipse, and left it after it was over⁴ Seen by Akrūra, met by Krtavarman, Rāma and Kṛṣṇa⁵ After the death of Dhṛtarāstra and his wife, Vidura went on a pilgrimage and cast off his body at Prabhāsā Had realised the Yoga power of Hari⁶

¹ M 50 47, Bhā IX 22 25 I 13 8-29 Vā 99 242, ² Bhā III 1 (whole) chh 2 and 3, 4 33 6, 5 1 ³ Ib III chh 5 and 7 (whole), I 13 1-7, II 10 48-50, IV 31 30 ⁴ Ib 13 1-7, X 74 10, 75 6, 80 [5], 82 24, 84 69[1], XII 12 8 ⁵ Ib X 49 1 and 6, 52 [56 (v) 4 and 12], 57 2 ⁶ Ib I 13 57-58, 15 49, II 7 45

Vidusa—a son of Ghrta

M 48 8

Vidusā—a R from Ṛsyavān

M. 114 24

Vidūratha (i)—a son of Suratha, and father of Sārva-bhauma

Bhā IX. 22 10, Vā 99 230, V₁ IV 20 3-4

Vidūratha (ii)—a son of Citraratha, and of Vṛṣṇi tribe Father of Śūra.

Bhā IX. 24 18 and 26, V₁ IV 14 23

Vidūratha (iii)—a brother of Dantavakra Heard of his brother's death and attacked Kṛṣṇa who cut off his head¹ Stationed by Jarāsandha on the eastern gate of Mathurā arrived at Kuṇḍina²

¹ Bhā X. 78 11-12, II 7 34 ² Ib X. 50 11[2], 53 17

Vidūratha (iv)—(Vidūra-Vā P)—a son of Bhajamaṇa, a skilled charioteer

Br III 71 136, Vā 96 135

Vidūratha (v)—a son of the IV Ṛtu (Vā P) Sāvarṇi
Manu

Br IV. 1 94, Vā 100 98

Vidūratha (vī)—a son of Nirvṛti and father of Daśārha
M 44 40

Vidūrapatis—(Vaidūrapatis)—contemporaries of seven
Andhras and seven Kauśalas

Bhā XII 1 35

Videśakas—a Yakṣa gana

Va 69 39

Videha (I)—(c) kingdom to which the Yadus migrated
Its king was stationed by Jarāsandha on the western gate
during the siege of Gomanta The capital went by the same
name, and here lived a prostitute Pingalā (s v) by name¹
An eastern country,² Parīgha and Hari viceroys over³

¹ Bhā X 2 3, 52 11[11], 57 24, 86 14, XI 8 22, Vā 45 123

² Br II 16 54, M 114 45 ³ Vā 95 28

Videha (II)—a name of Janaka He had realised the
Yoga power of Hari

Bha XI 2 14, II 7 44

Videha (III)—a name of Nimi

V, IV 5 8

Videhas—an eastern tribe,¹ the kingdom of Janaka²

¹ M 163 67 ² V, III 18 90

Videhajā—is Sītā

Br III 37 32

Videhapurī—the capital of King Janaka, Balarāma spent sometime there teaching mace warfare to Duryodhana

V₁ IV 13 102, 106

Vidyā (I)—leads to happiness Role of teacher and pupil A means to attain final beatitude,¹ of 18 groups—also 14 groups,² survive antarksaya³

¹Bhā XI 10 12, 11 4-7, VI 16 27 ²Br II 35 88-9, III 15 29 IV 12 57, 18 46, 34 69 ³M 2 13

Vidyā (II)—a śakti

Br IV 35 98, 44 57, 140

Vidyas (I)—not to have marital alliances with Viśvāmitras, Khilī Khilis, etc

M 198 21

Vidyās (II)—14 including Mīmāṃsa, Nyāya, Purāṇa Dharmaśāstra,—18 in number,—also includes Āyurveda, Dhanurveda, Gāndharva, and Arthaśāstra,¹ four Anvikṣikī Trayī, Vārta and Dandanī,² another division—Parā and Aparā³

¹V₁ III 6 27-8, ²Ib V 10 27 ³Ib V 1 35

Vidyācanda—a son of Sudarīdra (s v) a poor Brahman of Pāñcaladeśa

M 21 3

Vidyādhara—identified with Bhagavān

Bhā VIII 20 31

Vidyādharas—semi celestial beings their creation,¹ adore Indra,² Citraketu (Citraratha-M P.) their chief,³ came to Dvārakā to see Kṛṣṇa,⁴ Sudarśana, a chief of,⁵

country of, watered by Nalini,⁶ the path of⁷ The performer of *Saubhāgyaśayanam* is born as a Vidyādhara⁸

¹Bhā II 1 36, 6 14, III 20 44, Br III 10 38, 31 23 IV 20 49, 39 56 ²Bhā. VI 7 4 ³Ib VI 17 1 and 3, VII 8 37 X 3 6 34 9, 62 19, 85 4, M 4 20, 8 6, 80 13 ⁴Bhā XI 6 3 12 4 14 5, 31 2 ⁵Ib XI 16 29 ⁶Br II 18 60, M 121 48, Vā 47 47 ⁷Br IV 6 13 and 22 ⁸M 60 48

Vidyādharaḡanas—three Śaiveyas, Vikrāntas and Saumanasas

Va. 30 88, 38 5, 69 29

Vidyādharaḡati—is Pulomā

Vā 38 16

Vidyādharaḡapuram—the city of the Vidyādharas, in the region between the Tāmraḡarna lake and the Patanga hills, there dwells Pulomā, king of the Vidyādharas

M. 66 18, 78 11, Vā. 38 8-16

Vidyādharaḡadhipati—a title got by Citraketu when he mastered the Vidyā imparted to him by Nārada

Bhā VI 16 27-8

Vidyādharaḡadhipatyam—the over-lordship of the Vidyādharas to be attained by Kāma

M. 4 20

Vidyādharaḡi—a Vanacārini

Vi. I 9 3

Vidyādharaḡis—the women of the Vidyādharas

Bhā III 23 37-8 Br III 50 40

Vidyāpitha—sacred to Lalitā

Br IV 37 47

Vidyutsphūrja—a Rāksasa with the Hemanta sun.

Br. II. 23. 19.

Vidyudambā—a R. of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II 4 43.

Vidyudvarnā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 5.

Vidyunmālīnī—a śakti

Br. IV. 19 75.

Vidyunmālī (I)—one of Bhandā's eight councillors

Br. IV. 12. 12.

Vidyunmālī (II)—the Asura of great penance who took a glorious part in the Tārakāmaya war;¹ on the side of Maya, he received a deadly wound from Nandī and fell dead, restored to life by Maya with the medicinal waters of the tank;² his battle with Nandī and death.³

¹ M. 129 5 ² Ib 131 22 ³ Ib 136 16 f, 138 47, 140 18-36

Vidyēśvarī—Lalitā.

Br IV. 13 28

Vidyota—a son of Lambā and Dharma Father of Stanayitnus (clouds).

Bhā VI 6 5

Vidyāyoga—employed by Sunīthā in protecting the corpse of her son

Bha IV 14 35

Vidyāvatī—a daughter of the Gandharvas

Va 69 10

Vidyu—a R from Kusadvīpa

Br II 19 62

Vidyucchatru—the Rāksasa presiding over the month, Saha

Bhā XII 11 41

Vidyujjhva (I)—a Rāksasa of the fifth tala or Mahātala a son of Vākā having his city in Arvāktalam

Va 50 35 70 50, Br II 20 36 III 8 56,

Vidyujjhva (II)—a Rāksasa, son of Khasā

Va 69 195

Vidyut (I)—a son of Yātudhāna father of Rasana

Br III 7 89 and 95

Vidyut (II)—a R of the Kusadvīpa

M 122 73

Vidyut (III)—a Rāksasa, residing in the *mārgasīrsa* in the sun's chariot

Vi. II 10 13

Vidyuta—a unit of time, also *Vidyuti* (*Vā P*)

Br II 21 126 Va 50 180

Vidyutpatāka—one of the seven Pralaya clouds

M 2 8

Vidyutparṇā—an Apsaras

Br III 7 6

Vidyutsphūrja—a Rāksasa with the Hemanta sun

Br II 23 19

Vidyudambā—a R of Kuśadvīpa

Vi. II 4 43

Vidyudvarnā—an Apsaras

Vā 69 5

Vidyunmālīnī—a śakti

Br IV 19 75

Vidyunmālī (I)—one of Bhanda's eight councillors

Br IV 12 12

Vidyunmālī (II)—the Asura of great penance who took a glorious part in the Tārakāmaya war,¹ on the side of Maya, he received a deadly wound from Nandi and fell dead, restored to life by Maya with the medicinal waters of the tank;² his battle with Nandi and death³

¹M 129 5 ²Ib 131 22 ³Ib 136 16 f, 138 47, 140 18 36

Vidyēśvarī—Lalitā

Br IV 13 28

Vidyota—a son of Lambā and Dharma Father of Stanayitnus (clouds)

Bha VI 6 5

Vidyoparicara—a Vasu a son of Kṛta, the learned friend of Indra, and a warrior

Vā 99 220

Vidrāvana—a son of Danu

M 6 18

Vidrāvinī—a Mudrā devī

Br IV 42 5

Vidrūma—a Mt of Kusadvīpa

Br II 19 54, Vi II 4 41

Vidrūmoccaya—a Mt of Kusadvīpa

M 122 52 Va 49 49

Vidvān (I)—a Vaikuntha god

Br II 36 57

Vidvān (II)—Brhangīras and a son of Varūtri

Br III 1 79, Vā 65 78

Vidvānagni—(Manyumān) a son of Hṛcchaya and Jātharāgni and father of Samvartaka

Br II 12 34 Vā 29 32

Vidhama—a son of Kālī, with one leg wife Revatī, father of a number of sons, a cannibal

Br III 59 10, Vā 84 11 12

Vidhātā (I)—Brahmā

Br III 23 75 IV 9 44, 15 14

Vidhata (II)—one of the names in the third Marut gana

Vā 67 126

Vidhātri (I)—a son of Khyāti and Bhrgu, married Niyati, (Āyatī-Vā P) a daughter of Meru His place in the Sīsumāra, father of Pāndu

Bha IV 1 43-4, V 23 5, Br II 13 37, II 6, Va 28 1, 30 34

Vidhātri (II)—a son of Aditi

Bha VI 6 39

Vidhātri (III)—a name of Brahmā

Bhā X 39 19, Vā 62 193, Vl. V 18 56

Vidhātri (IV)—a son of Mrkandu

Vl. I 8 15, 10 2, 3

Vidhana (I)—a Sukhā god

Br IV 1 19

Vidhāna (II)—a Sādhyā

M 171 44

Vidhāna (III)—a mukhya gana

Va. 100 19

Vidhārya—one of the names in the third Marut gana

Vā 67 126

Vidhi (I)—a god of the ten branches of the Rohita gana

Br IV 1 86 Va 100 91

Vidhrti (I)—the father of *Vaidhrtis*, a group of gods

Bhā VIII. 1. 29

Vidhrti (II)—a son of Khagana, and father of Hiranya-nābha.

Bhā. IX. 12. 3

Vidhrti (III)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II 36 55

Vidhrti (IV)—a name of Satyavati.

Vā. 91. 68

Vidhmarvāha—a Brahmistha.

Br. II. 32 119

Vidhya—a Rāksasa with the sun in Hemanta.

Vā. 52. 19

Vinata (I)—a Vānara chief and son of Sveta

Br III 7. 180

Vinata (II)—a son of Sudyumna: Lord of Western Kingdom.

Br III 60. 18

Vinatā (I)—a daughter of Daksa and one of the wives of Taṅksya, (Kāśyapa-M P., Vā. P., Vī P.), begot Garuda and Aruna (see also Suparnā),¹ known for flying in the air;² had

Vidhi (II)—a name of *Brahmā*

Br IV 28 89

Vidhi (III)—Prescriptions in the *Śāstras*, they are two-fold, one with *mantra*, and the other without *mantra*

M 183 44

Vidhi (IV)—(ety) one of the ten *lakṣanas* of the *Brāhmaṇa*

Vā 59 136

Vidhi (v)—an *Ajīta*deva

Vā 67 34

Vidhi (vi)—the *araṇi* from which to get sacred fire

Vā 112 50

*Vidhivākya*viśārada—a skilled interpreter of injunctions, eligible for *Pārvana* *śraddha*

M 16 8

Vidhisara—a son of *Kṣetrajñā*, and the father of *Ajāta-satru* ruled for 38 years

Bhā XII 1 6 Br III 74 130, V₁ IV 24 13-14

Vidhu—a name of the moon, shone in ten directions having got the over-lordship of the seven worlds by *tapas*

M 23 28 31

Vidhūtarajas—a class of celestials born with *Viṣṇu* in the *Vaikuṇṭha*

Br III 3 117

Vidhrti (I)—the father of Vaidhrtis, a group of gods

Bha VIII 1 29

Vidhrti (II)—a son of Khagana, and father of Hīranya-nābha

Bha IX 12 3

Vidhrti (III)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group

Br II 36 55

Vidhrti (IV)—a name of Satyavati

Va 91 68

Vidhmavaha—a Brahṁsthā

Br II 32 119

Vidhya—a Rāksasa with the sun in Hemanta

Va 52 19

Vinata (I)—a Vānara chief and son of Śveta

Br III 7 180

Vinata (II)—a son of Sudyumna Lord of Western Kingdom

Br III 60 18

Vinata (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the wives of Tarkṣya, (Kāśyapa-*M P*, *Vā P*, *Vṛ P*), begot Garuḍa and Aruṇa (see also Suparnā),¹ known for flying in the air;² had

two sons and thirtysix daughters, they comprised the *Gāyatri* and other *chandās* and birds like *Suparnā* ³

¹ Br III 3 56, 7 29 and 468, 61 42, Bhā III 15 40, VI 6 21-2, M 6 2, 33-4, 146 18 and 22, 171 29 and 62, Vā 66 54, Vt I. 15 125
² Vā 69 83 ³ Ib 69 66-7

Vinatā (II)—a mother goddess

M. 179 19

Vinatāśva—a son of Sudyumna, became the lord of western territories

Vā 85 19

Vinaya (I)—a son of Lajjā

Br II 9 61, Vā 10 36

Vinaya (II)—a son of Cancu

Br III 63 118

Vinaya (III)—the discipline of mind and body important to a king, ill-disciplined kings have lost their empires, while disciplined kings leading a forest life attained kingdom through *vinaya*,¹ of a Prince²

¹ M 215 52 ² Ib 220 4-7, 225 7

Vinayalakṣanas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 2

Vinaśana (I)—another name of Kuruksetra

Bhā I 9 1

Vinaśana (II)—the place where the Sarasvatī disappears on the way from Dvārakā to Hāstinapura

Bhā X 71 21, 79 23

Vināyaka (I)—a name of Viṅhneśvara or Viṅhnesa (s v)¹ in charge of Kailāsa hill² a graha³ Asked Paraśurāma not to enter Śiva's abode as he was with Umā When he forced entry, Vināyaka made him wander all the seven worlds Paraśurāma knocked his teeth with his axe to the enragement of Pārvatī Śiva thought of Kṛṣṇa who appeared on the scene with Rādhā Kṛṣṇa said that Vināyaka should be remembered on all auspicious and other occasions to bring out the desired results The Saiva Gaṇeśa became Vaiṣṇava⁴ worshipped in all ceremonies as preliminary, in the Bhīma dvādaśī, in grahabalī,⁵ when Umā made out of earth an elephant-faced doll and threw it in the Ganges, it became a huge figure, adopted as son both by Umā and Gangā, came to be known as Gāngeya and Gaṇānana, invested with overlordship of all Vināyakas⁶ Icon of, with mūsika mount Ṛddhi and Buddhī on either side, worship of,⁷ elephant shaped⁸

¹ Bhā XI 27 29 ² Br II 25 30 ³ Ib III 7 161 ⁴ Ib III 41 17-32, ch 42, 44 23 ⁵ M 58 26 69 27 93 16 ⁶ Ib 154 505 230 8 ⁷ Ib 260 19, 52-5 261 38 266, 42, 269 56, 274 15 289 7 ⁸ Vā 30 311, 54 35, 106 57, 109 23

Vināyaka (II)—a tīrtha sacred to Umā

M 13 41

Vināyakās (I)—a variety of evil spirits,¹ a group of Bhūtas, followers of Śiva²

¹ Bhā II 10 38, VI 8 24, X 2 33, 6 27 ² Br II 25 114, III 10 52

Vināyakās (II)—different ganas like Kūsmānda, Gaṇatunda and Jayanta, described as having faces of lion and tiger, short and crooked, etc ¹ a devagana²

¹ M. 183 63-4 ² Vā. 72 50

Vinīta (I)—a son of Uttama Manu.

Br II 36 40

Vinīta (II)—the third son of Priti and Pulastya

Vā 28 22

Vineyu—a son of Bhadrāśva

M 49 5

Vinda—a prince of Avanti, a son of Rājādhīdevi and brother of Anuvinda,¹ under the influence of Duryodhana (as also Anuvinda) the brothers wanted to give their sister in marriage to Duryodhana, and not to Kṛṣṇa whom she loved stationed by Jarāsandha at the southern gate of Mathurā and Gomanta during their respective sieges²

¹ Vā 96 157, V₁ IV 14 43 ² Bhā X 58 30, 50 11[3], 52 11[9], Br III 71 158

Vindāvana—sacred to Rādhā

M 13 38

Vindhya (I)—a Mt (Kulaparvata- Vā P) in Bhārata varṣa Here Dakṣa performed tapas,¹ a Kulaparvata sacred for Śrāddha offerings² Here Haihaya came for hunting Kṛṣṇa went there in search of Prasena,³ sacred to Vindyaādhi-vāsini and the Pitr̥s,⁴ caused by Agastya to bow down and not to rise in height,⁵ joining with the Ganges is more sacred than Kuruksetra,⁶ rivers originating from,⁷ obstructed by it the Gangā enters the sea,⁸ Goddess of night was asked to seek shelter in the Vindhyaś after she left Umā's body⁹

¹ Bha V 19 16, VI 4 20, V₁ II 3 3 ² Br II, 16 19, III 7 356, 13 34, M. 114 18, Vā 45 89, 58 81, 69 239, 77 34, 88 199, 96 38 ³ Br III 26 25, 71 39 ⁴ M 13 39, 22 66 ⁵ Ib 61 51 ⁶ Ib 106 49 ⁷ Ib 114 27-8, Vā 45 103 ⁸ M 121 51, Vā 47 50 ⁹ M 157, 17, 19

Vindhya (II)—a son of Raivata Manu

Bhā VIII 5 2

Vindhyakas—the tribes of the Vindhya region

Br III 74 186, M. 114 51 and 54

Vindhyacūlikas—(c) a northern kingdom

Br II. 16 48

Vindhyamathana (nisūdana) and (mardana)—is Agastya

Br IV 10 76, 32 28 and 48

Vindhyamūlikas—of the Dakṣināpatha

Va 45 126

Vindhyamaulīyas—(c) a southern country

Br II 16 58

Vindhyāśakti—a son of Kīlakīla (Kāṁkīla Yavana-V₁ P) succeeded by Vaidīśaka kings,¹ ruled for 96 years;² father of Purañjaya³

¹Br III 74 178 ²Va 99 365 ³V₁ IV 24 56

Vindhyasena—a son of Kṣemajit, ruled for 28 years

M 272 8

Vindhyādhvāsīnī—the Goddess enshrined in the Vindhyas

M 13 39

Vindhyāntīlayas—a tribe on the border of the Vindhyas

Va 62 124

Vindhyāparāntī(ta)las—(c) people bordering the Vindhyas on the western side

Br III 73 107, Vā 98 106

Vindhyāre—one of the sixteen śaktis of Lalitā

Br IV 35 99

Vindhyāvali—the queen of Bali, who participated in his gift to Vāmana. Seeing Bali bound with cords, she appealed to Hari,¹ mother-in-law of Anaupamyā wife of Bāna, had a daughter called Kumbhinasī, both of them ill-treated Bāna's wife²

¹Bhṛ VIII 20 17, 22 19 20 ²M 187 40

Vindhyāśva—a son of Indrasena and father of twins by Menakā

M 50 6-7

Vipakva—a Marīci god

Br IV 1 58

Vipana—a companion of Puramjāna, allegorically the organ of speech (see Mukhyā)

Bha IV 25 49 29 11

Vipasci—Devendra of Svārocīsa epoch

Vi III 1 10

Vipascita—a god of the ten branches of the Sukarmāna group of devas

Br IV 1 88 Va 100 92

Vipada—a Dānava

Br III 6 4

Vipāda(ka)s—a class of Piśācas nude and drinkers of blood in the field of battle

Br III 7 377 and 399

Vipādāṅgūrikas—a Piśāca gana, drink the blood shed in wars.

Br III 7 382 and 399, Vā 69 263

Vipādī—a group of Piśācas

Br. III 7 377.

Vipāpmā—a son of Āyu

M 24 35

Vipāśā (I)—visited by Balarāma,¹ R of the Plaksadvipa,² from the Himālayas,³ in Bhāratavarsa,⁴ sacred to Amoghākṣi and the pitrs⁵

¹ Bhā X 79 11 ² Br II 19 19, V₁ II 4 11, III 14 18 ³ Br II 16 25 ⁴ Ib II 12 15, Vā 45 96, 99 ⁵ M 13 35, 22 23

Vipāśā (II)—one of the 16 wives of Havyavāhana,¹ in the chariot of Tripurārī²

¹ M 51 14, Vā 29 14 ² M 133 23

Vipuram—ety one who is void of *dvandva*, happiness and misery, cold and heat, etc

Vā 4 28

Vipulā (I)—a son of Vasudeva and Rohmī

Bhā IX. 24 46

Vipulā (II)—a Mt sacred to Vipulā, a Viśkambhaparvata,¹ to the west of Ilāvṛta²

¹ M 13 36, Vā 35 16 ² V₁ II 2 18

Vipulā (III)—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 159

Vipulā (I)—the Goddess enshrined at Vipula

M 13 36

Vipulā (II)—the *sabhā* of Kubera, description of, here is Puspaka, the *Vimāna*, around are the ten cities of the Gandharvas in the east, thirty cities of the Yakṣas in the west, and a hundred cities of the Kinnaras in the south

Vā 41 5-11, 20, 24, 27-8

Viprthu (I)—a son of Citraka,¹ stationed by Kṛṣṇa at the northern gate of Mathurā for defence against Jarāsan-dha, was on the right detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army,² killed in the Yādava contest at Prabhāsā³

¹Br III 71 114, Vā 96 113, V₁ IV 14 11 ²Bhā X 50 20 [3], [50 (v) 12] ³V₁ V 37 46

Viprthu (II)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra

M 45 32

Viprsthā—a son of Vasudeva and Dhṛtadevā

Bhā IX. 24 50

Vipra (I)—a son of Sṛtamjaya, and father of Śuci

Bhā IX 22 47, V₁ IV 23 5

Vipra (II)—a son of Śiṣṭi and Succhāyā

V₁ I 13 2

Vipracit (*Vipracitti*)—chief among the 100 sons of Danu, married Simhikā who bore one hundred and one sons collectively called Simhikeyas. Father of Rāhu, a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra. Took part in the Devāsura

war between Bali and Indra, but was asked by Bali to refrain from battle,¹ in the sabhā of Hīranyakaśipu,² in the churning of the ocean;³ in the guise of a standard killed by Mahendra in Kolāhalā war⁴ the overlord of the Dānavas, the brother of Dhvaja who was killed by Indra, had his aim in the *dhvaja* or standard⁵

¹Bhā VI 6 31 and 37, 18 13, 10 19 and 31, VII 2 5, VIII 10 19, 21 19, M 6 16, 25, V₁ I 9 107, 15 141 21 6 10-12
²M 161 79 ³Ib 245 31, 249 67 ⁴Ib 47 52 ⁵Br III 5 13, 6 1 and 18, 8 7 72 85, Vā. 67 60, 70 7, 97 85

Vipracitti (I)—an Apsaras with the sun in Hemanta
 Vā 52 18

Vipracitti (II)—a servant of Hīranyakaśipu
 V₁. I 19 52

Vibudha—a son of Devamīdha(tha, Vā P), father of Mahādhr̥ti

Br III 64 12, Vā 89 12, V₁ IV 5 27

Vibhava—a Vānara chief
 Br III 7 232

Vibhāva—a deva
 Br II 13 95, Vā 31 9

Vibhā(*varī*) (I)—the city of Varuna, entered by Hīranyakaśipu,¹ sun sets here when it is mid-day in Amarāvati, and rises when it is mid-day in Saumyakam²

¹Bhā. III 17 26 ²Br II 21 33-9

Vibhāvarī (II)—the city of Soma in the Mānasa on the north of Meru

Bhā V 21 7, Br II 21 33, Vā 50 90, V₁ II 8 9, M 124 24

Vibhāvarī (III)—same as Pundra, a R of Kuśadvīpa
M 122 73

Vibhāvarī (IV)—the Goddess of Night invoked by Brahmā to enter into Umā's body until she should be able to beget Guha. By so doing, the Night could get an *amśa* of the Devī and will be praised as Devī. She went to Menā, entered her eyes when the latter gave birth to Umā early in the morning, then entered Umā after her penance, hence dark in colour, Brahmā asked the goddess to go with the lion to the Vindhya and reside there

M 154 57-96, 426-588 chh 155 6

Vibhāvasu (I)—a Vasu worshipped for *tejas*,¹ wife Usā who bore three sons, Vyustha, Rocisa and Ātapa,² fought with Mahisa in the Devāsura war³

¹ Bhā II 3 3, XI 26 3 ² Ib VI 6 11 and 16 ³ Ib VIII 10 32

Vibhāvasu (II)—a son of Danu, a follower of Vrtra in his battle with Indra

Bhā VI 6 30, 10 [20]

Vibhāvasu (III)—a son of Mura (s v)

Bhā X 59 12

Vibhāvasu (IV)—a name of Sūrya

Br II 21 83

Vibhāvasu (V)—a Prataardana god

Br II 36 30

Vibhāvasu (vi)—was abandoned by his wife Dyuti for Soma,¹ Yayāti of Kuruvamśa compared to ²

¹ M 23 24 ² Ib 35 8

Vibhāvasu (vii)—the king of elephants

Va 69 237

Vibhāsa (i)—a Yāmadeva

Br II 13 92, Vā 31 6

Vibhāsa (ii)—a Vamśavartin god

Br II 36 30

Vibhāsa (iii)—one of the twenty Amitābha ganas

Br IV 1 16, Va 100 16

Vibhāsana (i)—one of Bhanda's eight councillors

Br IV 12 12

Vibhāsana (ii)—a son of Viśravas and Kaikaśī, and a friend of Rāma. On the advice of Rāma, performed funeral rites to his kith and kin, according to established conventions. Was made king of Lankā by Rāma. Held the cāmara when Bharata carried *pādukā* of Rāma,¹ knew the yoga power of Hari and attained salvation by *satsanga*, of superior bhakti,² a brother of Rāvana,³ was present at Rāma's *abhiseka* ⁴

¹ Bha IV 1 37, IX 10 16, 29 and 43 ² Ib II 7 45 XI 12 5,
Br III 34 39 ³ Ib III 8 47 ⁴ V₁ IV 4 99

Vibhu (i)—a name of Hari

Bhā III 9 16

Vibhu (ii)—a son of Dakṣiṇā and a Tusita god

Bhā IV 1 7-8

Vibhu (III)—a name of Śiva

Bha IV 4 9

Vibhu (IV)—a son of Prastāva(1), wife Ratī, and son Prthusena

Bha V 15 6 Br II 14 67

Vibhu (v)—a son of Bhaga and Siddhi

Bhā VI 18 2

Vibhu (VI)—a son of Vedaśiras and Tusitā From him 88,000 sages learnt celibate life

Bhā VIII 1 21-22

Vibhu (VII)—the Indra of the Raivata epoch

Bha VIII 5 3, Br II 36 61, VI. III 1 20

Vibhu (VIII)—a name of Brahmā

Bhā IX 3 29, X 1 18

Vibhu (IX)—agni (Dhṛisni)

Br II 12 20

Vibhu (x)—a deva

Br II 13 95, Vā 31 8

Vibhu (XI)—a sādhyā god

Br III 3 17, Vā 66 16

Vibhu (XII)—the son of Satyaketu, father of Suvibhu

Br III 67 75 Vā 92 71 VI IV 8 20

Vibhu (XIII)—one of the twenty Amitābha gods

Br IV 1 16 Vā 100 16

Vibhu (xiv)—a son of Pratyūsa, a Vasava,¹ a Sādhya²

¹M 5 27 ²Ib 203 12

Vibhu (xv)—a son of Srutamjaya, ruled for 28 years

M 271 24

Vibhu (xvi)—(Vasu) a grandson of Svāyambhuva

Vā 31 17, 33 9

Vibhu (xvii)—a son of Pratāvi (Prāstāvi-V: P)

Va 33 57, V: II 1 37

Vibhūti—a name of Śrī (Laksmī) Her abode in the chest of the Lord, wife of Hari

Bhā I 18 20, III 16 20, 28 26, V 20 40, VI 16 25, 19 8

Vibhūtidhāri—is Śiva with the sacred ash smeared all over his body

Br III 32 13, Vā 55 45

Vibhūtidvādaśi—in honour of Viṣnu, in the months of Kārtika, Caitra, Vaiśākha, Mārgaśīrsa, Phālguna and Āṣādhā, gift of a gold fish recommended, the end of the year must close with *Lavana parvata dāna*, the ten *avatārs* of Hari with Dattātreyā and Vyāsa to be worshipped,¹ was observed by the courtesan Anangavatī who became the queen of God of Love,² doing it on the banks of the Ganges gives one *nirvāna*³

¹M 99 1-21 ²Ib 100 18-32 ³Ib 100 33

Vibhūti—of Hari, Indra among gods, Viṣnu among Ādityas, Bhṛgu among Brahmarṣis and so on

Bhā XI 16 9-40, Va 101 329

Vibhrta (I)—a son of Svārociṣa Manu

Br II 36 19

Vibhrta (II)—a god of Sukarmāna group

Br IV 1 88

Vibhrama—a Brahmavādīn

Va 59 103

Vibhrāja (I)—the father of Brahmadatta, the king of Pāñcāla, his name was Anagha, he had no son and so he performed austerities, and was blessed by Nārāyana with Brahmadatta

M 20 23, 21 11-16

Vibhrāja (II)—the son of Sukṛta (ti-Vā P), and father of Anuha

M 49 56, Va 99 178, V₁ IV 19 42 3

Vibhṛaja (III)—the hill of Sākadvīpa, here there is resplendent fire

M 122 17-8

Vibhrājās—the pitrs in the Barhisada worlds

M 15 1

Vibhrājita—the kingdom to which Puramjana went through the gates, Khadyota and Āvirmukhi, with his friend Dyumat, allegorically bright colour

Bha IV 25 47, 29 10

Vibhrānta—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 238

Vīmanusyā—an Apsaras

Br III 7 5

Vīmala (I)—a son of Sudyumna and a Lord of Dakṣi-
nāpatha

Bha IX, 1 41

Vīmala (II)—a son of Devayānī and a Yakṣa

Br III 7 128

Vīmala (III)—the son of Jīmūta and father of Bhīma-
ratha

M 44 41

Vīmala (I)—a Rahasyayoginī Devī

Br IV 19 48

Vīmalā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Purusottama

M 13 35

Vīmalā (III)—a R from Ṛṣyavān

ML 114 26

Vīmalānana—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 243

Vīmaleśvaram—a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā sacred to the
Pitrs,¹ Lord Vīmalesvara is enshrined here;² here a devaśilā
was established by Rudra and death on it takes one to
Rudraloka³

¹M 22 8 ²Ib 190 14 ³Ib 194 39

Vīmāna—a temple with eight floors and a number of
towers, the *torana* is of 34 *hastas*

M 269 28 32, 47

Viraja (II)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha—sage of the Cāksusa epoch,¹ attained heaven by tapas²

¹Bhā IV 1 41, Br II 36 77, M 9 22 ²Ib 143 38

Viraja (III)—a son of Tvastri, wife Visūci father of a hundred sons—Śatajit and others, besides a daughter, raised the status of Priyavrata line as Harī did for the greatness of gods

Bha V 15 15-16, Br II 14 70, Vi II 1 40

Viraja (IV)—a pupil of Jātūkarnya

Bhā XII 6 58

Viraja (V)—a Prajāpati who offered his daughter Virajā to Rikṣa, father of Sudhanvan and Vairājas—pitrs living by yoga,¹ father of Nadvalā, the queen of Cāksusa Manu, a Rājarsi and a tapassiddha²

¹Br III 7 212, 8 17, 10 4 ²Ib II 30 40 36 105, Va 57 122

Viraja (VI)—a son of Srñjaya, brother of Vasudeva

Br III. 71 193

Viraja (VII)—one of the four sons in the 30th kalpa of Śarva—red in colour, attire, etc

Vā 22 30

Viraja (VIII)—a disciple of Lokāksī, an *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 135

Viraja (IX)—a son of Vāli, the *avatār* of the Lord

Vā. 23 160

Viraja (X)—a son of Pūrnāmāsa and Sarasvatī, his wife was Gaurī, son, Sudhāmā

Br II 11 13, Va 28 10-12, Vi I 10 6

Vimānam—Indra took Diti and the Maruts in it to heaven,¹ Vivasvān took Samjñā with him²

¹M 7 64 ²Ib 11 37

Vimānas—vehicles of gods,¹ built by Viśvakarma²

¹Va 30 96 ²Br III 10 119, 16 14 and 51, 59 18, IV 17 16,
Vā 66 30

Vimocanā(nī)—R a main stream of Sālmahdvīpa

V₁ II 4 28, Vā 49 42, Br II 19 46

Vimoha(na)—(*Vimocana-Vā P*) the name of a hell
He who transgresses boundary limits goes to this as also
thieves

Br IV 2 147 and 159, Vā 101 146, 157

Vimśa (I) (*Vivimśa*)—the father of a son Kalyāna by
name

Vā 86 6

Vimśa (II)—a son of Caksusa and father of Vivimśaka

V₁ IV 1 26

Vimśaja—the fourth king of Vidiśa

Vā 99 368

Viya(yā)ti—a son of Nahusa

Bhā IX 18 1, Br III 68 12 V₁ IV 10 1

Viraksa—a son of Danāyusa and father of two sons
Kālaka and Vara

Vā 68 30 33

Viraja (I)—a son of Pūrniman

Bhā IV 1 14

Viraja (II)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha—sage of the Cāksusa epoch,¹ attained heaven by tapas²

¹ Bhā IV 1 41, Br II 36 77, M 9 22 ² Ib 143 38

Viraja (III)—a son of Tvastrī, wife Visūci father of a hundred sons—Śatajit and others, besides a daughter, raised the status of Priyavrata line as Hari did for the greatness of gods

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Viraja (IV)—a pupil of Jātūkarnya

Bhā XII 6 58

Viraja (V)—a Prajāpati who offered his daughter Virajā to Ṛkṣa, father of Sudhanvan and Vairājas—pitrś living by yoga,¹ father of Nadvalā, the queen of Cāksusa Manu, a Rājarsi and a tapassiddha²

¹ Br III 7 212, 8 17, 10 4 ² Ib II 30 40 36 105, Va 57 122

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Viraja (VIII)—a disciple of Lokāksi, an avatār of the Lord

Va 23 135

Viraja (IX)—a son of Vāli, the avatār of the Lord

Vā 23 160

Viraja (X)—a son of Pūrnāmāsa and Sarasvatī, his wife was Gaurī, son, Sudhāmā

Br II 11 13, Va 28 10 12, V₁ I 10 6

Viraja (XI)—the name of a Lekha

Vā 62 66

Viraja (XII)—the adopted son of Vastāvana

Vā 96 190

Viraja (XIII)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu

V₁ III 2 19

Virajaska—a son of Manu Sāvarṇi

Bhā VIII 13 11

Virajā (I)—a daughter of progenitor, Viraja, wife of R̥ksa, loved by Mahendra, became mother of Vāli, loved by Sūrya, became mother of Sugriva

Br III 7 212-15

Virajā (II)—the mind-born daughter of Ājyapa pitṛs, queen of Nahusa and mother of Yayāti, belonging to the Vaiśya gana

Br III 10 95 Va 73 45 93 12

Virajā (III)—a svara śakti

Br IV 44 55 and 96

Virajā (IV)—a sacred place near Nābhikūpa in Gayā,¹ no fasting or shaving here²

¹ Va 106 85 ² Ib 105 25

Virajās—the gods of the Sāvarṇi epoch,¹ Agnisvāta—pitṛs²

¹ Bhā VIII 13 12 ² Br III 10 75 6 IV 1 22

Viranci—introduced paśu himsa in sacrifices

Br II 30 21

Viratha—a son of Nṛpamjaya

M. 49 79

Virāga—a son of Vāta

Vā 69 130

Virāj (*Virāt-Purusa*)—the form of the Lord during the period of creation, just emerged from Anda¹ To rouse him to activity gods were created, but he was not roused until the Ksetrajña along with citta entered the heart and roused the Purusa from waters,² is Hari who is described as Mahā-Purusa,³ son of Nara,⁴ Antariksa so called⁵

¹Bhā II 1 25, III 6 6-34, 7 22 25 26 51 ²Ib III 36 54 70
X 3 15 XI 3 11-12, 17 13 ³Ib XII 11 5 26 ⁴Br II 14 68
⁵Ib II 16 17, III 43 9

Virāja (I)—a son of Samika

M. 46 27

Virāja (II)—a Marut gana

M. 171 53

Virāja (III)—(*Virātpurusa*, also *Samrāt* and *Manu*)¹ married Śatarūpā, sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda and two daughters, Ākūti and Prasūti, the latter was given to Dakṣa and the former to Ruci to whom twins, Yajña and Dakṣa were born²

¹Va 10 15 ²Br II 9 39

Virāja (IV)—a Mt north of the Mahābhadrā lake

Va 36 33

Virajasa—a Vamsavartin god

Br II 36 29

Viraja (XI)—the name of a Lekha

Vā 62 66

Viraja (XII)—the adopted son of Vastāvana

Vā 96 190

Viraja (XIII)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu

V₁ III 2 19

Virajaska—a son of Manu Sāvarṇi

Bhā VIII 13 11

Virajā (I)—a daughter of progenitor, Viraja, Rkṣa, loved by Mahendra, became mother of Vālī, 1st Sūrya, became mother of Sugrīva

Br III 7 212-15

Virajā (II)—the mind-born daughter of Ājya queen of Nahusa and mother of Yayāti, belonging Vaiśya gana

Br III 10 95, Va 73 45, 93 12

Viraja (III)—a svara śakti

Br IV 44 55 and 96

Virajā (IV)—a sacred place near Nābhikūpa: no fasting or shaving here ²

¹ Vā 106 85 ² Ib 105 25

Virajāś—the gods of the Sāvarṇi epoch, ¹ / pītrś ²

¹ Bhā VIII 13 12 ² Br III 10 75 6 IV 1

Viranci—introduced paśu himsa in

Br II 30 21

Vīrīñca—(*Virañcya-Bhā P*) also *Vīrīñci*, a name of *Brahmā*

Bha X 9 20, M 154 17 54

Vīrīñcibhavanam—the abode of *Brahmā*

Br III 52 9, 58 9, IV 39 66

Vīruddhas—the gods of the epoch of the Tenth Manu,¹ a gana of the Second Sāvarna Manu²

¹Bha VIII 13 22 ²Br IV 1 67

Vīrūpa (I)—a son of *Ambarīsa*, and father of *Prsadaśva*

Bhā IX 6 1, Br III 63 6, Vā 88 6 Vi IV 2 7-8

Vīrūpa (II)—a son of *Kṛṣṇa*

Bha X 90 34

Vīrūpa (III)—a *mantra*ḥrt of the *Angīrasa* branch

M. 145 103, Vā 59 100

Vīrūpa (IV)—not to have matrimonial connections with *Angīras* and *Rathitaras*

M 196 38

Vīrūpa (V)—the formless form attained by a *muḥta*

Vā 102 77

Vīrūpaka—the leader of the *Rākṣasa* clan—*Nairrtas*, followers of *Trayambaka* married *Vīḥacā*, daughter of *Nīla* their issues were the awkward, disfigured and short figures known as *Bhūmīrākṣasas*

Br III 7 143 Vā 69 174

Virāt (I)—a Sutapa god

Br IV 1 14

Virāt (II)—is a name of Svāyambhuva Manu

M 3 45

Virāt (III)—the son of Nara,¹ a Pratardana god²

¹ Va 30 260, 33 58, Vi II 1 38 ² Vā 62 26

Virāt (IV)—one of the twenty Sutapa ganas

Vā 100 15

Virāta—the father of Uttarā the Matsya king, as a friend of Jarāsandha, besieged the southern gate of Mathurā, and the eastern gate of Gomanta¹ But he joined the Pāndavas against the Kurus, and went to Syamanta-pañcaka for the solar eclipse,² in charge of Daksināpatha³

¹ Bhā I 8 14, 10 9, X 50 11 [3], 52 11 [7] ² Ib X 78 [95 (v) 9], 82 25 ³ Br III 63 11

Virātpurusa—Virāja created by Brahmā, Vairāja Manu, his son by Śatarūpā

Va 10 15, Br II 9 39

Virādapa—a Trayārseya

M 196 43

Virādha—a Rāksasa of the Vīṭalam

Vā 50 28

Virāva—an Amitābha god

Br II 36 53

Virīñca—(*Virañcya-Bhā P*) also *Virīñci*, a name of *Brahmā*

Bha X 9 20, M 154 17-54

Virīñcibhavanam—the abode of *Brahmā*

Br III 52 9, 58 9, IV 39 66

Viruddhas—the gods of the epoch of the Tenth Manu,¹ a gana of the Second Sāvarna Manu²

¹ Bhā VIII 13 22 ² Br IV 1 67

Virūpa (I)—a son of *Ambarīsa*, and father of *Prsadaśva*

Bhā IX 6 1, Br III 63 6, Vā 88 6 V₁ IV 2 7-8

Virūpa (II)—a son of *Kṛṣṇa*

Bha X 90 34

Virūpa (III)—a *mantrakṛt* of the *Angirasa* branch

M 145 103, Vā 59 100

Virūpa (IV)—not to have matrimonial connections with *Angiras* and *Rathītaras*

M 196 38

Virūpa (v)—the formless form attained by a *mukta*

Vā 102 77

Virūpaka—the leader of the *Rāksasa* clan—*Nairrtas*, followers of *Trayambaka* married *Vikacā*, daughter of *Nila* their issues were the awkward, disfigured and short figures known as *Bhūmirāksasas*

Br III 7 143, Vā 69 174

Virūpā—came out of the face of Mahādeva

Vā 23 5

Virūpākṣa (I)—a son of Danu, and a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra

Bhā VI 10 [20] Br III 6 11 Va 68 11

Virūpākṣa (II)—another name for Śiva having the sun, moon and fire for eyes

Br II 25 64

Virūpākṣa (III)—a Śiva gana

Br III 41 27

Virūpākṣa (IV)—one of the 11 Rudras, as a lokapāla

M 5 29 153 19, 194 19 266 27

Virūpākṣa (V)—a Bhārgava gotrakartā

M 195 19

Virūpākṣa (VI)—the lord of the south-west direction

Va 34 87

Virūpāsva—an Angīrasa and *mantrakṛt*

Br II 32 109

Vīrocana (I)—a son of Prahlāda, and father of Bali. Took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra and fought with Savitā,¹ the Daitya king residing in the fifth talam served as calf for the Asuras to milk the earth killed by Indra in the Tārakāmaya war² Laughed at by Śukra in the sabhā of Hīranyakaśipu³

¹ Bhā V 24 18 VI 18 16 VIII 10 20 and 29 M 6 10 VI 1 21 1 ² Br II 20 35 36 210 III 5 41 72 79 and 105 M 10 21 47 48 and 72, 172 14, 178 67 245 12 and 45 ³ Ib 61 4 5 72 6 10 161 78

Virocana (II)—an Asura of the Mahātalam

Vā 50 34.

Virocanakula—the family of Bali sent to Pātāla by Vāmana.

Vā 98 86

Virocanā—the queen of Tvastri, and mother of Viraja
Bhā V 15 15, Va 84 19

Virodha (I)—a son of Vāta, the Rākṣasa

Br III 7 96

Virodha (II)—a son of Bāskala

Va 67 79

Viloman—a son of Vanhi, and father of Kapotaroman
(Br and Vi P make him a son of Kapotaroman)

Bhā IX 24 19-20, Br III 71 117, Vi IV 14 13

Vilohita (I)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 243

Vilohita (II)—one of the 11 Rudras

M. 153 19

Vilohita (III)—the second son of Khaśā (sv) with three heads, three feet, three hands, black eyes, etc

Va. 69 76, 80-3

Vilohita (*Viloha*) (IV)—a hell, to which go the thieves and those who transgress established rules

Vl. II 6 2 and 14

Vivaksu—a son of Adhīsomakṛṣṇa, when Nāgasāhvaya was washed away by floods, he made Kauśāmbī his capital, father of eight powerful sons

M 50 78-9

Vivarna—a kingdom of the east watered by Hlādinī

Br II 18 55 Va 47 52

Vivasvat (I)—see Sūrya

Bhā VIII 13 8 Vā 63 55

Vivasvat (II)—the name of the sun in the month of Nabhasya (Bhādrapada)

Bha XII 11 38, Br II 23 9, V₁ II 10 10 M 126 10

Vivasvat (III)—a son of Aditi Āditya of the month *Srāvana* a Prajāpati born of Kaśyapa and Dāksāyani—see Sūrya,¹ worship in buildings,² father of Manu³

¹Br II 24 34, 88, 129, III 1 6 and 54, 3 68, 71 23, M 6 4 11 2-8, Vā 52 91 65 53 ²M 253 43, 268 21 ³V₁ IV 1 6

Vivasvat (IV)—a sage of the Cāksusa Manu

M 9 23

Vivasvat (V)—an Āditya

Va 3 3, 66 66, V₁ I 15 131

Vivaha—the chief of the fifth Vātaskandha, situated between the Nakṣatras (Ṛkṣa- Vā P) and the planets,¹ one of the seven Maruts²

¹Br III 5 86, Vā 67 118 ²M 163 32

Vivāha—one of the four sons in the 30th Kalpa of Śarva, red in colour, attire, etc

Va 22 30

Vivahas—eight-fold Brāhma, Daiva, Ārsa, Prājāpatya, Āsura, Saindhava, Rāksasa, and Paisāca,¹ Kṛṣṇa married Rukmīṇī by the Rāksasa form,² the marriage day fit for meru-dāna grhabalī recommended in³

¹ V₁ III 10 24, ² Ib V 26 11 ³ M 83 8, 93 83

Vivikta—(*Viviktanāman-Bhā P*)—a son of Hiraṇyaretas of Kusadvīpa

Bha V 20 14

Vivici—(*Vividha- Br P*) a son of Adbhuta Agni

Vā 29 39

Vivitti—a Jayādeva

Br III 3 6

Vivida—a dānava

Br III 6 6

Vividha—(*Vivici- Vā P*) son of Adbhuta Agni, tutelary deity of expiatory penances (prāyascitta) Father of Arka

Br II 12 41, Vā 29 39

Vivimsā(ka)—a son of Viṁśaputra (*Vimsa-Vi P*) and father of Khaninetra

Va 86 6 Vi IV 1 27

Vivimsāti—a son of Cāksusa, and father of Rambha

Bha IX. 2 24 25

Vivisāra—ruled for 28 years

Vā 99 318

Vivṛtta—by the passage of time Kṣetrajña becomes vivṛtta by a single reason, it is likened to a light of Khadyota in extreme darkness, he returns from *Avyakta*, he is a *śarīri* and a *mahan*

Va 59 70-2

Viś(d)—see *Vaiśya*

Bhā VIII 5 41

Viśa—a Ṛṣi

Va 62 22

Viśatha—a son of Revatī and Baladeva

V₁ IV 15 20

Viśata—a Yāmadeva

Vā 31 6

Viśada—a son of Jayadratha, and father of Senajit

Bhā IX 21 23

Viśamsana—a hell, intended for makers of kāṇḍa, carpenters, potters, and robbers of gold, physicians, those that burn gardens

Br IV 2 147 and 162, Vā 101 147 and 160

Viśalyakarani—a medicinal herb in Drona hill of Śālmalīdvīpa, has the power to bring the dead back to life

Br II 19 39, M 122 56, Va 49 35

Viśalyakarani—R in Kalīngadeśa near the Amarakantaka hills, also *Viśalya*,¹ a great and holy river serving the Narmadā²

¹Br III 13 12, Va 77 12 ²M 186 43

Viśalyātīrtham—in the Dandaka forest

Br III 13 107

Viśasa (na)—one of the twenty-eight hells—a slaughter house for hypocritical sacrificers of animals, makers of lances, swords and other implements

Bhā V 26 7 and 25, V₁ II 6 2 and 17

Viśākha (I)—a son (brother *Vā P*, *V₁ P*) of Skanda an *amśa* of Skanda-*Vā P* [a son of Agni (*Br* and *M P*)],¹ from him originated the planet *Sūrya*,² an epithet of Kumāra;³ commander⁴

¹Br III 3 25, M 5 26 Va 53 104, 66 24 101 280 V₁ I 15 115 ²Br II 24 129 ³M 159 3 ⁴Ib 230 7

Viśākha (II)—a Mt on the south of the *Mānasa*,¹ temple of Guha at²

¹Vā 36 23 ²Ib 39 55

Viśākha (III)—when the sun is in *Viśākha*, fourth *amśa*, the moon is then at the head of *Kṛttikā*

• Vā 50 196, Br II 21 145 Vi II 8 76-7

Viśākha (IV)—is Skanda

Bhā VI 6 14

Viśākhayūpa (I)—a son of Pālaka and father of Rājaka ruled for 50 years (53 years *M P*)

Bha XII 1 3 Br III 74 125 M 272 4 Vā 99 312

Viśākhayūpa (II)—a son of Balāka and father of Janaka

Vi IV 24 4 5

Viśākhā—a constellation Śrāddha performance on that day leads to birth of sons

Br III 18 8, Vā 66 50, 82 9

Viśāpa—a son of Damana, an *avatār* of the lord in the third dvāpara

Vā 23 124

Viśāla (I)—a son of Trnabindu and father of Hemacandra Founder of Vaiśālī

Bhā IX 2 33-34, Br III 61 12

Viśāla (II)—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 22 31

Viśāla (III)—a *tīrtha* visited by Balarāma

Bhā X 78 19

Viśāla (IV)—A Kulaparvata of Ketumālā

Vā 44 4

Viśāla (V)—a nāga of the Vāṭalaṃ

Vā 50 29

Viśāla (VI)—a very righteous king, a son of Viśravas (Trnabindu- V₁ P) and Ālambusa, the Apsaras, father of Hemacandra, built the city of Viśālā,¹ having no sons, consulted the Brahmans who advised him to give Pinda in Gayā, he did so and got a son, once he saw three men white, red and black in colour in the clouds and asked them who they were, the white man said that he was his father coming from Indraloka, the red was his father who had slain Brahmans and the black was his grand-father who had slain a number of sages, the latter two were in Avīcināraka and now got

released by the Gayāpinda of Viśāla, then blessed him with a long life of prosperous reign, sacrifices and attainment of Viśnuloka² in the end

¹ Va 86 16-7, Vi IV 1 49-50 ² Vā 112 7-14

Viśālaka—a mantapa with 38 pillars

M 270 4, 11

Viśāladamstrinī—a mind-born mother

M 179 17

Viśālā (I)—(Badarikāśrama) To this Dhruva went for meditation in the evening of his life Similarly Nābhī and Merudevī spent their last years here

Bhā IV 12 16 V 4 5, XI 29 47

Viśālā (II)—a R from the Ṛksa hill

Br II 16 31

Viśālā (III)—(Viśālayā) city founded by Viśāla, son of Trnabindu,¹ no shaving or Upavāsa, at ²

¹ Br III 61 12, Vā 86 17, 112 7, Vi IV 1 49 ² Vā 105 25

Viśālā (IV)—the wife of Uruksava (ya) had three sons

M 49 39, Vā 99 162

Viśālā (V)—a R issuing from the Himālayas

M 114 21

Viśālā (VI)—a R of the Ketumālā country

Va 44 21

Viśālā (VII)—a daughter of Suyaśā the most beautiful

Va. 69 14

Viśālākṣa (I)—the king of Mithilā went to Syamanta-
pañcaka for the solar eclipse

Bhā X 82 26

Viśālākṣa (II)—a Nāga in the third Talam

Br II 20 30

Viśālākṣa (III)—the name of a Śiva gana

Br III 41 27

Viśālākṣa (IV)—a Mt the abode of the Nāgas

M 163 79

Viśālākṣa (V)—one of the 18 authors on architecture

M 252 2

Viśālākṣī—the Goddess at Benares

M 13 26, 185 38

Viśikha—a son of Śukī and Garuda

Br III 7 450

Viśikhā—a gem

M. 218 35

Viśukra—a younger brother of Bhandā spoke of Devas
as Pāmaras (uncivilised) and of the invasion of a woman¹
His battle with the Śaktis²

¹ Br IV 10 80, 21 25 ² Ib IV 27 10-56, 28 3-106

Viśuddhagandhārī—a special rāga, presiding deity, Gandharva

Va 86 65-6

Viśuddhas—a group of gods of the X epoch of Manu

Vi III 2 25

Viśesas—Mahat and others, from them came the anda or universe, all water, from this came the fish (Purusa) with body Hiranyagarbha with four faces

Va 4 75-8

Viśoka (I)—a son of Trivakrā by Kṛṣṇa, and devoted to him, the author of Sātvata Tantra for the good women Śūdras and slaves A disciple of Nārada

Bha X. 90 34 [1-2]

Viśoka (II)—one of the four sons in the 30th kalpa of Śarva, red in colour, attire, etc.

Va 22 30

Viśoka (III)—a son of Damana, an avatar of the Lord in the 3rd dvāpara

Va 23 124

Viśokādiadasivratam—removes one's difficulties and prepares the way for the final bliss, performed in honour of Kṛṣṇa or Lakṣmī in the month of Āśvayuja gift of bed with guḍadhenu after the pūja and other observances in the prescribed manner, the gift of guḍa-dhenu on the beginning day of the āyana or days of Viṣu or eclipse, attended by music and dancing, the gift of a sugar cow

M chb 81 and 82

Viśokam—a divine forest in the Lohita hill, a garden of the gods

Br II 18 12, III 7, 102

Viśokasaptamī—to be observed on the sixth day of the white half of Māgha month.

M 74 2, 75 1-2

Viśokā—a mind-born mother

M 179 25

Viśravas (I)—a son of Pulastya and Idhivilā and of great *tapas* Father of Kubera through Idavidā (Idhivilā) one of his four wives By another wife he had sons—Rāvana, Kumbhakarna and Vibhīšana Cedavidā was the name of one of his wives ¹ Son of Ilavilā (Idavidā, Idhivilā) and a sage by *tapas* Married Brhaspati's daughter ² Wives of Devavarnani, Puspotkatā, Vākā and Kaikasī, the first brought Viśravana whom the father named Kubera, Kaikasī gave birth to Rāvana, Kumbhakarna, Śūrpanakhā and Vibhīšana, Puspotkata's sons—Mahodara, Prahasta, Mahāpāmsu, Khara, daughter, Kumbhinasī, Vākā's sons Trisīras, Dūsana, Vidhyutjihva, daughter Asalikā ³

¹ Bhā IV 1 36-37, VII 1 43 IX 2 32, 10 15 ² Br II 32 99, III 8 38, 61 11, M 145 93 ³ Vā 70 32-35 41, 49, 50

Viśravas (II)—a Ṛṣi by *tapas*

M 145 93, Vā 59 91

Viśravas (III)—a son of Dravidā, had a son Viśāla

Vā 86 16

Viśravas (IV)—the father of two ganas, Śiva and Sumanas

Vā 69 28

Visrāntakavapu—a son of Visvesā

M 171 50

Viśruta (I)—(*Viśrutī-Br P*) a Yāmadeva

Br II 13 92 Vā 62 12

Viśruta (II)—one of the twenty Amṛtābha ganas

Va 100 17

Viśrutavat—a son of Sahasvat, and father of Brhad-bala, a king

Br III 63 212, Va 88 212

Viśva (I)—a name of Hari

Bha XII 11 22

Viśva (II)—the Gandharva presiding over the month, Tapasya

Bhā XII 11 40

Viśva (III)—a branch of the Bhārgava gotra

Vā 65 96

Viśva (IV)—a son of Upamadgu

Vi IV 14 9

Viśva (V)—a Satya god

Br II 36 34

Viśvakarma (I)—a Prajāpati His daughter Barhiṣ-matī was the wife of Priyavrata¹ A son of Vāstu and Ān-grasī, wife was Kṛtī (*Akṛtī-Bhā P*) Father of Manu Cāk-ṣuṣa² The divine architect skilled in making weapons

Made vajra of Dadhici's body and built Indra's abode and erected Sutalam³ Fought with Maya in Devāsura war Two more daughters of his were Samjñā and Chāyā who were married to the Sun god⁴ Was ordered by Kṛṣṇa to build a city for the Pāṇdavas,⁵ built Garuda's abode,⁶ an author on architecture,⁷ father of four sons, originator of all silpas, arts and crafts,⁸ presented Sṛī with jewels⁹

¹Bhā V 1 24 ²Ib VI 6 15 ³Ib VI 9 54 10 13
VII 4 8, VIII 15 15, 22 32 M 5 27 8, 58 33 ⁴Bhā VIII 10 29
13 8 V₁ III 2 2 8, 10-12 ⁵Bhā X 58 24 ⁶M 163 68 203 7
⁷Ib 252 2 Br IV 31 6-7 ⁸V₁ I 15 119 20, III 2 11 ⁹Ib I
9 104, Br IV 9 81, 14 4, 15 20, 20 46, 29 84

Viśvakarmā (II)—a son of Tvastā and Yaśodharā, father of Maya, and his daughter was Surenu, originator of arts and crafts

Br I 2 19, 5 27 III 1 87 7 195 32 7 59 17-21 Va 65
85

Viśvakarmā (III)—divided the earth into seven islands, oceans and hills, *Bhūh* and other worlds, created the people as in the previous kalpas, but the whole was clouded in smoke, in five forms like a light enveloped by a pot, finding no light and all in their place (*Nyāsa*) was pondering over when a cross current passed that way and resulted in a second universe

Vā 6 33-45 109 4

Viśvakarmā (IV)—one of the seven important rays of the sun on the south, helps the growth of the Budha planet

Br II 24 66-69

Viśvakarmā (V)—a Vamśavartin god, a son of Prabhūta and Bhuvanā, Lord of Prajāpatīs

Br II 36 29 III 3 29

Viśvakāyā—the goddess enshrined at Ambarā

M 13 27

Viśvakjyoti—the first of the 100 sons of Śatajit

V₁ II 1 41

Viśvaga (I)—a son of Pūrṇiman

Bhā IV 1 14

Viśvaga (II)—a son of Prthu and grandson of Suyodana

M 12 29

Viśvacakram—a gift, a wheel of the world in gold (20 palas to 1000) with Jalaśāyī Viśnu and His *avatārs*, the sages, the four Vedas the Pañca Bhutās, the Rudras and the Lokapālās placed thereon, to be given as a gift on an auspicious day, daily worship of the *cakra* yields one plenty of wealth and long life

M 274 9 285 1-23

Viśvajit (I)—a sacrifice performed by Bali with the aid of Bhrgu Brāhmanas

Bhā VIII 15 4

Viśvajit (II)—a son of Satyajit, and father of Rūpumjaya, a link in the line¹ A Brhadratha king who ruled for 25 years²

¹Bhā IX. 22 49 V₁ IV 23 11 12 ²Br III 74 120

Viśvajit (III)—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 6

Viśvajit (IV)—Janamejaya a son of Drdharatha

Va. 99 111

Viśvajit (v)—a son of Brhadratha

Vā 99 172

Viśvajit (vi)—a son of Jayadratha, father of Senajit

Vi IV 19 34-5

Viśvadeva (i)—a Pārāvatā god

Br II 13 95, 36 13

Viśvadeva (ii)—the Agni at Brahmasthānam

Vā 29 28

Viśvadevadyam—a Śukradeva

Vā 31 8

Viśvadevas—see Viśvedevas

Vā 62 12

Viśvadha—a Vamśavartin god

Br II 36 29, Va. 62 26

Viśvadhāra—a son of Medhātithi of Śākadvīpa

Bha V 20 25

Viśvananda—a disciple of Brahmā

Vā 22 16

Viśvapadam—sacred to the pitṛs

M 22 35

Viśvabhava—a son of Sahasvān and father of Brhad-
bala

Vi IV 4 111-12

Viśvabhāvana—one of the four sons in the 30th kalpa of Śarva, red in colour, attire, etc.

Vā 22 30

Viśvabhuk—Indra of Śukra devas whose cognates are Asuras.

Vā 31 11, 57 91 and 102

Viśvabhṛta—a group of nādis of the sun pouring out heat.

Br II 24 29, Vā. 53 22

Viśvam—false, like a serpent in rope, and water in the desert, etc.

Vā 104 39

Viśvamaha—a son of Kṛtaśarma

Vā 88 181

Viśvamahat—a son of Viśvaśarma, his wife, Yasodā, the mānasī kanyā of the Pitr̥s

Va 73 40

Viśvamālā—a R from the Vindhya

M 114 27

Viśvamukhī—the Goddess enshrined at Jālandhara

M. 13 46

Viśvamohinī—the form which Viṣṇu assumed, and embraced by Śiva, resulting in the birth of Mahāśāsta

Br IV 10 77

Viśvambharā—the earth which covers the whole universe, etc Its manifestations are Dhrti, Sthiti, Ksamā, Ksoni, Prthvi, Vasumatī and Rasā

M 284 16

Viśvayosā—an Apsaras

Br II 33 18

Viśvaratha—another name for Viśvāmītra

Br III 66 65, Va 91 93

Viśvarandhi—(Viśvagandhi)—son of Prthu and father of Candra

Bha. IX 6 20

Viśvarūpa (I)—a son of Tvastrī and Rocanā (Yaśodharā- Br P) adopted by Suraganas when their guru Angiras left them At first he did not agree as Paurodhasa was not a coveted profession Finally he accepted and initiated Indra into a *mantra* known as *Varma Nārāyanāt-makam*, with this Indra enjoyed once more the Trailokya-laksmī Father of Pañcajanī¹ Viśvarūpa had three heads Somapīṭha, Surāpīṭha, and Annāda Finding the ācārya giving a part of his sacrificial offerings to Asuras, Indra cut off his heads which became Kapiñjala, Kalavinka and Tittiri birds His *vadha*,² in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu³

¹Bhā. VI 6 44-5 ch 7-8 (whole), V 7 1, Br III 1 86

²Bhā VI 9 1-5, 13 5 ³M 161 80

Viśvarūpa (II)—a Śukradeva (ajita)

Br II 13 94, Vā 31 7

Viśvarūpa (III)—a son of Rūpavatī, and devoted to Nārāyaṇa elected Purohita in the absence of Bṛhaspati who went to the earth due to a curse by sages Indra quarrelled with him, and the latter repaired to spend his life in penance Sages cursed Indra for this

Br IV 9 4-8

Viśvarupa (iv)—a name of Trisīras, a son of Tvasta

Va 65 85

Viśvarūpa (i)—in the 33rd Kalpa Sarasvatī became Viśvarūpā with four hands, four feet, four teeth, four eyes, etc. Brahmā prayed to Viśvesa who explained the nature of Sarasvatī as Prakṛti and made attahāsa when Jati, Mundi and other sons came, after performing austerities for 1000 years they attained Rudrahood

Va 23 36-61

Viśvarūpā (ii)—wife of Dharma and mother of Dharmavratā

Vā 107 2

Viśvavyaca—the agni in Brahmasthāna

Br II 12 24

Viśvavratam—performer of, becomes Brahmāndādhipati

M 101 83

Viśvaśarma—the father of Viśvamahat

Va. 73 40

Viśvaśravas—one of the seven important rays of the Sun, helps the growth of the planet, Śukra

Br II 24 66, Va 53 45 48

Viśvasaha (i)—a son of Aṛdaviḍa (Ilivīla- V: P) and father of Khatvānga

Bhā IX. 9 41, Vl. IV 4 75-6

Viśvasaha (II)—a son of Vyusitāśva, (Yusitāśva-Vi P), (Dhyusitāśva-Vā P), and father of Hiranyanābha Kauśalya a king

Br III 63 206-7, Vā 88 206, V₁ IV 4 106 7

Viśvasahasra—His daughter married Idavida

Br III 63 181

Viśvasāhvan—a son of Mahasvat and father of Prasena-
jit

Bhā IX 12 7-8

Viśvasrja—another name for Viśvakarmā

Bha X 75 32

Viśvaśrjas—the sacrifice of creation, continued for thousands of years in the Naimisa region (see for a description Yajurveda Brāhmana)

Va 2 5-7

Viśvasrjām satra—the sacrifice of the Prajāpatīs Here Dakṣa insulted Śiva The sacrifice lasted for a thousand years The *avabhṛta* was at the confluence of the Gangā and the Yamunā

Bhā IV ch 2 (whole), 3 24

Viśvasphāṭika—the king of Magadhā who introduced new *urnas* for Kṣatriyas and also kingship

V₁ IV 24 61

Viśvasphāṇi—a Māgadha king equal to Hari in battle cut at the root of the Ksatriya order and established his own castes viz Kaivartas, Madrakas, Pulindas, Brāhmanas, and Pañcakas, said to be an eunuch, offerings of, to devas, pitrs, and Brahmans, died on the banks of the Ganges as an ascetic and went to Indraloka

Br III 74 190 3 Va 99 377-82

Viśvasphurjī—a king of Magadha

Bha XII 1 36

Viśvasya—the place of Samudra agni

Va 29 22

Viśvā (I)—a R in Bhāratavarsa

Bhā V 19 18

Viśvā (II)—a daughter of Daksa and one of the ten wives of Dharma married by Brahma form, her sons were Viśvedevas

Bha VI 6 4 and 7, Br III 3 3 and 30 M 5 16-17, 203 12
Va 66 3, 31, 76 3, Vi I 15 105

Viśvā (III)—one of the 13 wives of Kaśyapa, mother of Yaksas and Rākṣasas

M 6 2 146 18

Viśvā (IV)—the Goddess enshrined at Viśveśvara

M 13 29

Viśvācī—an Apsaras, coupled with Pūrvacitī with her Yayāti enjoyed in Vaibhrāja nandana Danced at the appearance of Śrī from the milk-ocean, went with Māyā to counteract Bhanda's imperialism,¹ with the Śarat sun,² in

the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu,³ resides in the sun's chariot in Kārtika⁴

¹Br III 7 15, 68 70, IV 9 78, 12 25 33 19, Vā 69 49
93 69 V₁ IV 10 20 ²Br II 23 13 ³M 161 74 ⁴V₁
II 10 12

Viśvāmitra (I)—A sage of the Vaivasvata epoch,¹ was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhishthira,² came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka³ and Parikṣit practising *prayopaveśa*⁴ Acted as Purohita at Kṛṣṇa's sacrifice in Kuruksetra, left Dvārakā for Pīṇḍāraka,⁵ Purohita of Jamadagni, the 6th incarnation of Viṣṇu to do away with the Kṣatriyas, became a Brāhmaṇa by tapas⁶

¹Bhā VIII 13 5 M 9 27 ²Bhā X 74 8 ³Ib X 84 3
⁴Ib I 19 9 ⁵Ib XI 1 12, X 90 46 [2] ⁶M 47 244 198
2 and 3

Viśvāmitra (II)—(Viśvaratha- Vā P) a son of Gādhi and Kusika (Kucika gotra- Vā P) Though born a Kṣatriya, by his tapas he obtained brahmanhood He had 101 sons The middle one was known Madhucchandasa and hence all sons bore that common name He asked his sons to regard Śunassepa as their eldest brother The first fifty refused and were cursed to become mlecchas Madhucchandasa and the younger fifty agreed to adopt Śunaśśepa Viśvāmitra blessed them He had eight other sons like Aṣṭaka Owing to divisions among his sons, the Kauśika family became different from the Viśvāmitras There was a change of pravara since adoption was introduced Father of Śakuntalā through Ūrvaśī¹ Helped Trisanku to go to heaven with the mortal body and secured for him a place in the sky Fought Vasistha in the guise of a bird concerning Hariścandra, son of Trisanku Acted as *hotri* to Hariścandra and was pleased with the fervour of the king and his queen, when he performed a Yajña, Rāma son of Daśaratha killed Rākṣasas who disturbed it,² officiated as *hota* in Paraśurāma's *aśamedha*,³ a Kṣatriyadvija — sons and family of⁴ Performed tapas near the sea, his wife had her son bound

to her neck and sold him for a hundred cows, Satyavrata released the son to earn the goodwill of Viśvāmitra. Helped by Satyavrata—Trisanku during the 12 years famine, he took him bodily to heaven for it,⁶ in Dāruvana,⁷ a Brahmista⁸

¹ Bhā IX 16 28-37, Br I 2 11, II 32 117, 38 26 III 66 58, Va. 1 177, 64 25, 91 87, 93, 95 6 ² Bha IX 7 5-26 ³ Ib IX 10 5 ⁴ Br III 47 46, 73 91 ⁵ Ib III 66 86 63 85-90 ⁶ Vā 88 86-8, Br III 63 112 ⁷ Ib I 1 149, II 27 103 ⁸ M 145 111

Viśvāmitra (III)—the sage presiding over the month of Ūrja,¹ with the Śīsira Sun,² with the sun in Phālguna³

¹ Bha XII 11 44 ² Br II 23-20 ³ V₁ II 10 18

Viśvāmitras—(also Kauśikas) Brahmarāksasas, one of the four clans moving about in the night,¹ against Vedas and Yajñas²

¹ Br III 8 59 61, Vā 69 195 ² Ib 70 53

Viśvāndevas—see Viśvedevas

Bhā II 3 4

Viśvāyu (I)—a Vamśavartuṁ god

Br II 36 29

Viśvāyu (II)—one of the six sons of Purūravas

Va 91 52

Viśvāvasu (I)—a Gandharva got infatuated at the sight of Devahūti playing on the terrace of her house served as calf for Gandharvas and Apsarasas to milk Gandharva-Madhu from earth,¹ praised Hiranyakaśipu, the overlord of all worlds sang the glory of Indra defeating Namuci²

¹ Bhā III 20 39 22 17, IV 18 17 Br III 7 12 IV 14 4
² Bha VII 4 14 VIII 11 41, XI 16 33

Viśvāvasu (II)—the Gandharva presiding over the month of Nabha, in the sun's chariot, with the sun in Āvanī and Purattāśī (śarat season),¹ in the sun's chariot during the month of Kārtika²

¹Bhā. XII 11 37, Br II 23 10, Vi II 10 9 ²Vā 52 10, 13, 62 188 ³Vi II 10 12

Viśvāvasu (III)—a son of Krodhā and a Deva-gandharva

Br III 6 39

Viśvāvasu (IV)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī,¹ the Gandharva who brought back Ūrvaśī to heaven from earth²

¹Br III 66 23, IV 20 48 and 101, Vi IV 7 1 ²Br III 66 16

Viśvāvasu (V)—a Sādhya

M. 171. 43

Viśvāvasu (VI)—a Vasu, a son of Dharma and Śudevī

M. 171 46

Viśvāvasu (VII)—a Gandharva and the best of speakers, deprived Ūrvaśī and Purūravas of the two sheep

Vā 91 16-22, Vi I 9 102, IV 6 51

Viśvāvasu (VIII)—a Gandharva,¹ an expert in divine music²

¹Vā 30 86 ²Ib 69 47

Viśvāvasus—a class of musicians who sang the Sāma Veda

Br III 1 25

Viśvāvasumeti—a Marut gana

11 171 23

Viśvās (I)—the sons of Cāksusa Manu

Bhā VI 6 15

Viśvās (II)—the ten sons of Dharma and Viśvā As a result of their penance in the Himālayas, they were blessed to enjoy a part of the Śrāddha offerings Their duty was to protect the Śrāddha and be its guests (see Viśvā)

Br III 3 80, 12 3 14

Viśvās (III)—residents of Bhuvārloka

Vā 64 2, 73 61 101 30

Viśvedevas—Dharmaputras (see Viśvāndevas) Ten sons of Viśvā and Dharma these are childless gods wait on Indra, worshipped for gain of a kingdom¹ Fought with Paulomas in Devāsura war gods of Vaivasvata epoch² Formed the Sadas of Marutta's yajñas blessed Jyāmagha with a son sūktas sacred to,³ came with other gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikuntha,⁴ Kratu, Dakṣa, Śrava, Satya, Kāla, Kāma, Munī, Purūravas, Ārdra-vasa, and Rocamāna are their names, live in Bhuvārloka,⁵ see Viśvas, ten in number, were Camasādhvaryavas for Soma's rājasūya,⁶ performed austerities in the Himālayas, and Pitṛs pleased with them blessed them, Brahmā gave them the first place of honour in the Śrāddha and the second to devas⁷

¹Bhā VI 6 7, 7 3, 10 17 II 3 4 M 171 48, 217 48 246 54 247 10, 5 17, Vā 21 23 66 31, 32, Vī I 15 105 Br II 38 2 3 III 3 30, 8 4, 10 109, 15 35 ²Bhā VIII 10 34, 13 4, M 9 29 ³Bhā IX 2 28 23 39 4 4 ⁴Ib XI 6 2 ⁵Br IV 2 28, 20 46 ⁶M. 17 14 and 52, 23 22 203 12 ⁷Vā 76 3 12 14, 106 59

Viśveśa—description of nirindriya, alingi, nirguna, cetana, etc Cf Gītā

Vā 14 6-11 13

Viśveśā (I)—a mind-born daughter of Brahmā

M 171 32

Viśveśā (II)—her sons by Dharma

M 171 48 and 51

Viśveśānandakānanam—Benares

M 185 68

Viśveśvara (I)—sacred to Goddess Viśvā

M 13 29

Viśveśvara (II)—the God enshrined at Benares

M 184 69

Viśvesvara (III)—a name of Hari

Bha II 2 14, Br III 41 42

Viśveśvarī—is Lalitā

Br IV 13 28

Viśve sādhyas—the sons of Cāksusa Manu (s v)

Bhā VI 6 15

Viśa (I)—a Śiva god

Br II 36 32

Viśa (II)—an Asura attacked by Nakulī Devi

Br IV 28 39

Viśa (III)—a son of Danāyusa, father of four sons all bent on doing cruelty

Va 68 30, 33

Viśaghnānt—details of preparations of antedotes to poisons to ward off evils in the palace

M 218 1 38

Viśaṅga—a younger brother of Bhaṇḍa well read in nīti treatises, advised that even a woman should not be neglected and war to be embarked upon after proper consultation¹ His fight, took to kūtayuddha and fled for life²

¹Br IV 20 30, 21 25, 27 10, 28 3 and 37 ²Ib IV 28 106 and 114, 25 14 and 33, 104

Viśadhāra—a Mt south of the Mānasa

Va 36 23

Viśam—produced by the churning of the ocean by the Devas and Asuras

Va. 54 49, 62 180

Viśaya—a kingdom in general, qualities of a good one,¹ gift of²

¹M 217 1-5 ²Ib 275 25

Viśayāviśayatvam—Viśaya is Brahmā and avīśaya is kṣetra

Va 102 36

Viśuvatta—Brahmā attained through Susumna situated between Ida and Pingala

Bha II 2 24 [2]

Viśu(vam)—see *Vaiśvasvatagatī*, equinox, distance of, fit time for making gifts,¹ occurs between the spring and winter²

¹Br II 21 68, 72-3, M. 124 93, 187 37, 274 19 Vā. 50 125, Vi. II 8 74 and 78 ²M 17 2, 82 25, 83 7, 98 2. 124 47

Viśūci—queen of Virāja, and mother of a hundred sons and one daughter¹ Mother of Viśvaksena²

¹Bhā V 15 15 ²Ib VIII 13 23

Viśena—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 84

Viśkambha—a son of Viśveśā

M 171 50

Viśkambhaparvatas—hills round about Meru, these are Mandara, Gandhamādhana, Tīlācala, (Vipula) and Supārśva

M 83 11, 19 36, 113 45

Viśtarāśva—a son of Prthu, and father of Cāndra-yuvānāśva

V₁ IV 2 35 6

Viśtākīrṇa—also Viśbhuk—a hell

Br IV 2 148 and 170

Viśtā (I)—a daughter of Vivasvān and Chāyā, became Kāla of cruel deeds

M 11 9, 39

Viśtā (II)—a yugādi for śrāddha

M 17 3

Viśnu (I)—the name of the sun in the month of Ūrja (Kārtika),¹ an Āditya and Lord of Ādityas,² in the sun's chariot in Phālguna³

¹ Bhā XII 11 44 Br II 23 20 Va 66 61, 66 ² Br II 24 34, III 3 68, M 6 4 171 56 V₁ I 15 130 ³ Ib I 22 3, II 10 18

Viśnu (II)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group

Br II 36 56

Viśnu (III)—(Uttamaśloka) worshipped for dharma His abode above the position of seven sages, where is found the great Dhruva with others,¹ different forms of, as Trivikrama broke andakaṭṭha and let the Ganges in, as Sankar-

sana, worshipped by Śiva in Ilāvṛta, as Hayagrīva in Bhadrāśva country, as Nṛsiṃha in Harivarsa, as Kāmadeva in Ketumālā, as Matsya in Rāmyaka, as Kūrma in Hiranmaya, also Sāṅkhyānadarśana, as Varāha in Uttara Kuru country, also in the form of both Yajña and Kratu, as Sītārāma in Kimpuruṣa, as Naranārāyaṇa in Bhāratavarsa, as Sūrya in Plaksadvīpa, as Soma in Śālmali, as Agni in Kuśadvīpa, as a form of water in Krauñcadvīpa, as Vāyu in Sākadvīpa, as Brahmā in Puskaradvīpa²

Propitiated by Dakṣa after his reconciliation with Śiva, Viṣṇu came to receive offerings in person in the form of yajña and was praised by all present including Brahmā and Śiva. He told Dakṣa that he was not different from Śiva or Brahmā³ presented Pṛthu with Sudarśana and addressed him to befriend Indra, to be devoted to Him and to conduct himself righteously⁴. His residence near Kśīroda where he sleeps in yoga. vanquisher of Bali, saw a *linga* of effulgence and with Brahmā went down and up to know its origin and end, but could not get at that. Śiva's remark that his right and left arms were Brahmā and Viṣṇu. This is Mahāyāgam and Māheśvaram balam,⁵ cursed by Bhṛgu to take 10 (7 M.P.) incarnations on the earth, called Puruṣa and Yajña⁶. In Svāyambhuva epoch was born of Ākūti, in Svārocisa, born of Tusitā as Ajita, in Uttama epoch, born of Satyā as Satya, in Tāmasa born of Harinī as Hari, in Vaivasvata, born of Kaśyapa and Aditī with the name Vaikuntha⁷. Overlord of Ādityas, gave peacock and fowl to Kumāra⁸. Killed Daityas in Tārakāmaya and especially Kālanemi. Aided Indra against Asuras. Introduced yajña and other rites, divisions of time, three castes, three Vedas, three guṇas and so on⁹. Got Indra redeemed of the sin of hitting his Purohita Viśvarūpa, by distributing it among the women, trees and earth. When Durvāsa cursed Indra for refusing to accept Devī's garland, the Asuras destroyed the Devas and entered heaven. Then Hari suggested churning of the ocean and distributed as Mohinī nectar to Devas making them invincible¹⁰. Gave his sister Devī in marriage to Śiva with wedding presents¹¹.

Fond of soma drink Got *Viṣṇutvam* by meditating upon *Lalitāmantra* ¹² Reflections of Kālanemi on his eternal enmity to Asuras Killed Kālanemi after a fierce fight, described, re-establishes order and goes back to his abode ¹³ Lord of Ravis, as Kapila destroyed the Sagaras ¹⁴ Born in the family of Krosthū, helped the Vrsnis, ¹⁵ helped Indra by killing Kāvya's mother, ¹⁶ worship of, in the Vibhūti dvādaśi-vratam, ¹⁷ Icon of, with different postures described, ¹⁸

Viṣnu (Janārdana), ¹⁹ blessed Vaibhrāja of Pāñcāla with a son, Brahmadaṭṭa, ²⁰ in Nārasimha form, ²¹ in *Meghakara tīrtham*, ²² blessed Soma with fulfilment of all his desires, ²³ regained the jewel Syamantaka from the bear and gave it to Satrājī, ²⁴ spoke of Ādisarga and Pratisarga, ²⁵ worshipped by Purūravas when he was a Brahman in previous birth, ²⁶ came out of the arrow of Tripurāri and drank of the medicinal tank of Tripuram, ²⁷ overwhelmed by Asuras on all sides broke the chariot of Kālanemi who escaped, ²⁸ cut off Grasana's neck by the cakṛa, ²⁹ disabled in fight with other Rāksasas especially Jambha and Nimi, fled with Garuḍa, ³⁰ Indra met him and praised his past exploits and promised to help himself with 11 Rudras, with Indra's army Janārdana went to war once more, ³¹ vanquished the Asuras at Bhārgaveśa, ³² residence of, in the Mandara hill, ³³ meditation of, ³⁴ spoke of the 16 gifts to Manu, ³⁵ fish form of ³⁶

¹ Bhā II 3 22, III ch 13 (whole), V 22 17, 23 1 ² Ib V 17 1 and 16, chh 18-20 (whole), ³ Ib IV 7 18-54, 14 26 ⁴ Ib IV, 15 16, 20 2-16, 31 [1-2] ⁵ Br II 26 2, 27 22 ⁶ Ib III 3 85-106, 72 3-17, M 47 99-103 ⁷ Br III 3 107-122 ⁸ Ib III 10 46, 24 6, 33 15, 42 48, 71 176 and 262 M 6 4, 171 56 ⁹ Br III 72 18-64, 133 142, M ch 172 ¹⁰ Br IV 9 23-81, 10 4-5, 14 2 ¹¹ Ib IV 15 15-23, 28 89, 30 8, 31 6, 34 71-2, ¹² Ib IV 38 39 ¹³ M 178 5-80, 87 1 ¹⁴ Ib 8 4, 12 41-3, 17 1 ¹⁵ Ib 44 15, 47 29, 33 ¹⁶ Ib 47 99 ¹⁷ Ib 174 51, 225 14, 246 41, 69 248 40 ¹⁸ Ib 258 4-15, 266 42 ¹⁹ Ib 7 20, 154 351 ²⁰ Ib 9 1, 21 11-6 ²¹ Ib 22 17 ²² Ib 22 40 ²³ Ib 23 17-19 ²⁴ Ib 45 16-17 ²⁵ Ib 52 2 ²⁶ Ib 65 7, 115 12 ²⁷ Ib 136 58 ²⁸ Ib 136 65, 150 222 ²⁹ Ib 150 243, 151 34 ³⁰ Ib ch 152 ³¹ Ib 153 1-4 ³² Ib 192 1-2 ³³ Ib 206 18, 245 9, 246 24, 30f, 249 32 ³⁴ Ib 266 35 ³⁵ Ib 274 16 ³⁶ Ib 290 23

Viṣṇu (iv)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20

Viṣṇu (v)—one of the nine sons of Sāvarṇi

Vā 100 22

Viṣṇutīrtham—of Yodhanīpuram, where the Asuras were slain by Vāsudeva in large numbers,¹ more efficacious than the Ganges²

¹M 191 99-101 ²Vā 111 41 2

Viṣṇudūtas—met Yamadūtas at the death of Ajāmila and argued that the uttering of Hari's name before his death was an expiation for all sins committed. Yama's tribute to them as objects of worship for they go about protecting the votaries of Hari.¹ Residents of Viṣṇuloka.²

¹Bhā VI 1 20 2 2-39, 3 17-18 ²Br IV 7 38

Viṣṇupadam (i)—a lake in the Nisadha hill,¹ sacred to Pitrs,² the place where Dhruva is located³

¹Br II 18 67, III 43 14, M 121 66, Vā 47 64 ²M 22 25
³Vā 50 222

Viṣṇupadam (ii)—the path where Dharma, Dhruva and others take their stand above the seven sages, the region between the seven ṛsis and Dhruva where five ascetics and yogis of a high order, the source of rain and the stay of the three worlds, from this proceeds the Gangā, issuing from the nail of the great toe of Viṣṇu's left foot,¹ the third division of the celestial region.²

¹Br II 21 176, Vā II 8 98-109, ²Ib II 8 122

Viṣṇupadam (iii)—a Mt. in Gayā, a hill where Dharma-maratha performed a sacrifice

M 48 93 Vā 99 102, 105 26, 109 18, 111 46-7 and 56

Viṣṇupadī—a R of the Bhadrā country

Va 43 29

Viṣṇupāda—the celestial regions where Dhruva holds the Bhagavatpadī on his head with intense devotion,¹ sacred for Gangā²

¹Bha V 17 1 2 ²Br III 13 118

Viṣṇupuram—sacred to Viṣṇu, attained by Heti after having been killed by Viṣṇu

Va 109 25 274 76

Viṣṇupurāṇa—one among the eighteen Purāṇas, comprises 23,000 ślokaś

Bha XII 7 23 13 4

Viṣṇu Māyā—incarnation of, at the time of Kṛṣṇa's birth See Yogamāyā

Bhā X 1 25

Viṣṇuyasas—another name of Kalki to be born to a Brahman of Śambhalagrāma

Bhā I 3 25 XII 2 18 V₁ IV 24 98 Br III 73 104 Va 98 104

Viṣṇurāta—a name of Parīkṣit

Bha I 12 17

Viṣṇulokam—the abode of Viṣṇu¹ in Pāṇḍaveśam, attained by one who bathes in cakratīrtham,² he who does tulāpurusa goes to Viṣṇulokam³

¹Va 108 19 111 67 V₁ V 38 94 ²M 191 21 62 ³1b 193 74

Viṣṇuvṛddhas (1)—Kṣatriyas who became *divyas*

Br III 66 88 Va 91 117

Viṣṇuvrddhas (II)—the descendants of *Viṣṇuvrddha*, cognates of *Angiras*, *Brahmans* with *Ksatriya dharma*

Va 65 107, 88 79

Viṣṇuvratam—in honour of *Viṣṇu*, leads to *Parama-pada*

M 101 37, 64

Viṣṇu Śakti—three-fold, ability to perceive the absolute truth, ability to perceive the nature of the embodied soul and thirdly inability to know one's nature, the technical terms used are *parā*, *ksetrajñā* or *aparā* and *avidyā karma-samjñā*

V₁ VI 7 60-1

Viṣṇu siddhi—a *Trayārseya*

M 196 39

Viṣṇusthānam—here *Gangā* was born and here are the footprints of *Vāmana*

Br III 37 4

*Viṣṇorārādhana*m—once asked of it by *Sagara* the sage *Aurva* narrated it to him, was repeated by *Parāśara* to *Maitreya*

V₁ III 8 3 5

Viṣṇaksena (I)—is *Viṣṇu*,¹ a son of *Brahmadatta* and *Go*, author of *yogatantra* under the guidance of *Jaigīsavya*, the concrete form of the *Pāñcarātra* and other *Tantras* Father of *Udaksvana*;² worship of;³ *Brahmadatta* anointed him king and left for yoga practice

¹Bhā I 2 8, III 13 3 ²Ib IX. 21 25 26, ³Ib XI 27
29, XII 11 20 M 21 35, V₁ IV 19 46

Viṣvaksena (II)—forms one of the retinue of the Lord on the Lokāloka mountain

Bhā V 20 40

Viṣvaksena (III)—born of Viśūci, to be friendly to Śambhu, the Indra of the Tenth Manu, attacked Asura followers of Bali

Bha VIII 13 23, 21 16

Viṣvaksena (IV)—an attribute of Hari, Vāsudeva Maḍhusūdana and Janārdana

Br III 71 50 and 245, Vā 96 48, 236, 106 50, Bhā VI 8 29

Viṣvaksena (V)—the future Manu, and the last (14th) in number

M 9 36

Viṣvaksena (VI)—a son of Yugadatta, was born again as Vibhrāja on account of his good deeds

M 49 58

Viṣvaksena (VII)—a son of Gavesthi

Va 67 77.

Viṣvaksena (VIII)—a son of Yogasūnu

Va 99 180

Viṣvaksena (IX)—a name of Kṛṣṇa

Vi V 38 20

Viṣvagrūpā—is Lalitā

Br IV 13 17.

Viṣaṭā—a mother goddess.

ML 179. 28

Viśarjanas—a Yadu tribe, ended their lives by killing their kinsmen.

Bhā XI. 30. 18

Viśarjama—a kingdom of the west watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II 18. 48.

Viśrūta (*Viśruta*)—a son of Devamīdha and father of Mahādhrti.

Bhā IX. 13 16

Viśphūrjāna—a son of Khaṣṭi and Rākṣasa

Br. III. 7 134

Viśphūrjī—a piśāca

Vā. 69 127.

Viśphūrjita—a Rākṣasa

Vā. 69 165

Viśvaci—an Apsaras with the sun in the Āraṭ

Va 52. 13

Viharanīyas—eight kinds of Agni

Vā 29 25

Vīhas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā

Vā 44 11

Vihinara—a son of Udayana and father of Dandapāni

V₁ IV 21 15

Vīci—the name of a hell

Br IV 2 150

Vīcya—a name of a hell

Va 101 149

Vījā—a Viśvedeva

M 203 13

Vīnā—Lute,¹ presented by Sarasvatī to Skanda,² in the garland of Umeśa, figures of apsaras with vīnās³ in Pātālam⁴ in Rāma's abhiseka⁵

¹ Va 54 35 ² Ib 72 46 ³ M 260 20 ⁴ V₁ II 5 11
⁵ Ib IV 4 100

Vīnavatī—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 17 34

Vītahavya (I)—a son of Śunaka (Sunaya-Br & Vā P) and father of Dhrti.

Bhā IX 13 26, Br III 64 23, Va 89 22, V₁ IV 5 31

Vītahavya (II)—a *mantrakṛt*

Br II 32 105, M 145 99, Va 59 97

Vitahotra—the family of

Va 99 309

Viti—a sādhyā

Br III 3 17

Vitihavya—a Bhārgava gotrakṛt, an ārseya pravara

M. 195 18, 36

Vitihotra (i)—a son of Priyavrata appointed Lord of Puskaradvīpa Father of Ramanaka and Dhātaka After dividing the kingdom among his sons he became religiously devoted

Bha V 1 25 and 33 20 31

Vitihotra (ii)—a son of Indrasena and father of Satya-sravas

Bha IX. 2 20

Vitihotra (iii)—a son of Sukumāra and father of Bharga

Bha. IX. 17 9

Vitihotra (iv)—the eldest son of Tāla-jangha, father of Ananta, escaped to Himālayas from Parasurāma's attack

Bha IX. 23 29, Br III 46 26 47 67, 69 53 M. 43 49
Vl. IV 11, 24

Vitihotra (v)—invited for Yudhisthira's Rājasūya

Bha. X. 74 9

Vitihotra (vi)—a son of Drstaketu and father of Bhārga

Vl. IV 8 20

Vitihotras—a Vindhya tribe one of the five ganas of the Haihayas,¹ twenty kings of these, contemporaneous with ten of Śiśunāgas, ruled from Avanti²

¹ Br II 16 65, III 69 52 74 138, M 43 48, 114 54, Va 45 134 ² M 272 1, 17

Vidūratha (I)—a son of Bhajamāna and father of Rājā-dhīdeva

M 44 77

Vidūratha (II)—a son of Suratha

M 50 35

Vidūratha (III)—the king and ally of Bhīsmaka and Jarāsandha

V₁ V 26 7

Vidyutvanta—Mt a kulaparvata in the south of Bhārata varsa

Vā. 48 3

Vīra (I)—a son of Prthu, pursued Indra at the instance of Atri when Indra walked away with Prthu's sacrificial horse

Bha IV 19 17, 20 21

Vīra (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā

Bhā X. 61 13-14

Vīra (III)—a son of Satrajit

Br III 71 55

Vīra (IV)—a name of Viṅkneśvara

Br IV. 44 68

Vīras (I)—the gods of Tāmasa epoch

Bhā VIII 1 28

Vīras (II)—a class of Piśācas

Br III 7 378

Vīraka (I)—(*Virāka-Bhā P*) a sage of the Cāksusa epoch

Bhā VIII 5 8

Vīraka (II)—the head of a Śiva gana

Br III 41 28

Vīraka (III)—the door-keeper of Śiva, with the cane in hand, directed the Devas to their proper seats in the marriage of Umā and Śiva, adopted as son by Umā who brought him up tenderly, played with *Vidyādhara*s, appointed to guard the harem by Umā when she went for penance, when he allowed Ādi in the guise of a woman to enter, he was cursed to be born as man and join the gana afterwards .

M 154 230, 383 445-54 465-577 chh 155 158

Vīrakambalabarhī—(also *Kambalabarhī*) — son of Marutīa and father of Rukmakavaca

Br III 70 25

Vīrajā—a mind-born daughter of Ājyapa pītr̥s, married Nahusa and became the mother of Yayāti

M 15 23

Vīrajās—a sage of the Cāksusa epoch

Vi. III 1 28

Virana—a progenitor, father of Asikni and father in law of Daksa (Cāksusa-Vi P),¹ his daughter Virini married Caksus²

¹Br III 2 5 Va 65 128 Vi I 13 3 ²M 4 40

Virani—a Vāgin

Va 61 25

Viradatta—the name of the wood-cutter who became Dvijavarma

Br IV 7 32

Viranagaram—the city in whose grove Nidāgha engaged himself in austerities for a 1000 divine years

Vi II 15 6 7

Virabahu—a Vanara chief

Br III 7 241

Virabhadra (1)—created out of anger of Śiva on his hearing of Satī's self-sacrifice to destroy Daksa's *yajña*, seized Daksa cut off his head and offered it to Daksināgni and then set out for Kailāsa After reconciliation with Śiva, Viṣṇu was propitiated with Puroḍaśa to get rid of pollution due to Virabhadra's interference in the Yajna,¹ after destroying the sacrifice was about to destroy the world, Śiva stopped him and blessed him to be the first of all *grahas* by name Angaraka² hearing that he came out of the wrath of Paśupati Daksa appeased him by prayers Śiva rose from the fire altar and granted him his request that his sacrifice be fruitful when Dakṣa praised him with 1008 names³

¹Bhā IV ch 5 (whole) 7 17 Vā 30 130 160 101 299¹ ²M 72 13-6 192 6 ³Va 30 161 180

Virabhadra^(I)—one of the Śiva's attendants, the head of a Śiva gana

Br III 32, 23, 41 28 IV 14 8

Viramarū—the kingdom of

M 121 45

Viraratha—a son of Nṛpamjaya

Va 99 193

Virāṭi—the wife of Satrājī, mother of Bhangabāra, Satyabhāmā and others

Br III 71 56

Viravān—one of the nine mind-born sons of Sāvarṇi

Va 100 21

Viravṛata—a son of Madhu and Sumanas, wife Bhojā, Father of Manthu and Pramanthu

Bha V 15 15

Viravratam—in honour of Śiva, here a golden lion is offered as present

M 101 28

Virasena (i)—a Brahman sage who was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira

Bhā X 74 9

Virasena (ii)—a son of Rtuparna, and father of Sudāsa

Br III 63 174

Virasena (iii)—his son Nala to be distinguished from the friend of the Ikṣvākus

Va 88 175

Vīrahattī—the sin of killing Ksatriyas

Br III 47 26

Virahantras—succeeded the Brhadratha kings Śunaka killed the reigning king and anointed his son, Pradyota

Br III 74 122

Virahotras—a Haihaya clan beginning with Virahotra

Va 94 52

Vīrāsana—the posture in which Prsadhra sat and protected the cattle of his preceptor during nights

Bha IX 2 3

Vīrmas—a tribe

Br III 74 268

Vīrinī (I)—a Varna Śakti

Br IV 44 59

Vīrinī (II)—a wife of Daksa, and mother of Suvrata

Br IV 1 39

Vīrinī (III)—from her the *dharmasarga* of Kaśyapa originated

Va 1 131

Vīrinī (IV)—a daughter of Virasena, grand-daughter of Brahmā and wife of Caksus

M 4 39

Virudha—a daughter of Irā and mother of creepers and bushes

Br III 7 460 2

Vireśvara—Icon of; seated on the bull, with plaited tuft, and trident and *Viṇā* in his hands; generally in the presence of *mātrgaṇa* images.

M. 261. 39.

Vīrya—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Vīryadharas—a class of people in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 11.

Vīryavat—a sādhya.

Br. III. 3. 16; M 203. 11.

Vīryavān—a Deva gandharva.

Vā. 68. 38.

Vīryavān-Krtamjaya—a son of Brhadrāja.

M. 271. 10.

Vīryaśulka—prize of valour in *svayamvara*.

Bhā. I. 10. 29.

Vīryās—the Ksatriya Brahmins of Angirasa line.

Vā. 99. 164.

Vīvadhā—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92.

Vṛka (I)—a son of Prthu and Arcis: was entrusted with the western part of the kingdom by his elder brother.

Bhā. IV. 22. 54; 24. 2.

Vṛka (II)—an Asura who followed Vṛtra against Indra; a son of Hiranyākṣa.

Bhā VI. 10. [20]; VII. 2. 18

Vrka (III)—a son of Bharuka and father of Bāhuka
Bha IX 8 2

Vrka (IV)—a son of Devamīḍha and Mātisā, married Durvārksī and had Taksa and other sons

Bhā IX 24 29 and 43

Vrka (v)—a son of Vatsaka and Mīśrakeśī

Bha IX 24 43

Vrka (vi)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā

Bhā X 61 16

Vrka (vii)—a son of Śakunī and an Asura, met Nārada who advised him to perform tapas in honour of Śiva. He did so by cutting his own flesh for six days and on the seventh was about to cut off his head when Śiva appeared and blessed that whosoever head he touched that person should die. He attempted it on Śiva who ran to Vaikuntha. Hari in the form of a Brahmacārīn asked him to try the boon on himself. The wicked Asura did so and met with his death.

Bha X 88 13 36

Vrka (viii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā (Mādrī-Vṛk)

Bha X 90 33 Br III 71 252 V₁ V 32 4

Vrka (ix)—sonless, adopted Saunī and Kausika

Br II 71 192

Vrka (x)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 242 51 11

Vrka (xi)—a son of Ruruka and father of Bahu

Br III 63 119 V₁ IV 3 25 6

Vrka (xii)—a son of Śūra

Br III 71 149

Vrka (xiii)—a son of Śiṣṭa

M 4 39

Vṛka (xiv)—a son of Rohita

M 12 38

Vrka (xv)—a son of Chāyā and Pustī (Srṣṭi-Br P)

Vā 62 83, Br II 36 98

Vrka (jit) (xvi)—one of the sons of Nāgajit

Va 96 243

Vṛkajit—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā

Br III 71 252

Vṛkatejasa—a son of Śiṣṭa(1) and Succhāyā

M 4 39, V₁ I 13 2

Vṛkadevā—one of the seven daughters of Devaka, married Vasudeva

Va 96 130, V₁ IV 14 18

Vṛkadevī—one of the wives of Vasudeva and mother of Agābhā (Avagāha, M P) and Nandaka

Br III 71 180, M 46 18 Vā 96 180

Vṛkala (i)—a son of Srṣṭi (Pustī-Vā P) and Chāyā (Succhāyā-V₁ P)

Br II 36 98, Va. 62 83, V₁ I 13 2

Vṛkala (ii)—a son of Akrūra

M 45 29

Vrkavaktra (I)—a Rāksasa living in Atālam

Br II 20 33

Vrkavaktra (II)—an Asura of the fourth tala or gabhastala

Vā 50 32

Vrkāśva—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā

Br III 71 252, Vā 96, 243

Vrkās—a Janapada

Vā 45 111

Vrkodara—a name of Bhīmasena,¹ son of Vāyu and Prthā,² Bhīma, son of Vāyu through the God Marut,³ fire called Vrka, in his stomach⁴

¹Bhā I 7 13, Br III 71 154 ²M 46 9, Vā 96 153,
99 244 ³M 50 49 ⁴Ib 69 14

Vrksavīrut—milked the earth in Palāśapātra

Vā 62 191

Vrksās—sacred as houses for the primitive man and supplied him with honey, fruits and clothing, Gandharvas live in them, these kalpavrksās deteriorated and man who took to caves began to build houses on the model furnished by the trees with the upward, downward and crosswise trees,¹ milked the cow-earth, the essence was tender leaves, the vessel was of pālāśa wood and the plaksa tree acted as the calf²

¹Br II 7 75-91, 117-20 ²M 10 27

Vṛkṣāyū—a son of Bāskala

Vā 67 79

Vrksotsavam—(Pādapodyāpana): festivities connected with the planting of trees and the laying out of gardens.

M. 59. 17.

Vrja—a son of Havīrdhāna.

Vi. I 14 2.

Vrjinī (I)—a daughter of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā

Br. III. 71. 252.

Vrjunī (II)—a daughter of Nāgñayt

Vā 96 243

Vrjinivat—a son of Kṛṣṇu, and father of Svāhī.

Bhā IX. 23. 31, Br. III 70 15-16, M 44 15, Va 95 15

Vṛtta—a son of Śista.

M. 4 39.

Vṛttā—a daughter of Ṛṣā; mother of Tortoise, śankha, etc.

Br. III. 7. 414-17; Vā. 69 291-92

Vṛtti (I)—means of living by *Ṛta*, *Amṛta*, *Mṛta*, *Pramṛta* and *Satyāmṛta* or *Satyānṛta*, never by *śvavṛtti*.

Bhā. VII. 11. 18-20.

Vṛtti (II)—transformation of Jayādevas in the seven epochs of Manu.

Br. III. 4. 12, 37.

Vṛttirāṣi—an Amitābha god.

Br. II. 36. 54.

Vṛttirūpavati—a R of Krauñcadvīpa

Bha V 20 21

Vṛtra (I)—a son of Tvastri, created out of a sacrificial offering with an ugly appearance to avenge Indra, the murderer of Viśvarūpa. Hari advised Indra on the means to end Vṛtra. In the battle Vṛtra encouraged his soldiers and uttered words of heroism. Ran towards Indra as Kaitabha against Hari and had one hand cut off. But in the contest the Vajra of Indra slipped and Vṛka asked him to take up the weapon and fight. He had his other arm cut off. But Vṛka swallowed Indra into his stomach from which Indra escaped and cut off his head. Vṛtra attained Aloka due to his faith in Hari having been born as Citraketu (s v) in his previous birth¹. Attained release by *satsanga*. His greed for more territory². Killed by Hālāphala *avatār*. An account of the death in the *Bhāgavata*, an Asura of Kṛtayuga³. Brought forth sons from his terrible breathing during his fight with Indra in thousands. All followers of Mahendra, those who have realised Brahmā, are happy, dharmic and live in small bodies⁴.

¹ Bha VI chh 9 12 (whole), ch 14 (whole) 17 38 39, X 77 36, Br III 72 83 ² Bha XI 12 5, XII 3 11 ³ M 47 51 53
20, 249 67 ⁴ Va 68 34 6

Vṛtra (II)—a son of Anāyusa. Father of Bakas in hundreds who followed Mahendra.

Br III 6 31

Vṛtraghātaka—the ninth of the twelve incarnations of Viśnu.

M 47 44

Vṛtraghnī—a R from the Pāriyātra hill, from R̥ṣyavān, in Bhāratavarṣa.

Br II 16 27, M 114 23, Vā 45 97

Vṛtraripu—an epithet of *Indra*

Vi. V 1 58

Vṛtrahā—is *Indra*,¹ got frightened at the prolonged love of *Umā* and *Sankara* and asked *Agni* to disturb their sport²

¹Br III 10 23 ²Va 72 21

Vṛddhagarga—taught *Atri* the consequences of disastrous signs in a state

M. 229 2

Vṛddhagārgya—a contemporary of *Mucukunda*, told the latter that towards the end of *Dvāpara* he would have the darśan of *Kṛṣṇa Viṣṇu*.

Vi. V 23 258

Vṛddhaśa(dha)man—of *Kārūsa* line, married *Śrutadevā*, sister of *Vasudeva*. She gave birth to *Dantavaktra*,¹ son of *Āyu*.²

¹Bha IX 24 37 Br III 71 156 Va 96 155, Vi. IV 14 39
²M. 24 34

Vṛddhasena—a queen of *Sumati* and mother of *Devatājit*

Bhā V 15 2

Vṛddhāśeśā—the goddess following *Bhavamālīnī*

M. 179 71.

Vṛddhīśrāddham—done prior to *mangala* occasions such as festivals, sacrifices, marriages, etc., here prayers offered first to *matrs*, then to *pitrs*, maternal grandfather, and *Viśvedevas*, in it *yava* is used for *tila* and prefaced by *Nāndī śabda*;¹ a house-holder is eligible to perform it after the *sapṇā*; *karanam* of the deceased²

¹M. 17 65-9, Va 110 17 ²M 18 16

Vr̥ndāvanam—sacred to Rādhā

Br III 33 24 36 32 M 13 38 V₁ V 25 4

Vrsa (I)—a son of Śr̥njaya and Rāstrapālī

Bha IX 24 42

Vrsa (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Bha X 61 13

Vrsa (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī

Bhā X 61 14

Vrsa (IV)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot

Br II 23 56, M 126 52, Va 52 53

Vrsa (V)—a Vaikuntha god

Br II 36 57

Vrsa(bha) (VI)—the milk-white humped bull born of Surabhi and the standard of Śiva,¹ taught Godharma to Dīrghatamas,² gift of, in a Śrāddha³

¹Br III 3 78 79, 74 48 51, IV 14 2 ²Ib III 74 47
³Ib III 19 15

Vrsa (VII)—a son of Anāyusā Father of Śrāddhāda, Yajñahā, Brahmahā and Paśuhā, all cruel minded

Br III 6 31

Vrsa (VIII)—the sacred well in Devikā Here is the Jātavedaśilā

Br III 13 41, Vā 77 41-4

Vrsa (IX)—the Vedic lore rooted in Brahmācārya

Br III 14 36 7

Vṛsa (x)—a son of Kārtavīrya who escaped Parasurama a mahāratha

Br III 41 13 69 50 Va 94 49

Vṛsa (xi)—the Indra of the epoch of the III Sāvāna

Br IV 1 77 18 8

Vṛsa (xii)—a Mahesvara Gana

M. 266 42

Vṛsa (xiii)—a palace in the form of a bull

M 269 36 45

Vṛsa (xiv)—Dharma,¹ a son of Maya²

¹ Va. 78 27 Br III 14 36 ² Va 68 28

Vṛsa (xv)—a son of Para

Va. 99 177

Vṛsa (xvi)—a son of Bharata and father of Madhu

Vi. IV 11. 25-6

Vṛsaka—a son of Chaya and Pusti

Vā. 62 83

Vṛsakanda—a Pravara sage

M. 199 17

Vṛsaketana—a name of Viṅhnesvara

Br IV 44. 70

Vrsadakṣa—a son of Surabhī and Kaśyapa with a jewelled necklace given by mother for the use of Mahesvara as *dhvaja*

Va 66 75-6

Vrsadarbha—a son of Śibi, after whom came the Janapada *Vrsadarbha*.

Br III 74 23, Va 99 23

Vrsadhvaṇa (I)—a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra.

Bha VI 10 [20]

Vrsadhvaṇa (II)—Śiva as overlord of the Rudras,¹ prayer to.²

¹Br III 8 6, M 180 89 90, 189 14 ²Ib 266 47

Vrsadhvaṇa (III)—is Viḡhneśvara

Br IV 44 66

Vrsaparvan—a son of Danu Father of Śarmisthā whom Yayāti married Sudarī and Candrā were his other daughters Helped Vṛtra against Indra, and fought with Aśvins in the Devāsura war¹ Heard of Śukra's anger on account of the offence given by his daughter to Devayāni and requested Śukra to stay on, promising to make his daughter a servant of Devayāni² Attained salvation by *satsanga*

¹Bhā VI 6 31-2 10 20 VIII 10 30 V₁ I 21 5, Va 68 8 93 16 Br III 6 8, 23 68 15, M 6 20 22, 24 52, 25 6 ²Bhā IX. 18 4 and 6, 26-28, XI 12 5, M chh 27 and 29

Vṛṣaparīans—not to marry with Angīras and Virūpīs

¹I 196 40

Vrsabha (i)—a son of Kārtavīryārjuna

Bhā IX 23 27.

Vrsabha (ii)—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa Being a victor in a game was carried on his back by Bhādrasena

Bhā X. 18 23-24

Vrsabha (iii)—a son of Śrṣṭi and Chāyā

Br II 36 98

Vrsabha (iv)—the Asura vanquished by Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 37, 73 100, Va 98 100

Vrsabha (v)—a god of the Sukarmāna group

Br IV 1 88, Va 100 92

Vrsabha (vi)—a son of Anamitra, married Jayantī the daughter of the Kāśīrāja

M. 45 25-6

Vrsabha (vii)—a son of Kusāgra and father of Punyavān (Puspavān- V₁ P)

M 50 29, V₁ IV 19 82

Vrsabha (viii)—the Lord of cattle dedication of a dark Vṛsa is equal to going to Gayā for Śrāddha

M 8 8, 22 6

Vrsabha (ix)—the Mt Sumana in Plaksa, to the east of Arunoda,¹ north of the Mahābhadrā lake²

¹ Vā 36 18 ² Ib 36 20

Vrsabhadhvaja—Śiva with the standard of the bull, also *Vrsavāhana*,¹ prayed to by Kāma and others,² see *Vrsadhvaja* the Lord of Rudras³

¹M 1 8 133 13 Va 30 180 261 V₁ V 33 50, 34 35 ²M 140 85 191 115, 192 27 206 27 and 28 ³Va 70 6

Vrsala—see *Sūdra*,¹ unfit for Pankti feeding²

¹Br II 31 89, III 14 38 ²Ib III 19 31, IV 8 19 Va 78 29

Vrsalas—rule with Gurundas (Marundas- *Va P*), both *Mlecchas*,¹ joined with the *Mlecchas*,² to be put down by future *Kalki*³

¹Br III 74 177 Va 58 88 99 363 ²M 273 22 ³Ib 47 252, Va 98 114

Vrsalapati—the chieftain of the *Vrsalas* offered human sacrifice to Kālī for getting a son

Bha V 9 12

Vrsalapuri—the capital of *Kṛsa*

M 48 21

Vrsasena (I)—a son of Karna, with him comes to an end the Anga line

Bha. IX 23 14 M 48 102

Vrsasena (II)—a son of the II Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 72

Vṛṣasena (III)—a son of Kārtavīryārjuna

V₁ IV 11 21

Vrsāl api (I)—a Rudra, and a son of Bhūta and Śarūpā Fought with Jambha in the Devāsura war

Bha VI 6 17 VIII 10 32 V₁ I 15 122

Vrsākapi (II)—a name of Indra

Bhā. VI. 13 10

Vrsākapi (III)—a name of Hari

Bhā X 1 20

Vrsākṛti—a Vānara chief.

Br III 7 242

Vrsāṅka—a name of Śiva

Bhā VIII 8 1, M 154 196

Vrsādarbha—a son of Śibi;¹ an Angirasa and *mantra-kṛt* ²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23 3 ² Br II 32 109

Vṛṣās—a line of kings in Vidiśa

Vā. 99 366

Vrsāśya—a son of Kārtavīrya who escaped Paraśurāma a Mahāratha

Br III 41 13, 69 50

Vrsotsarga—rules for the dedication of a bull, the characteristics and adornments of the bull intended for gift and of the cow, its mother, intended for all castes, different coloured bulls and their significance, gift of nila bull best for pitrs,¹ at Gayā ²

¹ M 18 14, 207 1-41, Vā 83 12 45-6 ² Ib 112 55

Vṛsta—(Dhrsta) his line was Vārstaka

Vi. IV 2 4

Vṛstī (I)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu

M 9 33

Vṛṣṭi (II)—a son of Kakuda.

Vā 96 116.

Vṛstinemi—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M 45. 33

Vṛstimat—a son of Kaviratha, and father of Susena.

Bhā IX. 22. 41.

Vṛstī—a daughter of Marīci.

Br. II 11. 12

Vṛstyādya—one of the sons of Kārtavīrya and a Mahāratha.

Vā. 94 49

Vṛsni (I)—the eldest of Madhu's hundred sons, After him the line became famous, a gotra name.

Bhā. IX 23. 29; V₁ IV. 11. 27-8.

Vṛsni (II)—a son of Sātvata and father of Sumitra and Yujājit;¹ darling of the Yadus; had two wives, Gāndhārī and Mādrī, the former bore Sumitra and the latter, five children;² suspected Kṛṣṇa of having appropriated the syamantaka gem from which he honourably redeemed himself;³ belonged to the Kṛṣṇa line;⁴ originator of the Vṛsni kula.⁵

¹ Bhā IX 24 6 and 12 ² M 44 48, 45 1-2 ³ Br III 71
1, 36, 102 ⁴ Ib III 70 15, 73 91 ⁵ Vā. 95 14.

Vṛsni (III)—a son of Anamitra (a member of that family, V₁ P.) and father of Śvaphalka and Cītraratha

Bhā IX. 24 15. V₁ IV. 14. 5

Vṛsni (IV)—a son of Bhajamāna.

M 44 50, V₁ IV. 13. 1-2.

Vṛṣṇi (v)—a son of Kukura and father of Kapòtaroman and Dhṛti

Br III 71 117, M 44 62

Vṛṣṇi (vi)—the best of the Yadus and a son of Kausalyā
Vā. 96 2

Vṛṣṇi (vii)—a son of Bāhyaka—two queens Gāndhārī and Mādrī

Vā 96 4, 17

Vṛṣṇi (viii)—a son of Satvata, had two sons Sumitra and Yudhājit

Vi IV 13 1 8

Vṛṣṇis—the community of Dvāravatī in which Balarama and Kṛṣṇa were born,¹ Kuntī was attached to these people while Kamsa devised means to vanquish them. Were relieved at Kamsa's death.² Its name derived from *Vṛṣṇi*.³ They praised the heroic deeds of Kṛṣṇa who was their Lord and who lived with them. But they did not recognise in Him the Almighty Lord,⁴ ended their lives by fighting their kinsmen at Prabhāsā. Attained Hari through relationship.⁵

¹ Bhā. I 3 23, 11 14, 25, Br III 61, 23 71 85, Vā 1 145, 96 84, 175, 86 28. ² Bhā. I 8 41, X. 36 33, 39 25, 45 15, ³ Ib IX. 23 30. ⁴ Ib I 9 18 II. 4 20, IX. 24 63 X. 1 11 and 62, 90 46. ⁵ Ib XI 30 18, VII 1 30

Vṛṣṇikulam—its old fame was raised by the birth of Lord Viṣṇu

M. 44 15, 47 12 and 33, 69 10

Vṛṣṇimān—a son of Śucidrava (Śuciratha- *Vi P*) and father of Susena

M. 50 80, Vi. IV 21 12

.. *Vrha*—a Śukradeva.

Vā. 31. 9.

Vegavat (I)—a son of Bandhumat and father of Bandhu. (Budha- V: P.).

Bhā. IX. 2. 30; Br III. 8 36, 61 10; V: IV. 1. 44-5.

Vegavat (II)—a son of Nāgnajit.

Bhā. X. 61 13.

Vegavat (III)—the father of a son Budha.

Vā. 86 14-5

Vegavatyas—one of the 14 ganas of Apsaras, born of Ristā

Br III 7. 18

Vegavanta—an Apsara gana from Varista or Arista

Vā. 69. 54

Veginī—a Śakti on the Drāvinikā Mudrā.

Br IV 36 76

Venka—(c) a kingdom through which Ṛsabha passed
Its king was Arhat.

Bhā V 6 7 and 9

Venkaṣa—a Mt. in Bhāratavarṣa visited by Balarāma
Its sages visited Dvārakā

Bhā V 19 16, X 79 13, 90 28[3]

Verā (1)—a tirtha sacred to Amṛta,¹ sacred to the
Pitrs²

¹M 12 49

²1b 22 34

Venā (II)—a R from the Vindhya, visited by Balarāma

M 114 27 Bha X 79 12

Venī—a R in Bhāratavarsa, from the Vindhya

Bha V 19 18, Br II 16 33

Venīmādhava—Viṣṇu at Prayāgā

M 111 9

Venu—flute,¹ in Rāma's abhiseka,² in Pātālam³

¹Vā 45 40, 56 32, 104 48, V₁ II 14 32 ²Ib IV 4 99

³Ib II 5 11

Venudāri—an ally of Jarāsandha attacked the eastern gate of Mathurā and the northern gate of Gomanta during their siege by Jarāsandha

Bha X 50 11[2], 52 11[14]

Venumandalam—(c) a kingdom of Kusadvīpa after Venumat

Br II 14 28, 19 57, Vā 33 25, 49 52

Venumat (I)—a son of Jyotiṣmat after whom Venumandalam took its name

Br II 14 27-8, Vā 33 24, V₁ II 4 36

^{*} *Venumat* (II)—a Mt to the east of Arunoda,¹ the cities of Vidyādhara in²

¹Vā 36 19 ²Ib 37 3, 26

Venumatī—a R rising from the Pāriyatra hills

M 22 20

Venuhaya—one of the three sons of Śatajit

Bhā IX 23 21, Br III 69 4, M 43 8, Vā 94 4, Vi IV 11 7

Venuhotra—a son of Dhrstaketu

Br III 67 77, Va 92 72

Venva—a R originating from the Vindhya

Va 45 102

Vetālas—(also *Betālas*) a class of spirits, a gana, largely followers of Śiva,¹ Vampires dance and feast on flesh and blood on the field of battle;² images of, attending on Śiva³

¹Bhā II 10 39, VII 8 38 X 63 10, Br III 41 29 IV 14 10, 24 55 M 8 5, 23 39 ²Ib 149 16 ³Ib 259 24

Vetālī—a R of the Bhadrā

Va 43 30

Vetravatī (I)—a R from the Pāriyātra hill

Br II 16 28, Va 45 98

Vetravatī (II)—a R from the mountain R̥syavān,¹ sacred to the Pitr̥s²

¹M 114 23 ²Ib 22 20, 163 63

Vetravatī (III)—a R, a mahānadi summoned to Gayā by Lomeśa

Va 103 78

Vetraśanī hupathas—the kingdom of the, the R Pavani flows through

M 121 56, Br II 18 57

Veda (1)—the science of Dharma together with the *ācāra* of those who know it

M. 52 7, 164 16

Vedas—First came *nāda* from the Supreme Brahman, then *Omkara* and then *mantropaniṣad* Brahṁā created Aksaras, and out of his four mouths appeared the four Vedas, which were taught to his sons This was handed down by tradition through the ages¹ Originally one, rearranged by Vyāsa into four *Samhitās*—*Ṛg*, *Yajus*, *Sāman* and *Atharvan* distribution among his pupils done by Kṛṣṇadvaiṇāyana with the help of Paula, Jaimini, Sumantu, and Vaisampāyana growth of *Sakhās* Lost in a deluge Then Hari taught them to Brahṁā who taught in his turn to his sons A three fold division of the Vedas conveys the truth of Brahman and Ātman In these Hari manifests himself its metres are *Gāyatrī*, *Usnik* and so on² Symbolised by *Garuda* do not shine in *Kalī*³ Personified These with *Upavedas* came to see the *Trivikrama* form of Hari⁴ Learnt by *Balarāma* and *Kṛṣṇa*⁵ Twenty-eight *Vedavyāsa*s rearranged them in the 28 periods compiled into four by *Parāśara*'s son, originally one,⁶ served as vessel for *Brhaspati* to milk the cow-earth,⁷ restored by *Matsya* after deluge⁸

¹Bha. XII 6 36-46, III 12 36-37, IV 24 62, M. 2 13, 3 2, 4 7, 285 8 ²Bha I 4 19 23, XI 14 3-6, 21 35-43, XII 6 49-50, VI 3 20, 4 7-9 ³Bhā XII 11 19, X 20 8 ⁴Ib VIII 21 2, IX 22 37 ⁵Ib X 45 33 ⁶Br II 34 2, 12-30, 35 116-26, III 10 69, IV 1 30, 6 64, M. 14 16 ⁷Ib 10 17 ⁸Ib 53 5, 83 3, 172 50

Vedakaundilya—a *Ṛtvik* at Brahṁā's *yajña*

Vā. 106 34

Vedacintakas—those that have not understood the Vedas as *Vedavits* do

Va. 83 100

Vedadarśa—learnt the Atharva Samhitā from a pupil of Sumantu Śauklāyani and others were his disciples

Bhā XII 7 1-2

Vedanā—married Raurava Naraka, son born of Vedanā and Māyā was Duhkham

Va 10 40-1, Br II 9 64

Vedabāhu (I)—a son of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 90 34

Vedabahu (II)—a sage of the Rāivata epoch

V₁ III 1 22, Va 62 53

Vedamitra—Śakalya learnt the Samhitā entrusted by Indrapramati to his son and re-arranged it into five with his pupils

V₁ III 4 21

Vedarūpinī—is Lalitā

Br IV 13 28

Vedavatī (I)—a R from the Pāriyātra hill

Br II 16 27, Va 45 97

Vedavatī (II)—an Apsaras (Suranārī), from the vedatāla of Brahmā

Va. 69 60

Vedavadanam—a tīrtha sacred to Gāyatrī

M 13 51

Vedavit—one who knows the Veda and understands it for yoga, understands it in the right direction as prescribed, distinct from *Vedacintaka*,¹ eligible for *Pārvana śrāddha* ²

¹ Vā 83 99 100 ² M 16 8

Vedavedāṅgapārāga—one fully versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas

Vā 34 94 109 54

Vedavyāsa (I)—(Vyāsa) a sage, twenty-eight *Vedavyāsas* for twenty-eight *dvāparas* of the *Vaiṣvata* epoch,* *Svayambhuva*, *Vedavyāsa* *Uśanā*, *Brhaspati*, *Savitā*, *Mṛtyu*, *Indra*, *Vasistha*, *Sārasvata*, *Antariksa*, *Dharma*, *Trayārūṇi*, *Dhananjaya*, *Kṛtamjaya*, *Rjisa*, *Bharadvāja* *Gautama*, *Uttama*, *Haryavana*, *Vena* *Vājaśrava*, *Arvāk*, *Somamukhyāyana*, *Trnabindu*, *Tataja*, *Śakti*, *Parāśara*, *Jātūkarna*, and *Dvaipāyana*, in the future *Dvāpara* *drōṇi* (more names are given),¹ son of *Parāśara* born in the 28th *dvāpara*, eighth human incarnation of *Viṣṇu* with *Jātūkarni*(ja) as *purodha* (*purohita*) ²

¹ Br II 33 33 35 117-125 ² Ib III 73 93 M 47 246
Vā 98 93

Vedavyāsa (II)—*Kṛsnadvaipāyana*, he who split the one Veda into four parts,¹ different *Vedavyāsas* are said to be compilers of the Veda in different *Yugas* ²

¹ Vā 1 17, 179 ² Ib 58 11, 61 104

Vedaśabda—with the aid of which *Maheśvara* created the universe

Vā. 9 63

Vedaśākhās—10 *Purāṇa* variations, 4000 verses each except *Śāmsapāyikas*, each in four parts and all conveying the one meaning

Vā 61 58, 59, 110 7

Vedaśira—a *tīrtha* sacred to the pitrs

M 22 71

Vedaśiras (I)—a son of Prāna

Bha IV 1 45

Vedaśiras (II)—a son of Kṛśāśva and Dhīsanā

Bhā VI 6 20

Vedaśiras (III)—a sage and a siddha His wife was
Tusitā Father of Vibhu, a manifestation of Hari

Bhā VI 15 14, VIII 1 21

Vedaśiras (IV)—a sage of the Raivata epoch

Bha VIII 5 3

Vedaśiras (V)—the *avatār* of the lord in the 15th
dvāpara, the name of a weapon sacred to Parameśvara in
the hill of Vedaśirsa on the slopes of the Himālayas

Vā 23 166 68

Vedaśiras (VI)—a son of Mārkaṇḍeya and Mūrdhanī
(Dhūmrapatnī- Br P), married Pīvarī, his sons Mārkan-
deyas

Va 28 6 Br II 11 7

Vedaśiras (VII)—heard from the Nāgas at Pātālam the
Viṣṇu Purāṇa, he communicated it to Pramati

V1 VI 8 48

Vedaśirsa—a Mt on the slope of the Himālayas near the
Sarasvatī hills

Vā 23 168

Vedascrakās—sages

, M. 200 11

Vedaśrī—a Bhārgava and a sage of the Rāivata epoch
Br II. 36 62, Vi. III 1 22

Vedaśrutas—the gods of the Uttama epoch
Bhā VIII 1 24.

Vedasparsā—a disciple of Kabandha divided the portion
received of Atharva into four parts
Va. 61 50

Vedasmṛtī—a R in Bhāratavarsa from the Pāriyatra hill
(from the mountain Ṛṣyavān- *M P*)

Bha V 19 18 Br II 16 27, M. 114 23 Vā. 45 97, Vi. II 3 10

Vedānga—from Viṣṇu.

Vā 54 82, Vi. I 22 83-84, Vi 17 5

Vedāntaśāstram—the Vedānta to be loved by the
Grhasthas Vedāntadarśanam being the end of a student's
life

Br IV 2 85, 8 4, M. 52 26 Vā 101 87-91 104 42.

Vedi (I)—a R served by the Siddhas
Br III 13 81.

Vedi (II)—one of the ten pithas for images, oblong,
unfit for installing lingas, this gives abundant riches
M. 262 6, 17

Vedi (III)—(also Veditalam) the place of the fire altar
in the sacrifice
Vā. 69 60, 97 25

Vedyardha—in Jambūdvīpa, south of Meru;¹ three
varṣas² to the south of it, and three to its north²

¹Br II. 15 36, Vā. 34 23 ²Ib 34. 32

Vedhas (I)—a name of Hari

Bha I 5 31

Vedhas (II)—a measure of time

Bha III 11 6

Vedhas (III)—a name of Brahmā¹ (s v) He created a daughter Śatarūpā (Savitṛī), she was so charming that he himself fell in love with her, her brothers like Vasistha and she herself deplored the absurdity of a father marrying his daughter, the creator turned a deaf ear and all his attention became centred on her, to see her wherever she was he created more eyes on all his five faces, after ordering his sons to take up the work of creation, he lived with Śatarupa for years in the midst of the lotus flower unseen by others like an ordinary human being To him was born Manu Svayambhuva also known as Virāt and Ādipurusa from him were born the Vairaja devas and others² grand father of all the worlds³

¹ Bha VIII 5 24 Br III 21 59 ² M 3 29 to the end
³ V, 106 40 108 42 109 26

Vedhas (IV)—a name of Brhaspati

Va 98 23

Vedhaka—a hell for the maker of arrows

Vi II 6 16

Vedhasa—a mantrakṛt and of Angira branch

M 145 99, Va 59 98

Vena—a son of Anga, of cruel and wrong behaviour, fell dead due to the curse of sages who churned his right arm out of which came Prthu, born after astamedha

of his father The twenty-third Vedavyasa¹ Brought up in the house of his grandfather who was an amsa of Mrtyu (adharma) Vena acquired bad conduct, killed his playmates like animals and became a source of vexation to his father who left the kingdom in disgust and distress Vena was crowned Blinded by pride he proclaimed that there should be no more yajñas or gifts in his kingdom Lost it through pride of power He did not listen to the words of sages and asserted he was the highest of all gods Seeing him perverse and vile, the sages slew him, Sunithā protected his body by *mantra* To avoid anarchy and to preserve the line of Anga the sages churned the thigh of the dead prince and there came a black dwarfish man the ancestor of the Nisādha race² They continued to churn the two arms out of which came a male and female child, being the *amśa* of Visnu and Laksmī³ Thrown into hell by Brāhmanas, was saved from hell by Prthu⁴ Prthu was the father's part of Vena's body from the mother's part of his body came the Mlecchas⁵

Another version A son of the daughter of Kāla, took to *kāma* and covetousness founded an *adharma sthāpana*, gave up Veda sāstras, subjects of, did not learn Vedas or performed ceremonies or yajñas, made himself the object of sacrifice and worship, enraged by the *ṛsis* led by Marici who advised him to take up the right path, ridiculed them and said he was a *mahātmā* and could burn the whole world or flood it, hence the sages held him down and had his left hand churned by force, there came out a short black figure who stood trembling the sages said *nisāda*, the forerunner of the *nisāda-amsa*, then they churned his right hand and Prthu was born, Vena died, Prthu crowned by all, a good king, his rule and achievements, including the milking of the earth by all beings⁶

¹Bha IV 13 18-20, 35 38 Br II 35 122 M 4 44 ²Bha. IV 13 39 42 and 47 ch 14 (whole) ³Ib IV 15 13 16 11 X. 73 20 ⁴Ib II 7 9 VII 1 16 Br II 36 108-12 121 27, 150 ⁵M. 10 4 10 ⁶Vā. 62 108-193

Venukā—a R of the Śākadvīpa

M 122 33 Br II 19 96, V₁ II 4 65

Vela (1)—a daughter of Meru and Dhūrani, married Sāgara and brought forth a daughter Savarnā,¹ she was married to Prācinabarhis to whom were born ten sons collectively known as Pracetas versed in Dhanur Veda²

¹ Vā 30 35 ² Br II 13, 37, 39-40

Velā (11)—a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghrtāci

Vā 70 69

Veśa—married Nadhi, father of Marīca-Kāśyapa

Vā 65 112

Veśyadharmam—the life and duties of a dancing girl Ūrvaśi suffered for adopting it,¹ to serve as courtesans in the palace, temples and also those who are prepared to spend money on them They in turn were to give gifts in days of festivals,² residence of, plan for³

¹ M 6 1 31 ² Ib 70 19, 28-33 ³ Ib 254 23

Vesaparāyana—a sage by garbha

Va. 59 94

Vaikanka—a Mt on the base (east) of Meru,¹ residence of Sugriva, son of Garuda²

¹ Bha V 16 26, V₁ II 2 27 ² Va 37 16, 39 39 41, 42 19

Vaikarnini—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 24

Vaikarneyas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 9

Vaikārika—the Sun and the son of Brahmā with *rajo-guna*

Vā 31 36

Vaikarikas—a group of ten devas, born of Vaikārika, called generally *digdevatas*

Bha II 5 30, Vā 4 61

Vaikārikasarga—explains the five *buddhi* and the five *karma* senses and *manas* the eleventh

Vā. 4 60

Vaikuntha (i)—a name of Hari

Bha I 15 46

Vaikuntha (ii)—the abode of Viṣṇu, established by Him at the request of Śrī in his manifestation as Vaikuntha. Famous for Naisreyasa vana, filled with different trees and birds. It had seven enclosures into which sin had no free entrance. On the seventh were stationed two guardian deities. These once prevented Laksmī from entering in during the *yoganidrā* of Hari,¹ happiness (*saubhāgya*) of beings retired to, during the burning of the worlds.²

¹ Bhā. III 15 13-27, 16 27-30, VIII 5 5 ² M 60 2, 245 34, 285 19

Vaikuntha (iii)—a manifestation of Hari born of Vaikunthā and Śubhra in Cāksusa epoch. At the request of his spouse Śrī, Vaikuntha (Heaven) came into existence in the Vaivasvata epoch, to the right of Śivaloka

Bha VIII 5 4-6, Br III 3 117, 32 3, IV 29 136, 40 9, Vl. III 1 41, V 5 21.

Vaikuntha (iv)—the 22nd *kalpa*.

ML 290 8

Vaikuntha (v)—in the Cyavana āśrama of Gayā,¹ the abode of Viṣṇu²

¹Va 108 74 ²Ib 24 20, 109 16

Vaikunthas—a class of gods,¹ Jayādevas, fourteen in number in the epochs of Rāivata Manu and Svāyambhuva²

¹Bhā VIII 5 4, V₁ III 1 21 ²Br II 36 51 and 58, III 3 9 58 and 67, 4 31, Va 66 9, 67 40-41

Vaikuntha tīrtham—sacred to Pitr̥s

M. 22 75

Vaikuntha—the mother of Vaikuntha devas

Va. 67 40

Vaikṛta—a Mt noted for śrāddha offerings

Br III 13 28, Va 77 28

Vaikṛta sargas—five Mukhya sarga, Tiryak yoni sarga¹ Deva Sarga, Mānusa sarga, and Anugraha sarga, three Prākṛta sargas, these are the conscious creations of the spirit (Brahmā)

Va 6 65 6

Vaikṛtīgālava—a Trayārseya

M 193 3

Vaiklavās—of the Vāsistha gotra

M. 200 2

Vail harival—one of the four tongues of the Vedā

Va 104 74

Vaikhānasa (I)—a Vaisnava of the ardent type

Br IV 8 44

Vaikhānasa (II)—practices for a Brahmachārī before becoming a full fledged mendicant

Vi III 10 15 IV 2 130

Vaikhānasa—a class of seers, born on *vyapohini* rite on ashes Prthu became a *Vaikhānasa* in the evening of his life, a son of Nahusa;² Agastya followed the system;³ tapas in the forests⁴

¹Bha III 12 43, IV 23 4, Br I 2 27 II 32 25 III 1 57
Vā 65 56 ²M 24 51 ³Ib 61 37 ⁴Ib 145 24, Vā 2 27 59 24

Vaigāyana—a Bhārgava gotrakṛt

M 195 18

Vaiṣṇavyanti—the garland worn by Arjuna (Haihaya) and by Ananta;¹ presented by sages to Balarāma after he killed Balavala² The garland of Hari³

¹Bhā IX. 15 20, V 25 7 ²Ib X 79 8 ³Vi I 22 72

Vaidūrya—a hill range on the west of Meru

Vi. II 2 29

Vairi—of the Sahya hills in the Dakṣināpatha

Vā 45 104

Vamukī—is Lalitā

Br IV 17 34

Vainoya—a pupil of Yājñavalkya

Br II 35 29

Vaitanḍa—a son of Āpa

V₁ I 15 111

Vaitandya—a son of Āyu (Āpa-Vā P.).

Br III 3 24, Vā 66 23

Vaitaranī (I)—(Vaitaranam) one of twenty-eight hells Intended for the mad, and for those fallen from character and conduct, those that spoil *makha* or devastate villages

Bha V 26 7, Br II 28 83, IV 2 149-171, M 141 69, Va 56 78, 101 148, 169, V₁ II 6 3 and 24

¹ *Vaitaranī* (II)—a R in hell For transgressing law and convention one gets drowned in this river of refuse and urine, etc

Bhā II 2 7, V 26 22, VII 9 43

Vaitaranī (III)—a R from the Vindhya, fit for Śrādhā offerings,¹ a deva nadī, gift of a cow here secures release for twenty-one generations²

¹ Br II 16 33 III 13 103 M 114 27, Vā 45 102, 77 95

² Va 105 44, 108 80, 109 17, 112 26

Vaitasena—a name of Purūravas

Bha XI 26 35

Vaitāna—a portion of Atharva Samhitā

Br II 35 61, Vā 61 53

Vaitānikas—the name of planets in the Vaivasvata epoch

Br II 24 87, 111

Vaitāla (1)—a pupil of Jātūkarnya

Bhā XII, 6 58

Vaitāla (II)—evil spirits.

M 218 36

Vaitālika—a pupil of Śākapūrṇa

VL III 4 24

Vaitālī—a mind-born mother

M 179 18

Vaidarbha—a southern country, a tribe,¹ on the other side of the Vindhyas²

¹Br II 16 58, M 114 47, Vā 45 126 ²Ib 45 133

Vaidarbhā—a R. sacred to the Pitr̥s

M. 22 64

Vaidarbhī—a name of Rukmīṇī

Bhā X. 52 16-17

Vaidikas—on the other side of the Vindhyas

Vā 45 133

Vaidikīśruti—the sacred tradition

M 19 3

Vaidīśa—the capital of Bhūtinandā ?

Br III 74 182

Vaidīśakas—the kings after Vindhyaśakti

Br III 74 179, Vā 99 366

Vaidīśas—a Vindhyan tribe

Br II 16 64, M 114 53

Vaidīśapuram—the city of Vīdiśā where Puspavāhana met Anangavatī in his previous birth

M 100 14

Vaidurikam—the *nīti* discourse of Vīdura to 'Dhṛtarāstra

Bha III 1 10-13

Vaidūrya (I)—a Mt on the base of Meru, and west of Śītoda

Bha V 16 26 Vā 36 27, 42 50

Vaidūrya (II)—an Asura of the Mahātalam

Va 50 35

Vaideha—see Janaka

Vī IV 5 23

Vaideharātās—Trayārseya

M 198 8

Vaidehyam—Subāhu and Śūrasena, son of Śatrughna

Vā 88 186

Vaidya (I)—a son of Varuna and Sunādevī, father of Ghrnī and Munī, both of whom ate each other and died

Br III 59 6, Vā 84 6 8

Vaidya (II)—a Sukha god

Br IV 1 18

Vaidya (III)—the king's physician skilled in *astāṅga*,¹ residence of²

¹M 215 34 ²Ib 254 26

Vaidya (iv)—a mukhya gana

Va 100 18

Vaidyaga—an Angirasa and *mantrakrt*

Br II 32 107

Vaidyanātham—a *tīrtha* sacred to Aroga and the Pitr̥s

M 13 41, 22 24

Vaidyuta (i)—a kind of fire originating in waters, and hence cannot be quenched by waters (Pāvaka Agni), a son of Brahmā

Br II 12 2, 24 11, Va 29 7, 51 26, 53 8

Vaidyuta (ii)—a son of Vapusmat after whom came the kingdom Vaidyuta

Br II 14 32-4, 33 29-30, Vi II 4 23, 129

Vaidyuta (iii)—a Mt in India

Br II 16 21, Va 45 90, 47 14

Vaidyuta (iv)—Mt near Kailāsa, noted for lake Mānasa. It has the stream Sarayū and forest Vaibhrāja. Here lives Prahatī's son, being a follower of Kubera

Br II 18 14-16

Vaidyuta (v)—a Daitya in the fifth talam

Br II 20 36

Vaidyuta (vi)—a son of Sahisnu, an *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 213

Vaidyuta (vii)—a hill near Kakudman

M 121 16, Va 47 14 ,

Vaidyutam—a region of Śālmālidvīpa adjoining the hill Kanka

Br II 19 45, Va 49 40

Vaidyutī—one of the three matras of Om

Vā 20 2

Vaidhṛta—Indra of the eleventh epoch of Manu

Bhā VIII 13 25

Vaidhṛtā—the wife of Āryaka, and mother of Dharma-setu

Bha. VIII 13 26

Vaidhṛtis—sons of Vīdhṛti These were gods who treasured up the Vedas in their minds

Bhā, VIII 1 29

Vaidhṛtīvāsara—a yugādī for śrāddha, fit for sixteen kinds of gifts.

M. 17 3, 274 20

Vaidheya—a pupil of Yājñavalkya

Vā 61 24, Br II 35 28

Vaina—a pupil of Langākṣī

Br II 35 41, 45

Vamateya—the Garuḍa,¹ abode of, as tall as the Kailāsa hills;² city of, in the fourth tālam or gabhastalam³

¹ M 150 214 Br I 1 116, Vā 1 137 ² M 163 67-8 ³ Br II 20 34, III 7 229, Vā 50 33

Vainateyam—(the *Garudam*) the Purāna of 19,000 stanzas

Va. 104. 8

Vainayakam (I)—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitrs

M. 22 32

Vaināyakam (II)—the *vṛata* in honour of Vināyaka, gift of a golden elephant on Caturthī

M. 101. 61.

Vainayakī—a mind-born mother

M. 179 18

Vainya (I)—see Prthu, a mantrakṛt;¹ introduced *yajña* in Vairavasvata epoch when Brahmā was Purohita²

¹ M. 145 100, Vā. 1. 33, 59 97 ² Br. III. 73 72 73

Vainya (II)—a son of Vena (s v), got by rsis from his arms;¹ story of, narrated in detail,² milking of the earth by³

¹ Vā. 62 94 ² Ib. 62 103-193 ³ Br. I. 1 105

Vainyas—a branch of the Bhārgavas

Br. III. 1. 100

Vaibhṛāja (ka) (I)—a pleasure garden of gods;¹ here Yayāti enjoyed with Viśvācī²

¹ Bha. V. 16 14, Br. II. 18 16, Vā. 36 11 ² Br. III. 7 101, Vā. 47 16

Vaibhṛāja (II)—a Mt. of Plaksadvīpa, the residence of Bhrājīnu,¹ shining like quartzite (*sphātuka*)²

¹ Br. II. 19 13, Vl. II. 4. 7. ² Vā. 49 12

Vaibhrāja (III)—a forest in the Ketumālā continent (on the west of Ilāvṛta)

M 83 33 131 48, V₁ II 2 25

Vaibhrāja (IV)—a forest on the shore of the Sarayū river

M 121 17, Va 47 15

Vaimānikas—gods like Ādityas, Visvedevas, Sādhyas Pitr̥s, sages like Angiras and so on at the beginning of *dāhakala*,¹ residents of *tāra* and *grhas*,² at the commencement of Pralaya spring forth these gods, with planets and stars, with no social restrictions of caste or orders, went to Maharloka, Janaloka and lastly to Brahmaloка never to come back, appointed by the creator in different stations³

¹Br IV 2 29, Va 7 15 ²Va 101 31 ³Br II 6 16, 21

Vaimrga—a Danava

Br III 6 11

Vairatha—a son of Jyotismat after whom came the Rathākāra kingdom (a part of the Kusadvīpa)

Br II 14 27, V₁ II 4 36

Vairaparāyana—a Trayārseya

M 196 39

Vairā—a R sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 64

Vairagyam—detachment and devotion to *jñānam*, leads to purification of body and mind One such person becomes a *nirmama*

Br III 4 10 IV 3 45 60 Va 57 117, 102 66, 82, 104 15

Vairāja (I)—father of Ajita Hari,¹ a Lokapāla²

¹Bhā VIII 5 9 ²Br II 21 157, Va 50 206

Vairāja (II)—a Prajāpati, whose Pitrs are formless

M 13 3

x

Vairāja (III)—same as Sudhāman,¹ a son of Viraja, the lord of Prācidik, a Lokapāla;² married Satarūpā whose sons were Priyavrata and Uttānapāda and whose daughters were Ākūti and Prasūti;³ grandfather of Cāksusa Manu⁴

¹M 124 95, Br II 11 14 ²Vā 28 11 ³Br II 9 39 ⁴Va 62 90

Vairāja (IV)—the 27th kalpa,¹ (19th kalpa-Vā P), the period of *Vairāja Manu*, son of the Creator

M 290 10, Va 21 40 2, Br IV 2 65

Vairāja (V)—is Brahmā

Vā 100 43

Vairāja (VI)—father of Nadvalā, a progenitor and father-in-law of sixth Manu

Vi I 13 4

Vairāja (VII)—also a vīrapurusa from whom was born Satarūpā and two sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda as also two daughters Ākūti and Prasūti

Vā 10 15-7

Vairājam (I)—got by tapas,¹ a loka²

¹M 93 133, 143 33, Br II 30 44 IV 2 60 ²Ib IV 2 141

Vairājam (II)—the abode of Brahmā

M 161. 17

Vairājam (III)—a metre, creation of,

Va 9 52

Vairājastha—is Brahmā

Br IV 1 40

Vairājās (I)—the first gods created by Brahmā to occupy the first worlds by name Samtānakas, among them seven groups are distinguished, three formless and four with form, then earth, rains, food, worship of moon for rice, the formless attain absolution through yoga power,¹ the three formless groups are Pitr̥s engaged in yoga,² Ṛbhu and Sanat-kumāra come under this class, they attained Brahmāloka or siddhi³

¹ Br III 9 52-62, Va 71 52 ² Br III 10 4 ³ Ib IV 2 35 70 ff

Vairājās (II)—a class of formless Pitr̥s Fallen from Yoga, they attain eternal worlds (lokān sanātānān) and are reborn as Brahmavādins at the end of a day of Brahmā they then gain their old memory and by sāṅkhya and yoga they attain final release Their mind-born daughter Menā is the wife of Himavān

M 13 3-6

Vairājās (III)—the Brahmans living in the Virajasa world, this is said to be the first Kalpa of the Vairājās

Vā 72 4, 101 61-4

Vairājyas—(see Vairājās) performers of austerities, stand ten times until ābhūtasamplava, after Pralaya, entering Pranava aimed at Brahmāloka through Yogadharma and attained the ānanda of Brahmā, six characteristics of, deprived of three bhāvas (body, mind and speech) do not regard *dvandva* (sukha duhkha, etc), reach buddhāvasthā

Va 101 37, 71, 80, 81, 140

Vairājyam—a *Sūktam* of the *Sāma Samhitā* to be recited in the ritual associated with the digging of a tank

M 58 36

Vairinā—the daughter of Dakṣa so-called

Br I 1 112

Vairinī—one of the wives of Dakṣa, mother of 1000 sons and 60 daughters

M. 5 8, 146 15

Vairūpam—created from the west face of Brahmā

Vi. I 5 55

Vairūpya—a *Sāma*,¹ from the face of Brahmā,² helped Supratika elephant to get *sārūpyam* ³

¹ Va 9 51 ² Br II 8 52 ³ Ib III 7 341

Vairocanī—a wife of Tvaṣṭa

Vā 65 85

Vailātasi—a crest on the Mahendra hill

Br III 13 18

Vaivartajñanam—said to be the cause of *nivṛtti*

Vā. 24 83

Vaivaśapās—Kāśyapa gotrakāras

M. 199 8

Vaivasa—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas

M 195 39

Vaivasvata (I)—Seventh Manu, see under Manu, epoch of,¹ a son of Brahmā from the seventh face,² from Rikāra Svāra—the 7th face of the 14 faced god,³ eight devāganas born of Mārīca and Kaśyapa,⁴ sons of, nine⁵ The great Śrāddhadeva⁶

¹Bhā I 1 109, 3 15, Br II 13 67, Vā 21 15 62 4, 64 12, 98 71 ²Vā 1 127 23 114 ³Ib 21 39, 26 39, 31 15^x ⁴Br I 1 109, Vā 64 1-2 ⁵Ib 64 29-30 ⁶Vī III 1 30-33

Vaivasvata (*antaram*) (II)—the epoch of Vaivasvata Manu in the Vārāha Kalpa, the seventh Manu, Atri and six others are sages who re-establish dharma and reach the final beatitude, here are seven devāganas, Sādhyas, Viśvas, Rudrās, Maruts, Vasus, Aśvins and Ādityas Ikṣvāku and 9 others are the sons of Vaivasvata Manu, the reference is to the present manvantara by the term *sāmpratam*,¹ having appointed Ilā, his eldest son, he went to Mahendravana for penance,² heard from the Matsya the end of kalpa and ruled his territory, he belonged to the solar race, this is the current epoch³

¹M 4 17, 6 3, 8 12, 9 26-30, 69 6, 124 22 ²Ib 11 40-42 ³Ib 246 72, 290 24, Vī III 1 7 8

Vaivasvata (III)—Yama, the God of death, overlord of the Pitrs,¹ offering of pindas in śrāddha to,² resident of Samyamana³

¹M 174 49, 213 7, Vā 70 8, Vī V 21 30 ²Br III 8 8, 11 94 12 39, Vī III 15 28 ³Vā 50 88, 108 30, 111 39

Vaivasvata (IV)—temple of, in Supakṣa hill

Vā 39 63

Vaivasvata (V)—the planet Śanaīścara with Prakṛti of Rudra

Vā 53 32

Vaivasvata (VI)—a son of Sīmāṇa, learned and great antara of, constituting 28 yugas when rājāṣṭis rule at the end

of which a period of 40 yugas set in,¹ offered the kingdom of earth after the epoch of Cākṣusa Manu, the first Manu had nine sons, finding at first that he could not create beings he caused a sacrifice in honour of Mitra and Varuna out of which came Idā or Ilā²

¹ Va 100 56, 99 435, 457-60, VI. III 2 2 ² Va 85 1-7

Vaiśa—also Vīdarbha, the son of Saivya and Jyāmagha after the former's severe austerities, married Snusā, got two sons and a third Lomapāda

Vā. 95 36

Vaiśampāyana (I)—a pupil of Vyāsa in charge of the *Yajus*, was taught Nigada (Yajurveda) His pupils were Carakādhvaryus Yājñavalkya was one of the pupils, was also a Paurāṇika¹ A Śrutarsi, divided the Yajur Veda into 86 parts and distributed them among his 86 pupils;² did not attend the Meru conference and ordered his pupils to take to Brahma vidyā³

Bhā. I 4 21, XII. 6 52 and 61, XII 7 5 Va. 60 13, 61 5

² Br II 1. 13, 33 5, 34 13, 35 8-9, 20 22 ³ Vā 61. 14-16

Vaiśampāyana (II)—a sage who was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhisthira

Bha. X. 74. 8

Vaiśampāyana (III)—the sage who cursed King Janamejaya, questioned by Saunaka for light on rituals conducive to realisation of one's desires

M. 50 58, 93 1, Vā 99 251

Vaiśampāyana (IV)—of Bhārgava gotra

M. 195 24.

Vaiśasa—the kingdom to which Puramjana went with his companion Lubdhaka, allegorically Naraka

Bhā IV 25 53, 29 15, V 26 25

Vaiśākṣapūrnimā—the full moon day of the Vaiśākha month, good for gift of the *Brāhma Purāna*

M 53 13

Vaiśākha—(Trtiya) a Yugādī for śrāddha

M 17 4, 56 3

Vaiśākha śukla dvādaśī—the 12th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, the day on which Usā dreamt of her future husband

V₁ V 32 14

Vaiśākhī—one of the 13 wives of Vasudeva, the son of Kauśika

Va. 96 160, 172

Vaiśākhyā—a pupil of Parāśara Kauthuma

Br II 35 46

Vaiśālī (I)—founded by king Viśāla

Bhā IX 2 33, Vā. 61 46

Vaiśālī (II)—one of Vasudeva's queens and mother of Kauśika

Br III 71 174, V₁ IV 15 25

Vaiśālī (III)—an Ārseya pravara

M 196 8

Vaiśyam—represents Dvāparayuga

Vā 78 36

Vaiśyas—created from the thighs of Brahmā, the less powerful, but are engaged in agriculture and commerce;¹ for doing their svadharma they go to the abode of Vāyu² propitiate Ājyapa Pitr̥s,³ selling and buying, their duties,⁴ protected by Yayāti;⁵ for the sake of 100 Vaisyas one Brahman may be killed,⁶ profession originated in the time of Prthu,⁷ meditate on Devī's 108 names,⁸ observe 15 days' pollution for father's death,⁹ to be much in numbers in a State¹⁰

¹Vā. 30 232, 34 17, 45 83 and 117, 54 111, 57 52 78 29, 93 66, 100 246, 101 5 and 352, 104 13, VI. I 6 6 35 ²Br I 5 108, 7 157, 166, VI. III 8 30-31, 39 ³Br III 10 94 M 15 21 ⁴Br III 15 51 ⁵Ib III 68 67 ⁶Ib IV 6 43 ⁷Ib II 37 10 ⁸M 13 63 ⁹Ib 18 2 ¹⁰Ib 114 12, 217 2

Vaiśyā—a wife of Vasudeva

M. 46 20

Vaiśrambhaka—a pleasure garden to which Kardama and Devahūti went.

Bha. III. 23 40

Vaiśravaṇa (I)—a Ṛṣika and a king who became sage by satya.

Br II. 32 102, M. 145 96, Va. 59 94

Vaiśravaṇa (II)—served as calf when the Yaksas milked the earth;¹ overlord of the Yaksas and the Raksasas, the first son of Viśravas and Davavarninī, seeing the Rāksasa form and asura prowess he got the name Kubera;² defeated by Kālanemi³

¹Br II. 36 216, M. 10 22 ²Br III. 8 7, 40-46, M. 8 3, 154 338 ³Ib 174 49, 177 49

Vaiśravaṇa (III)—is Rāvana

Br III. 71 160

Vaiśravana (iv)—(Kubera Kuśarīram beram), the first son of Viśravas and Devavarninī, in form a Rāksasa and in strength an Asura, description of, three feet, big head, eight teeth, yellow moustache, ears like śanku, short hands, full of the knowledge of Vaivarta, and in the guise of Viśvarūpa or various forms,¹ the king of Yaksas²

¹ Va 70 35-40, V₁ I 22 3 ² Vā 30 84-5, 41 26, 62 182, 70 7

Vaiśravanālaya—a tīrtha sacred to Nidhi

M 13 51

Vaiśvadeva (ka) (i)—Agni also known as Brāhmana chamsi

Br II 12 29, Va 62 137

Vaiśvadeva (ii)—a muhūrta of the afternoon

Br III 3 39, Va 66 40

Vaiśvadeva (iii)—is a homa, generally before the principal meals of the day,¹ food to Vāstu follows this;² done in evenings also³

¹ Br III 14 5, M 16 55, 17 61, V₁ II 15 9 III 11 47 57
² M 252 17, ³ V₁ III 11 105, 15 16 and 50

Vaiśvadaiviki—the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha

Vā 81 3

Vaiśvānara (i)—a name of Agni,¹ to be propitiated by eight oblations or Vaiśvadeva and five others *Prāna*, *apāna*, *samāna*, *udāna* and *vyāna*²

¹ Bhā. II 2 24 ² Va 15 3 8

Vaiśvānara (II)—a son of Danu, and father of four daughters, Upadānavī and others

Bha VI 6 33, Br III 6 7, Vā 68 7

Vaiśvānara (III)—father of two daughters, Pulomā and Kāla(h)lā who were married to Mārīca, from them 74,000 Dānavas, lived in Hiranyapura, slain by Arjuna.

M. 6 22, Vā 68 23-27

Vaiśvānara (IV)—resides in Somapānam tīrtham

M. 22 62

Vaiśvānara (V)—a son of Bharatāgri

Va. 29 8, Br II 12 8

Vaiśvānarapatha—outside it was Pitryāna

Vi. II. 8 85, Br II 21. 103 159, M. 124. 80

Vaiśvānaram—the Dakṣinasthānam, which has three roads or vīthis

Br I 2 28, Vā 45 91, 50 156, 66 47, 52

Vaiśvānaravratam—leads to the world of Brahmā

M. 101. 57

Vaiśvānari (I)—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195 19

Vaiśvānari (II)—a nakṣatra

Vā. 66 51.

Vaiśvānari(vīthi) (III)—in Dakṣina mārga, Mūlam and Pūrvottarāsādhās are the nakṣatras

M. 124 59, Vā. 66 52

Vaisuvatigati—vernal equinox;¹ day and night equal; this visuvam takes place during the spring and autumn when the sun enters the signs of Aries (Tulām) and Libra (Mesa).²

¹ Vi. II 8. 29 ² Ib II 8. 65-7.

Vaisthuya—the place of Angārī Agni.

Br II 12 30.

Vaisnava—a muhūrta of the night.

Br III. 3 43, Vā. 66 44.

Vaisnavas—eligible for Pārvana śrāddha.

M 16. 9

Vaisnavam (I)—the Purāna of 23,000 ślokas composed by Parāśara; he who copies this and makes a gift of it on the āsādha full moon day reaches the world of Varuna; gives an account of Varāha kalpa.

M 53 16-17

Vaisnavam (II)—one of the six darśanas;¹ the heart of the personified Veda²

¹ Vā. 104 16 ² Ib 104 82.

Vaisnavam lokam—is Vaikuntha.

Br III. 36 61.

Vaisnavajvara—vanquished Māheśvara jvara.

Bhā X. 63 23-4

Vaiṣṇavī (I)—a name of Yogamāyā;¹ Sātvikī śakti;² a mind-born mother;³ makes the sun shine radiant.⁴

¹ Bhā X 2 11 ² Br. IV 19. 7; 36. 58; 44. 111; Vi. II 11 14
³ M. 179. 11. ⁴ Vi II 11. 20

Vaisnavī (II)—a goddess among the mātṛs, Icon of, after the manner of Viṣṇu; Garuda is the riding animal, four hands in the *varada* pose.

M. 13 52, 261 28

Vaihayasa—an aerial car constructed by Maya

Bha. VIII. 10 16

Vaihāyāsī—a R in Bhārata varṣa

Bhā V 19 18

Vaihāra—a Mt in Bhārata varṣa.

Br II. 16 20, Vā. 45 90

Vaihinari—of Bhārgava gotra.

M 195 19

Vodhu (I)—a Brahmarshi

M. 102 18

Vodhu (II)—a son of Brahmā

Vā 101. 338

Vauli—an Ekārseya

M. 206 6

Vausadi—a sage

M. 196 26

Vyakta—the second form of Parabrahmam.

Vi. I. 2 15, 18

Vyaktam—the absolute, developed out of *avyakta*,¹ swallowed by *avyakta* in the stage of *Pratyāhara*,² of five characteristics;³ seen by *tarka* and *yoga* as also by *pratyāhara*, *dhyāna* and *tapas*.⁴

¹ Vā. 101 211 ² Ib 102 2 ³ Ib 34 37 ⁴ Br IV. 2 115, 213, 3 107-8, 4 71.

Vyaṇaya—a son of Bhrgu

Va 65 87

Vyatipāta—(of full moon) when the sun and moon look at each other, when they stand equally at one point it is *Vyatipāta* day, it is reckoned to be *Vasatkriyākāla*,¹ a *yugādi* fit for *śraddha*,² inauspicious for building houses³

¹Br II 28 40 44, Va 56 37 8 ²M 17 3, 82 25 ³Ib 83
7, 141 35 253 7

Vyapohini—a special rite in the sacrifice

Va 65 56

Vyamsa—a nephew of Hīranyakaśipu

M 6 26

Vyavadhārana kalpana—(ety) one of the ten *lakṣaṇās* of the *Brahmanas*

Va 59 138

Vyavasaya—a son of Vapu

Va 10 36 Br II 9 61

Vyasrusa—a son of Bhrgu

Va 65 87

Vyasti—individuality as opposed to *saṁasti* or *Brahmam*

Va 3 10

Vyasanāni—the difficulties and dangers of a kingdom the king must avert them

M 220 25

Vyakarana—Pāṇini's grammar

Br III 19 22 Va 83 52 Vi V 1 38

Vyakhyāna vedikā—the place where sages expound the Vedic lore

Br III 21 52

Vyāghra (i)—a son of Yātudhana and father of Nirānanda

Br III 7 89 and 96

Vyāghra (ii)—one of the five sons of Ūrddhvadrsti and father of Śarabha

Br III 7 205

Vyāghra (iii)—the tiger, said to have eaten Garga's cow,¹ its skin, the dress of Śiva²

¹ M. 20 10 ² Ib 217 5, 259 6

Vyāghra (iv)—a snake with the sun in Āvanī and Purattāśī

Vā. 52 11

Vyāghra (v)—a piśāca

Vā 69 127

Vyāghra (vi)—the Rāksasa residing in the sun's chariot in the Bhādrapada month

Vi. II. 10 10

Vyāghra (vii)—the Rāksasa presiding over the month of Nabhasya

Bhā XII 11 38, Br II 23 11

Vyāghras—born of Hari and Pulaha, a vānarajāti and son of Jāmbavan,¹ could be killed as wild animals²

¹ Br III 7 176, 304, 319, 51 9 ² Ib IV 6 50, 29 41.

Vyāghrapāda—a Vāsistha

M 200 2

Vyāghrī—wife of Jāmbavat, mother of Jāmbavatī

Br III 7 301

Vyāja—a son of Bhrgu, a deva

Br III 1 89

Vyādha—a hunter who attained permanent fame

Bha X 72 21

Vyādhājya—of Bhārgavagotra

M. 195 27

Vyādhi—a son of Mrtyu

Va 10 41

Vyādhinī—a śakti

Br IV 35 99

Vyāna (I)—a Tusita

Br III 3 19, Va 66 18

Vyāna (II)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 21st Kalpa

Va 21 47, 31 41

Vyāpaka—all pervadingness from apavarga, from that comes Purusa

Va 13 23

Vyāpini—a śakti

Br IV 35 99, 44 62

Vyāprta—a god of *Sutāra* group

Br IV 1 90

Vyāprtha—one of the ten branches of the *Supāra* group of *devas*

Vā 100 94

Vyāla—from the hairs of the head of *Prajāpati* ety *aḥi*, the vilest of creatures, *Pannaga* ety creeping on the ground, *sarpa*, from escaping or fleeting nature, all have their abode in the earth under the sun and moon, out of anger came *visa* or poison, then airy beings were created, *cūtas*, *piśācas* from eating flesh, *Gandharvas* sucking cows

Vā 9 34-40

Vyālayaṇṇopavītin—is *Śiva*

Br II 27 99

Vyāsa (1)—an *amśāvatāra* of *Viṣṇu*, also known as *Dvāpāyana* and *Kṛṣṇa*, son of *Parāśara* and *Vāsavi* (*Satyavati*) in *Dvāpara yuga* Father of *Śuka*, appointed by his mother, he begot three sons on his brother's wife being childless—*Dhṛtarāstra*, *Pāṇdu* and *Vidura*¹ Rearranged the *Vedas* into four parts, and taught each of them to four respective pupils—*Paila*, *Vaiśampāyana*, *Jaimini* and *Sumantu* Rearranged *Itihāsa-Purāṇas* also, composed the *Bhārata* for *Strīśūdra-dvijabandhus*, composed also the *Bhāgavata* and taught it to his son *Śuka*, having heard it from *Nārada*² When he felt a mental dissatisfaction, *Nārada* met him and was praised Asked as to the reason for his uneasiness, *Nārada* emphasised devotion to *Harī* as the means of release and proceeded to narrate the story of his previous birth When the sage left *Vyāsa* retired to his hermitage *Samyā-prāsa* on the *Sarasvatī* and meditated on the Lord who appeared before him with *māyā* depending on him Learnt

devotion as the means of ending *samsāra* ³ One of Yudhis-
thira's party on a visit to Bhīma, was a Purohita at Kṛṣṇa's
sacrifice at Kuruksetra, told the history of Citraketu to Śuka
who bowed to him ⁴ Heard *Śrutigītā* from Nārāyaṇa Faith in
Kriyāyoga, a siddha ⁵ Taught Lomaharsana about the future
of the world and its history ⁶ An incarnation of the Lord in
every dvāpara, ⁷ took a vow of silence and fasting for 12 years
after which he wandered for food but could not get any in
Benares, when he was about to curse the city, Śiva and Umā
took the guise of householders and offered him rich food So
he blessed it ⁸ A *tīrtha* in his honour ⁹

¹ Bha I 2 4, 4 14-15, IX 22 22 25, XII 6 36, III 5 19 20
M 15 8, 180 64, Br III 10 79-80, 13 77 ² Bhā XII 6 49-53
I 4 16 25, 7 1-8 II 9 44, III 5 10 and 12 XII 4 42 13 19
Br I 1 25 II 31 28 33 32-3 34 11-12 III 17 295 ³ Bhā I 4
30 33, chh 5 and 6 (whole), 7 1-4, ⁴ Ib I 8 46, 9 2, X 90 46[2]
VI 14 9, VII 1 5 ⁵ Ib X 87 47-8, XI 27 2, VI 15 12 ⁶ M 50
72 ⁷ Ib 53 9 ⁸ Ib 185 17-38 ⁹ Ib 191 41, 203 14

Vyāsa (II)—a sage of the eighth manvantara

Bhā VIII 13 15, Vā III 2 17

Vyāsa tīrtham—near Drsadvatī, ¹ in Dīpeśvara, a *tīrtham*
of the Narmadā sacred to Vyāsa ²

¹ Br III 13 69, 80 ² M 191 38-42

Vyāsa saras—the sacred lake near Śiva lake.

Br III 13 52, Vā 77 51

Vyāhrtis—daughters of Savitā, ¹ three in number ²

¹ Bha VI 18 1, III 12 44 ² Vā 64 19

Vyucchinna Pratisandhi—complete extermination be-
tween one kalpa and the next one, while the sandhis or con-
nections between the manvantaras or yugas is not broken
(avyucchinna sandhi)

Vā 7 8-9

Vyusitāśva—a son of Śankhaṇa and father of Viśva-saha.

Br. III. 63, 206.

Vyusta (I)—a son of Dosā and Puspārṇa, wife Puskariṇī and son Sarvatejas.

Bhā IV 13 14

Vyusta (II)—a son of Vibhāvasu, and a Vasu.

Bhā. VI 6 16.

Vyusti—one of the ten branches of the Rohita clan of devas.

Vā 100. 91.

Vyūhatatvavidhānam—the knowledge of Vyūha.

M. 215 10

Vyoma (I)—a son of Daśārha, and father of Jīmūta

Bhā IX. 24 3-4, Br III 70 41, M 44 40, Vā 95 40, Vī IV 12 41.

Vyoma (II)—a son of Maya and follower of Kamsa, came to Vraja in the guise of a Gopa, and mixed in a game with Gopas. Removed a good number of them to a cave near by. Finding the numbers reduced, Kṛṣṇa spotted out the mischievous foe and killed him on the spot.

Bhā. X. 37 28-32

Vyoma (III)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br II 23 57.

Vyoma (IV)—the intervening space between heaven and earth.

M. 2. 32.

Vyomacārini—the goddess from the back portion of Nrsimha, follower of Vāgisi

M 179 68

Vyomamrga—a horse of the moon's chariot

M 126 52

Vyomarūpikā—a śakti

Br IV 35 99

Vyomī—a horse of the moon's chariot

Va 52 53

Vraja (1)—a son of Havirdhāna

Va 63 23

Vraja (II)—(Gokulam) the residence of cowherds¹ Here lived Rohinī, Nanda and others Keśin was killed in this place Visit of Akrūra to Nanda's return to Vraja after Kamsa's death Visited by Uddhava at Kṛṣṇa's request Visited by Balarāma² Deserted by the cowherds after their supposed ill omens, the boy sports of Kṛṣṇa³

¹ V₁ V 5 11 ² Bha IX. 24 66, X. 1 9, 2 7, 5 6 and 18 37 1 [1] 38 1 and 24, 28, 45 25, 46 3 and 7, 47 9 and 55 65 1

³ V₁ V 6 27, 7 8

Vrajaḥas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent

Vā 43 19

Vrajaṇa—a Sudharmāna god

Br IV 1 60

Vrajaapati—is Kṛṣṇa

Br III 37 11

Vrajājinau—sons of Ūru and Āgneyī

Br II 36 108

Vrata (1)—a son of Cāksusa Manu

Bha IV 13 16

Vrata (Π)—a¹ god of the Ābhūtaraya group

Br. II. 36 56.

Vratas—vows enumerated.

M. Ch 101 (whole).

Vratavatī—a wife of Bhangakāra (s.v.).

M. 45. 20.

Vratinī—a daughter of Bhangakāra and queen of Kṛṣṇa.

M. 45 21.

Vratī—a sham heretic.

Br. III. 14. 41.

Vrateyu—a son of Raudrāśva.

Bhā IX. 20. 4

Vrāta—a son of Kṛtamjaya.

Vā. 99. 237.

Vrātapati—a son of Śakrajit and a great warrior.

Vā. 96 53.

Vrātīnī—a second daughter of Bhangakāra given to Kṛṣṇa in marriage.

Vā 96 55.

Vrātyas—a stage devoid of varṇa and āśrama conduct;¹ the rule of, in the south and north.²

¹ Br. III. 48 47. ² Vl. IV 24 68-69

V(B)ṛindāvanam—the Gopas immigrated to this forest region from Vraja to avoid omens that threatened that place.

Vl. V 6 24 ff, 16 1

Vṛīhi—a kind of paddy.

Br. II. 7. 144, M. 34 11, 239 22, Vā 93 96

Ś

Śaka (I)—a northern kingdom

Br II 16 48

Śaka (II)—the tree after which the Śākadvīpa takes its name

Br II 19 94, 140

Śaka (III)—a son of Brhadratha Maurya, ruled for 36 years, his grandson ruled for 17 years (?)

M 272 24

Śakas (I)—a hill tribe,¹ were defeated by Parasurāma, Sagara and Bharata, punished with half shaving,² were denied the Vedic study and sacrifice and hence reduced to Mlecchahood³

¹Br II 16 67, III 48 23, 44 and 49, Vā 88 122, 98 107
²Bhā IX 8 5, 20 30, III 41 39, V₁ IV 3 42, ³Ib IV 3 48

Śakas (II)—the 18 kings (ten-Vā P) of, ruled for 380 years,¹ kingdom of,² contemporaries of the Śīsunāgas, and after Gardabins, to be conquered by Kalki³

¹M 50 76, 273 18, Vā 99 268, 324 359, 361 ²M 114 41
 121 45 144 57 ³Br III 63 120, 134, 73 108, 74 137, 172 and
 175, V₁ IV 3 47

Śakaṭa—(cart) upturned by Kṛṣṇa as a baby (Taken generally to be an Asura)¹ of Nanda, apparently his waggon or cart, which was then a means of transport²

¹Bhā X 7 7-10 Br IV 29 124 ²V₁ V 5 1 and 6, 5 22
 6 1 and 23 ff, 15 2

Sakatās—of the Agastya family

M 202 1

Sakatāsurabhañjana—is Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 24

Sakavarna—a son of Siśunāka, ruled for 36 years, conquered Girivraja

Va 99 315, 316

Sakuna (I) (1)—an Asura follower of Hiranyakaśipu, and a son of Hiranyākṣa

Bhā VII 2 5 and 18, Br III 5 30, M 6 14, Vā 67 67, V₁ I, 21 3

Sakuna (II)—a Prthuka god

Br II 36 73

Sakunajñānam—the science of birds, etc.,¹ in connection with founding temples²

¹ M. 215 9, ² Ib 240 15, 264 9

Śakuni (I)—(saubala) a prince of Gāndhāra and an evil adviser to Duryodhana, joined him in insulting Vidura, attacked the northern gate of Mathurā, and the eastern gate of Gomanta when they were besieged by Jarāsandha

Bhā III 1 14, 3 13, VII 2 18, X. 50 11 [7], 52 11 [6]

Sakuni (II)—father of Asura Vṛka, took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra

Bhā VIII 10 20, X 88 14

Śakunī (III)—a son of (Ekā) Daśāratha and father of Karambhī (aka)

Bhā IX 24 4-5, Br III 70 44 Va 95 43 Vī IV 12 41

Sakunī (IV)—a son of Vīkuksi

Br III 63 9

Śakunī (V)—a son of Sanadvāja, father of Svāgata

Br III 64 20

Śakunī (VI)—a son of Danu

M 6 17

Śakunī (VII)—a son of Drdharatha and father of Karambha

M 44 42

Śakunī (VIII)—had 500 brothers who were rulers of Uttarāpathadeśa, of these 48 had sovereignty over the south all sons of Ikṣvāku

Vā. 88 9

Śakunī (IX)—a son of Sutadvāja

Vā. 89 20

Śakunī (I)—a daughter of Balī

Br III 5 43, Vā. 67 81

Śakunī (II)—the wife of Nāka

Br III 59 13, Vā. 84 13

Śakunī (III)—a mind-born mother.

M 179 12

Śakuntalā—the daughter of Viśvāmitra and Menakā,¹ was brought up in Kanva's āśrama with nivāra food, Duśyanta who came there was entertained and was accepted as her Lord by Gāndharva vidhi. Gave birth to the future Bharata and came to the king's palace with the child, was refused admission by the king who had forgotten her. A voice in the air urged the king to accept her and he did so,¹ a queen of Duśyanta and mother of Bharata.²

¹Bhā IX 20 8-22 [1-2], M 49 11, Ca 99 134 ²V₁ IV 19 12-13

Saktas—a devagana, mind-born sons of Brahmā, in the Svāyambhuva epoch

Br II 13 90

Śakti (I)—(Śakti-Br P) the eldest of the 100 sons of Vasistha and Arundhati. Father of Parāśara through Adrśyanti,¹ a sage by tapas, a Vedavyāsa. Heard the *Vāyu Purana* from Dakṣa and narrated it to Parāśara in embryo;² a resident of Brahmaksetra;³ cursed king Kalmāsapāda in Naimiṣa.⁴

¹Bhā IX 17 1-11, Br I 1 1 1, III 8 91, 38 8, M 201 30
Va 1 174, 70 83 ²Br II 32 99 and 115, 35 124, IV 4 65
M 196 26, Va 103 65 ³Va 59 91, 105 ⁴Ib 2 10 11

Śakti (II)—the principle identified with Śiva,¹ urges creation by Brahmā.²

¹Bhā IV 6 43 ²V₁ I 5 47

Śakti (III)—as a daughter of Vasistha and Arundhati
Br I 2 10

Śakti (iv)—(Parāśakti) the Goddess as potency in all creatures, by worshipping her in any manner one gets salvation,¹ by worshipping her Śiva became Ardhanārīśvara, as also other Gods like Brahmā, known as Tripurā,² mind born daughter of Brahmā by name Prakṛti, was born during the course of the churning of the ocean, known also as Bhagavatī and Māyā, angry at not getting a share in the yajña of Yuvanāśva but appeased by Brahmā that she may be propitiated with paśu offerings³ A number of Śaktis mounted on cuckoos, swans mungooses followed Lalitā's army⁴

¹M 13 53 ²Br IV 5 29 ³Ib IV 6 6, 53, 67 ⁴Ib IV 17 23

Śakti (v)—the *tula* or balance of scale, addressed as
M 274 59

Śakti (vi)—the name of Vyāsa in the 25th (27th-Vi P) Dvāpara, Mundīśvara *avatār* of the lord

Vā 23 208, Vl. III 3 18

Śakti (vii)—a resident of Brahmakṣetra

Vā 59 105

Śakti (viii)—an Ajitadeva

Vā. 67 34

Śakti (ix)—the wife of Gods generally

Vā 106 59

Śakti (x)—of Viṣṇu, is Pradhāna puruṣātmaka, this energy separates at the deluge and unites at the time of creation,¹ something like fire in wood or oil in sesamum from Pradhāna germinate intellect and rudiments of things and from them Asuras;² Pradhāna compared to a tree, Viṣṇu is mūla-prakṛti or the primary nature in whom all beings

exist and all finally immerse;³ is three-fold made up of the three energies of Hari.⁴

¹Vi. II. 7 31 2 ²Ib II. 7 33 9 ³Ib II 7 42-3 ⁴Ib VI. 8 7

Śakti (xī)—of Guha created by Viśvakarma from the Vaiṣṇava effulgence of Sūrya

Vi. III 2 12

Śaktimārga—leads all to prosperity and heaven irrespective of caste or sex

Br IV 43 79-81

Śaktirāja—a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 8

Śaktivardhana—(Śakti), a sage by tapas a Brahma-vādin

M 145 93 109

Śaktisena—a son of Nighna

M 45 3

Śakyama—a king of Mahiṣas

Va 99 374

Śakra (ī)—(Śatakratu) a son of Aditi and surname of Indra (sv), his brother Upendra¹ deceived Rāji accepting him to be his son in the first instance and finally contrived to oust him from Indrahood²

¹ Bha VI 6 39 10 18 Br II 6 11 Va. 30 95 109 61 30, 96 196, 97 23 ² Va 92 88

¹ Śakra (II)—a son of Śonāśva

M 44 79

Śakra (III)—a son of Śūra

Va 96 137

Śakra (IV)—an Āditya

V₁ I 15 130

Śakra (v)—Indra,¹ attended on Diti and cut the embryo in seven parts and later into forty-nine pieces, these are the Maruts,² city of Vaśankasāra;³ joined Brhaspati in the Tāra-kāmaya,⁴ father of Arjuna⁵

¹ V₁ V 11 1, 29 1, 30 4 and 26, 34 1 ² Ib I 21 33, 40
³ Ib II 8 9 ⁴ Ib IV 6 16 ⁵ Ib IV 20 40

Śakraka—a Sudharmāna god

Br IV 1 60

Śakrak(m)osāntaram — a distance equal to 1000 yojanas

Br IV 2 127, Vā 101 127

Śakrajit (I)—a son of Nighna, to him the sun was a great companion, once he visited him and wanted to see his form, for this the sun handed over Syamantaka the best of gems wearing which he saw his form distinctly, it was so beautiful that he desired to keep the gem himself to which the sun agreed, then he returned to his city with the jewel he shone like the sun himself and entered the harem to the wonderment of his people¹ Śakrajit received back the mant² from Vāsudeva, he had 100 sons by his ten wives, of these three were famous, Bhangakāra, Vratapati and Apasvān²

¹ Vā 96 20 9 ² Vā 96 50, 53

Śakrajāt (II)—a son of Śūra

Vā 96 137

Sakratīrtham—on the southern bank of the Narmadā; sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 191 20, 22 73

Śakrapadam—in Gayā

Vā 111 52

Śakraprastha—is Indraprastha

Bhā X 71 22

Śakramaha—(Śakrapūja) a festival in honour of Indra,¹ being the Lord of rains he was expected to shower seasonal rains.

¹ V₁ V 10 18 and 25 ² Ib V, 10 23

Śakrayanās—of Kaśyapagotra

M 199 4

Śankamāna—a son of Pravīra, the King of the Mahīsas

Br III 74 187

Śankara (I)—a name of Śiva; four kalās of,¹ also Śambhu, Umāpati, Sūlapānu, Vrsabhadhvaja and Hara, fight of, with Kṛṣṇa for Bāna; bound by Jṛmbāstra he became disabled; asked Kṛṣṇa to spare the life of Bāna² Also (Śankara)—an epithet of Mahādeva,³ the āśrama of,⁴ approached

Vāsudeva to aid him to put down the Asura Andhakas;⁵ remembered Nṛsimha to vanquish the mātṛgana.⁶

¹ Bhā. II 4 19, Br. II 9 90, 13 62; IV 35, 97; Vā. 21 10, 24, 62, 43 38, 51 48, 112 35, V. I 9 2, V 31 29. ² Ib V. 32 8, 33 21. ³ M 151 235. ⁴ Ib 151 381. ⁵ Ib 154, 437, 514, 179. 35. ⁶ Ib 179 54, 180 20.

Śankara (11)—a son of Danu

V. I 21. 4

Śankarapuram—same as Śivapuram.

M. 283 17.

Śankarāyatanam—a Śiva temple.

Br. IV. 7. 29.

Śankarī—the devī; became twins in the 26th kalpa.

Vā. 21. 59.

Śanku (1)—a son of Ugrasena;¹ a follower of Balī.²

¹ Bhā. IX 24 24; Br. III. 71. 33; M. 44 74; Vi. IV. 14 20
² M. 245 31

Śanku (11)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Bhā. X 61. 13

Śanku (111)—a son of Ūrjā and Vasistha.

Br. II. 11 42.

Śanku (1v)—one hundred thousand cōres.

Vā. 101. 97.

Śankukarna (I)—the Asura in Tatvalam (Atalam-Vā. P.),¹ one of Danu's sons.²

¹Br II, 20. 16, III. 6 4, Vā. 50. 16 ²Ib 68 4.

Śankukarna (II)—(Vighneśvara); informed Maheśvara of the medicinal tank of waters created by Maya

Br IV 44 66, M. 136 48, 51

Sankukarnas—created by Dakṣa

M. 4., 52

Śankukarnam—a place sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 27

Sankukarnī—a mother goddess

M. 179 31.

Śankukūta—(Sankhakūta) a Mt. north of the Mahābhadrā lake.

Vā. 36. 31, 42. 65

Śankunirāśa(ma)ya. one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 4.

Śankuratha—a Dānava

Br. III 6 4

Śankuroman—a thousand-hooded snake

M. 6 41.

Śankuśiras—a son of Danu; a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra, joined Baḥu in the Devāsura battle.

Bhā. VI 6 30, 10 19, VIII 10 21, Vi I 21. 4

Śankustrodhara—a son of Danu

M 6 17

Sanloddhara—a *tirtha* sacred to Dhvani and the Pits

M 13 48 22 69

Śankha (I)—a mountain on the base of Meru

Bha V 16 26

Śankha (II)—an eminent Nāga of Pātāla;¹ a Kādraveya naga;² a thousand-hooded snake³

¹Bha V 24 31 Va 69 70 ²Br III 7 34 ³M 6 39

Sankha (III)—to be killed by Kṛṣṇa

Bha X 37 16

Sankha (IV)—a mind-born son of Jaṅgīsavya and Eka pātālā, attained heaven by tapas

Br II 30 40 Va 72 19

Sankha (V)—a Yakṣa, a son of Puṇyajanī and Mani bhadra

Br III 7 123

Śankha (VI)—one of the eight *nidhis* of Kuṇḍera

Va 41 10

Śankha (VII)—the conch of Viṣṇu,¹ in Rāma's aban seha;² sounded by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of his battle with Indra;³ Was invoked to protect the baby Kṛṣṇa⁴ Blowing of it indi

cated Kṛṣṇa's arrival in Ānarta; was a sign of auspiciousness; one of the gifts to please the planet moon,⁶ war music in the Tārakāmaya war;⁷ discovered at the confluence of the Tāmraṇī and the ocean with pearls.⁸

¹ Vī. IV. 15. 3 ² Ib. IV. 4. 100 ³ Ib. V. 30. 56. ⁴ Bhā. X. 6. 23 ⁵ Ib., I. 11. 1 and 18 ⁶ M. 57. 21, 93. 60. ⁷ Ib. 135. 83. 136. 53, 138. 3, 149. 2; 174. 16; 177. 24, 192. 28 ⁸ Vā. 77. 25.

Śankhakūta—Mt. a hill range on the north of Meru.

Vī. II. 2. 30.

Śankhagiri—in Śankhadvīpam.

Vā. 48. 32.

Śankhacūda (I)—a chief Nāga of pātāla

Bhā. V. 24. 31; Br. IV. 33. 36.

Śankhacūda (II)—a follower of Kubera. He seized certain gōpis whom Kṛṣṇa recovered. He was pursued and his head cut off. His cūdāmaṇi was presented to Balarāma.

Bhā. X. 34. 25-32

Śankhana—a son of Vajranābha and father of Vyūṣṭī-tāśva.

Br. III. 63. 205-6; Vā. 88. 205

Śankhadvīpam—a region of Jambudvīpa; here is Eka-rājyam or rule by one, of Mlecchas; here is the hill Śankhagiri from which flows the Śankhanāgā river, the residence of Śankhamukha, the king of Nāgas.

Vā. 48. 14, 31-3.

Śankhanāgā—a R. in the Śankhadvīpam.

Vā. 48. 33.

Śankhapada—a, son of Kardama Prajāpati and Śruti anointed king of the south,¹ lord of the south direction,² attained heaven by tapas,³ a Ṛṣika who became ṛṣi by satya⁴

¹Br III 8 19 Va 28 19 V₁ I 22 12 ²M 8 10, Va 28 27-29, Br II 11 22 and 33 ³M 143 38 ⁴Ib 145 96

Śankhapadma—Royal symbols in the arms of a cakravartin

Br II 29 86, Va 57 79

Sankhapat (I)—a disciple of Lokāksī, an *avatār*, of the Lord,¹ a Rājarsī²

¹Va 23 135 ²Ib 57 122

Sankhapat (II)—a son of Kardama, and Lokapāla of the Lokāloka hill

V₁ II 8 83

Śankhapāla—the Nāga presiding over the month of Nabhasya,¹ a 1000 hooded snake, lives with the sun for a part of a year,² with the sun in Āvanī and Purattāśī,³ with the sun in the Bhādrapada month⁴

¹Bhā XII 11 38, Br II 23 9, IV 20 54 ²M 6 40; 126 10
³Va 52 10 ⁴V₁ II 10 10

Sankhamān—a sage by garbha

Vā 59 94

Śankhamukha—the king of the Nāgas in Śankhadvīpa

Va 48 33

Sankhaśveta—a reptile, (Kādraveya)

V₁ I 21. 21

Śankha—the city of the second talam

Vā 50 21.

Śankhākhyā—a daitya in Sutalam.

Br. II. 20. 22.

Śankhākhyas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 22.

Śankhini—a śakti on the fourth parvan of the Kīricakra.

Br. IV. 20 15, 44. 60; M. 286. 10.

Śāṅkhinī—the Goddess from the back portion of Nṛsimha; follower of Vāgīśi.

M. 179. 23, 68

Śāṅga—a sage of the epoch of Auttama Manu

M. 9 14.

Śacī—a daughter of Puloma, consort of Indra and mother of Jayanta.

Br. II. 13 79, III 6 23; M. 6. 21; Vā. 68 22, 24.

Śacīndrau—represent Brahman.

Br. IV. 43. 75.

Śacīpati—Indra;¹ adhidevata for Śukragraha;² see Indra.

¹ Vi. I. 9. 7; V. 21. 16; 34. 24. ² Br. III. 67. 95, M. 93. 14, 251. 4.

Śatā—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 9.

Śatha—went with Kṛṣṇa to Upaplāvya to see the Pāṇdavas;¹ a son of Vasudeva and Rohiṇī; father of several sons.²

¹ Bhā. X. 78 [95 (V) 3]. ² Br. III. 71. 164, 169-70, V. IV. 15 19.

Śathās—Ekārseyas

M 200 3

Sanda (I)—a son of Śukra and a tutor of Prahlāda, reported with Marka to Hiranyakasipu of their inability to bring the boy to his way of thinking and advised him to keep him in custody until Śukra's arrival

Bhā VII 5 1-2, 48-50, Br III 1 78, Va 65 77

Sanda (II)—a Kūsmānda Pīśāca, one of the two sons of Kapi, father of Brahmadhāmā

Br III 7 74 84

Sanda (III)—an Asura, seen in the bathing ceremony of the sacrifice of the gods,¹ one of the disciples of Śukra given to the Asuras to guide them, but he was bought off by the gods by giving him a place in sacrifices²

¹ M 47 41, 54 ² Ib 47 224-36

Śandilī—an Ekārseya

M. 200 5

Śata—a son of Jambha

Vā 67 78

Śatakesara—a boundary hill of Śākadvīpa

Bhā V 20 26

Satakratu (I)—a name of Indra,¹ killed the pupils of Suharma for adhyaya during anadhyaya²

¹ Bhā IV 19 2 Br II 24 38 Vā 91 63 Vi I 9 131
V 10 19 ² Vā 61, 29

Śatakratu (II)—the name of Vyāsa in the 7th dvāpara, his original name, Vibhu, the *avatār* of the lord Jaigīsavya

Vā 23 135

Śatakratu (III)—Nara, a brother of Ādityas

Vā 66 61

Śatagāmī—a son of Jatāyu.

M 6, 36

Śatagāla—a saṁhikēya

Vā 68 18

Śataguna—a son of Krodhā and a devagandharva

Br III 6 39

Śatagrīva—a Dānava

Br. III 6 11

Śataghna—a son of Upamadgu

Vā IV 14 9

Śatajit (I)—one of the hundred sons of Viraja

Bhā V 15 15

Śatajit (II)—a son of Saahasrajit (Saahasrajit-*M P*, Saahasrajit-*Vā P*) and father of Mahāhaya and two other sons, (three famous sons, Haihaya, Haya and Venuhaya, *Vā P* and *M. P.*),¹ a king²

¹ Bhā. IX 23 21, M 43 7-8, Vā 91 3-4, Vā IV 11 6-7

² Br III 69 3

Śatajit (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī (Sudevī?);¹ got killed in Prabhāsā²

¹ Bhā. X. 61 11, Br III 71 25 ² Bhā. XI 30 17

Śatajit (iv)—the Yākṣa presiding over the month of Isa.

Bhā XII 11 43

Śatajit (v)—a son of Rajas, had a hundred sons, all kings and responsible for world's progress,¹ Viśvagjyoti, the chief among them, held the whole of Bhāratavarṣa with credit and success, his descendants continued to the Vārāha kalpa²

¹Br II 14 70-72 Vā 33 60, V₁ II 1 40 ²Ib II 1 41 3

Śatajit (vi)—a son of Upavātyaka

Br III 71 5

Śatajit (vii)—one of the two sons of Sudevī and Viśvaksena

Vā 96 242

Śatajit (viii)—a son of Bhajamāna

V₁ IV 13 2

Śatatejas—the name of Vyāsa in the 12th dvāpara avatār of the Lord as Atri

Va. 23 154

Śatadamstra—a son of Khaśā and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 135, Va 69 167

Śatadundubhi (i)—a son of Bāskala

Br III 5 38-9

Śatadundubhi (ii)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 232

Satadrkśakra—Indra of 1000 eyes, adopts Yoganidrā as his sister.

V₁ V 1 81

Satadyumna (I)—a son of Bhānumat and father of Sucī.

Bhā IX 13 21-22, V₁ IV 5 30

Satadyumna (II)—a son of Cāksusa Manu and Nādvalā

Br II 36 79, 106, M 4 41, V_a 62 91, V₁ I 13 5, III 1 29

Śatadrī—a R in Bhāratavarsa, flows from the Himālayas

Bhā V 19 18, Br II 12 15, 16 25, V_a 45 95, V₁ II 3 10, III 14 18

Śatadru—in the chariot of Tripurārī

M 114 21, 133 23

Śatadrutī—a queen of Barhisat, Agni fell in love with her.

Bhā IV 24 11

Śatadrusalīlam—(Śatadru) a tirtha sacred to Pitrs, one of the sixteen rivers married to Havyavāhana

M 22 12, 51 14

Satadrū—a wife of Havyavāhana

V_a. 29 14

Śatadhanus (I)—a son of Hrdika

Bhā. IX. 24 27, V₁ IV 14 24

Śatadhanus (II)—a son of Devavarman Maurya

Br III 74 148

Satadhanus (III)—a king of yore, his wife Śaivyā, a woman of piety, both worshipped Janārdhana, after fasting on the Kārttika full moon day and bath in the Bhāgirathī, they met a heretic, a friend of the king's military preceptor, he talked to him but she looked at the sun, soon the king died and she ascended the funeral pyre, for the sin of talking to a heretic he was born as a dog in Vidiśa and his wife as a daughter of the king of Kāśī, she had a knowledge of her former birth and accepted the dog for her husband, when the dog remembered his former condition, he fell dead in a forest and was born as a jackal in the Kolāhala hill, the daughter of the king of Kāśī repaired to the mountain when he remembered his previous birth and was born as a wolf, again the daughter of the king of Kāśī met him, remembering his former state he was born as a vulture, crow and a peacock, when she bathed him during the sacrificial bath of Janaka he was born as the son of Janaka. Then a svayamvara was held, she married him, lived as his queen and attained heaven. See Śaivyā

VI III 18 53-95

Satadhanvan (I)—the wicked, of the race of Bhojas and king of Mithilā, set up Akrūra and Kṛtavarman who were displeased with Satrājita for not giving his daughter in marriage to them, Śatadhanvan killed Satrājita while asleep and walked away with the jewel, when Kṛṣṇa heard of this from Satyabhāmā, he came back to Dvārakā from Hāstina-pura to kill Śatadhanvan. Knowing this, the latter requested Kṛtavarman and Akrūra for help and they refused, placing the jewel under Akrūra's custody he rode one hundred yojanas and on reaching Mithilā, his horse fell tired. Then he ran on foot pursued by Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa got his head cut off but found no jewel. His death was known in Dvārakā, knew the yoga power of Hari.

Bhā X. ch 57 (whole), 58 9 [4], II 7 44, Va 96 56 74, Vi IV 13 67-100

Satadhanvan (II)—the son of Somasarman and father of Brhadratha

Bha XII 1 15 V₁ IV 24 30 1

Satadhanvan (III)—the fifth son of Hrdika¹ the middle (second?) among the ten sons of Hrdika,² performed saubhāgyasayanam³

¹Br III 71 140 Va 96 139 ²M 44 81 ³Ib 60 49

Satadhanvan (IV)—a Maurya king, ruled for six years
M 272 23

Satadhanvan (V)—a son of Pracetas, overlord of numerous Mlecchas of the north

V₁ IV 17 5

Satadhara—a son of Devavarma, ruled for eight years
Va 99 335

Śatadhrti (I)—a name of Indra

Bha IX 10 34

Satadhrti (II)—a name of Brahmā

Bha XI 4 5

Satadhvaṇa (I)—of Dāsārnas, was stationed by Jarā-sandha on the west of Gomanta fort during its siege

Bha X. 52 11 [12]

Śatadhvaṇa (II)—a son of Ūrja and father of Kṛti

V₁ IV 5 31

Śatapathas—a Janapada

Vā. 45 110

Satarūdras—a class of Rūdras fit to receive oblations at sacrifices,

Vā 10 59, 30 244

Śatarudrīyam—a portion of the Vedic (Yajus) literature except which the Trayi exists until the pralaya;¹ here the Rudras partake of the offerings;² sacred to pitrs;³ Citrakarma the Ganesvara taught this to Madana,⁴ japa at Benares leads one to eternal beatitude;⁵ identified with Śiva⁶

¹ Vā 59 57 ² Br II 9 84 ³ M. 22 35 ⁴ Br II 32 63, IV 7 49, 11 30-33, 34 52 ⁵ M. 184 56 ⁶ Vā 30 244

Śatarūpa—a son of Sutāra, the lord of the II dvāpara

Vā. 23 121

Satarūpā (I)—the female half of Brahmā's body—spread over all the worlds, performed austerities for a lakh of years and became queen of Svāyambhuva Manu as Ratī, gave marriage presents to her daughter Devahūtī, mother of three daughters,¹ and of sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda;² a tapasvinī³

¹ Bha III 12 54, 21 26, 22 23, IV 1 1 8 7 VIII 1. 7, XI 16 25 Vā. 10 8-13 57 57, Br II. 9 15 and 33 ² Ib II 1. 57, II 29 62 3 ³ Vi I 7 17

Śatarūpā (II)—daughter of Brahmā whom the father married and brought forth Svāyambhuva Manu, other sons, seven in number

M. 3 31, 43, 4 24-5

Śataralśa—the mythical banyan tree on the mount Kumuda From its joints flow rivers capable of fulfilling all desires in Ilāvṛta

Bha V 16 24-25

Sataparvan—is Indra. . .

Br III 5 69, Va 67 103

Satabalā—a daughter of Śārana

Br III 71 169, Va 96 167

Satabalāka—a pupil of Rathitar

Br II 35 4

Satabali—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 235

Śatabāhu—an Asura

Bhā VII 2 4

Satabhisak—a constellation.

Vā 66 51

Śatabhisā—a constellation.

Bha V 23 6

Śatamanyu—a name of Indra

Bhā I 8 6

Śatamāyu—a Dānava

Vā 68 11

Śataratha—a son of Mūlaka

Br III 63 180, Vā 88 180

Satarūdras—a class of Rūdras fit to receive oblations at sacrifices,

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¹ Bha III. 12 54, 21 26, 22 23, IV 1 1 8 7, VIII 1 7, XI 16 25, Vā 10 8-13 57 57, Br II 9 15 and 33 ² Ib II 1. 57, II 29 62 3 ³ Vi I 7 17

Śatarūpā (II)—daughter of Brahmā whom the father married and brought forth Svāyambhuva Manu, other sons, seven in number

M 3 31, 43 4 24-5

Śataśāla—the mythical banyan tree on the mount Kumuda From its joints flow rivers capable of fulfilling all desires in Ilāvṛta

Bhā V 16 24-25

Sataśa(ṭ)lāka—the father of Jaigīsavya who married Ekapātala

Br III 10 20, Vā 72 18

Śataśrnga—a Mt in Śālmahdvīpa, north of the Mahābhadrā, has 100 cities²

¹Bhā V 20 10, Br III 7 453 ²Vā 36 32, 39 54, 42 69

Śatasamkhyā—a group of gods of the X epoch of Manu
Vi III 2 25

Śatasena—a son of Śāntasena

Bhā X. 90 38

Śatahrada—a son of Danu

M. 6 18

Śatahradā—a R of the Bhadrā continent

Vā 43 26

Śatājī—a son of Bhajamāna

Bhā IX. 24 8

Śatānanda (I)—a son of Ahalyā and Gautama, (Śāradān-M P) Father of Satyadhṛti

Bhā IX 21 34 35, M 50 8, Vi IV 19 63

Śatānanda (II)—came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcālā

Pāṇ. X. 84 3

Śatānanda (III)—a sage of the period of Śāvarī

Vi 9 66

Satānanda (iv)—a son of Sāradvata, a great seer

Vā. 99 202

Satānandā—a mind-born mother

M. 179 11.

Śatānīka (i)—a son of Nakula and Draupadī

Bhā. IX. 22 29, M. 50 53

Śatānīka (ii)—a son of Janamejaya, versed in Trayī, and a pupil of Yājñavalkya, and also of Śaunaka, learnt the science of arms from Kṛpa, father of Sahasrānīka (Aśvamedhadatta-V: P);¹ performed Asvamedha;² asked Śaunaka about Yayāti and his reply;³ anointed by Brahmans;⁴ realised *ātma-jñāna* from Saunaka and attained *nirvāna*⁵

¹ Bhā. IX. 22 38-39 ² M. 50 65-6 ³ Ib 25 3 ⁴ Vā. 99 256
⁵ V. IV 21 3-5

Śatānīka (iii)—a son of Sudāsa and father of Durda-
mana

Bhā. IX. 22 43

Śatānīka (iv)—a son of the second Sāvarna Manu

Br. IV 1. 72

Śatānīka (v)—a son of Vasudāma

M. 50 86

Śatānīka (vi)—a son of Brhadratha

V. IV 21. 14

Śatāmṛtā—a daughter of Ugrasena

Vā. 96 133

Śatāyu (I)—a Rāksasa with the Hemanta sun

Br II 23 19

Śatāyu (II)—one of the six sons of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī

M 24 34 Vā 91 52, Vi IV 7 1

Śatāhvā—a *tīrtha* sacred to the pitrs

M 22 35

Śatāhvya—a Dānava

Br III 6 6

Śatrughna (I)—a son of Daśaratha, bore the bow and quivers when Bharata carried the Pādukā Father of Subāhu and Śrutasena (Sūrasena-Vi P), killed the Rāksas Mādhava and Lavana, seized Madhuvana and founded the city, Mathurā

Bha IX 10 3 and 44, 11 13-14, Br III 63 185 71 111
Vā 88 184-5 Vi I 12 4 IV 4 87 101, 104

Śatrughna (II)—a son of Śvaphalka

Bhā IX 24 17

Śatrughna (III)—a son of Bhangakāra and Narā, killed by Akrūra

Br III 71 86-8, Vā 96 85

Śatrughna (IV)—a son of Akrūra

M 45 29

Śatrughna (V)—a son of Aiksvākī and Anādhṛsti

M 46 24

Satrughna (vi)—a son of Gāndinī

Va 96 110

Satrughna (vii)—the great-grandson of Sātvata, killed by the Bhojas

Vi IV 13 111

Satrujit (i)—see Dyumat

Bha IX 17 6

Śatrujit (ii)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 237

Satrujit (iii)—a son of Sura

Br III 71 138

Satrujit (iv)—a son of Māndhātā

M. 12 35

Satrujit (v)—a son of Śonāsva

M. 44. 79

Śatrujit (vi)—a name of Pratardana

Vi IV 8 12

Śadhīya—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 53

Sanatkumāra—a son of Anala,¹ sacred to Kuruksetra² discovered yoga;³ attended Soma's rājasūya⁴

¹ Va 66 24 101 26 37, 75 212; 105 2, 112 63 ² Ib 77 64

³ Ib 83 84 ⁴ Ib 90 23

Śanti—a son of Vivasvat and Chāyā, attained the status of a planet by penance, see *Śanaīścara*

M 11 9 and 38

Śanaīścara (I)—(Saturn) Śrutakarma, traverses each sign of the zodiac in thirty months—generally an evil planet¹ A son of Chāyā and Vivasvat (Mārtāṇḍa-Vī P);² fought with Naraka in the Devāsura war;³ fed by the svarāt ray of the sun, above the Brhaspati planet, goes on in an iron chariot⁴ One of the nine grahas,⁵ found on the side of Soma,⁶ rise of, reddish in colour, a bad omen,⁷ stands above Brhaspati,⁸ in the chariot of Tripurāri,⁹ chariot of, drawn by horses¹⁰

¹ Bhā V 22 16 ² Ib VI 6 41, VIII 13 10, Br II 24 50, 71 83, etc, III 59 32, 49, 82, Va 84 31, Vī I 8 11, III 2 4 ³ Bha VIII 10 33 ⁴ Br III 23 87, IV 2 133 ⁵ M 93 44, Va 84 83 ⁶ M 23 40 ⁷ Ib 133 21 ⁸ Va 101 133 ⁹ M 127 8, 128 49 133 21 ¹⁰ Vā 52 79, 53 32, Vī II 12 20

Śanaīścara (II)—a son of Rudra and Suvarcalā

Vā 27 49, Br II 10 76, 11 23

Śanaīścara (III)—an Ātreya

Vā 28 20

Samtanu—a son of Pratipa and a brother of Devāpi, was a great king learned and a specialist in medicine (mahā-bhīṣak), it is said that a touch of his hand cured people of any disease and made them youthful again, hence his name Śamtanu, married Jāhnavī, father of Devavrata (Bhisma), from the dark fisherwoman he got Vicitravīrya Another son was Citrāṅgada, a Paurava with an amśa of

*Samudra*¹ Came upon the twins of Satyadhrti, in the course of a hunting, Krpa and Krpı and took them by grace, greed for more territory²

¹Bhā IX. 22 12 21, XII 2 37, Br III 10 69, 70 M. 14, 17, 50 11, 39 45, Vā 73 18, 99 234, 237-41, 111 70, V₁ IV 20 9 34

²Bha IX 21 36, XII 3 10, Va 1 158, 99 204, V₁ IV 19 67-8

Śapharī—the form taken by Hari

Bha VIII 24 9

Śabara—an Amṛtābha god

Br II 36 54

Śabaras—an inferior class of people;¹ on the Himālayas, their country unfit for śrāddha performance, to be conquered by Kalki,² kings of³

¹Bhā II 7 46 M 114 47 Va 78 69 99 268 ²Br III 14 80, 22 22, 73 108, IV 29 131 ³M 50 76

Śabala (I)—a son of Sarama

Br III 7 312

Śabala (II)—a hell, reached by those who indulge in unrighteous sexual unions

Br IV 2 147, 158, Vā. 101. 146, 157

Sabala (III)—one of the two dogs of the family of Vaisvata to whom Bali is to be offered at Gayā

Va 108 30, 111 39

Sabalas (I)—sons of Kallolaha

Br III 7 442

Śabalas (11)—the 1000 sons of Dakṣa through Vairiṇi who died in the attempt to get at the measurement of the earth by following their elder brothers

M 5 9

Sabalāśvas—the second one thousand sons of Asikni and Dakṣa. Advised by Nārada they took to the path of 'Not returning', taken by their elder brothers, went to different parts of the world in search of their brothers, Haryasvas and were lost

Bhā VI 5 24, Br III 2 24 5 Va 65 152 4, V₁ I 15 97 100

Sabdakarsanīkakala—a gupta sakti

Br IV 19 17, 44 117

Śabdabrahma—the name of the Creator during Brāhma kalpa, possesses both vyakta and avyakta forms, two forms of spirit, the word and the supreme God, this is the interpretation of Manu, and also the Atharva Veda, the word is the Vedas as distinguished from and leading to Parabrahman (Supreme)

Bha III 11 34, 12 48, Va 104 94, 110, V₁ VI 5 64 5

Sabdam—the guṇa of ākāśa, swallowed by Bhūta and others

Va. 102 17

Sabdalahṣanam—from sabda came sparsa

Va 4 50-1

Śabdārthau—represent Brahman

Br IV 43 76

Śamī (II)—a son of Śonāśva (Śūra-Br P) and father of Pratiksatra

M 44 79 80, Br III 71 138

Śamī (III)—a son of the daughter of the Kāśī king and Satyaka

Vā 96 115

Śamī (IV)—a name of Vāsudeva

Vā 96 172

Samita—a Sādhya

M 171 44

Samī (I)—a son of Śūra, and father of Pratiksatra

Va 96 137 V₁ IV 14 23

Samī (II)—the principal tree of the Kali age

V_L VI 1 53

Samīka (I)—a son of Devamīdha and Mārisā, queen Sudāminī, father of Sumutra and other sons

Bhā IX 24 29 and 44

Samīka (II)—a son of Śūra and Bhoja, and father of four sons, became a Rājarsi

Br III 71 150, 194, M 46 3 27, 28

Samīka (III)—a brother of Vāsudeva

Va. 96 148

Samba—a Dānava with manusya dharma

Vā 68 15

Sambara (I)—a son of Danu, and a follower of Vrtra in his battle with Indra

Bhā VI 6 30, 10 19 [3], M. 6 17, 249 67 Vā 68 11, 93 81, Vi. I 19 14, 21 4

Sambara (II)—a son of Hiranyākṣa;¹ a Dānava king; taken to Pātāla with Bali by Vāmana;² gules of, towards Prahlāda at the instance of Hiranyakaśipu³

¹ Bha. VII 2 4 and 18, Br III 5 30 ² Ib III 6 4 and 11, IV 29 123, 73 81 ³ Vi. I 15 153, 16 9

Sambara (III)—a resident of Tripura, participated in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra, fought with Tvastri

Bhā VIII 6 31, 10 19 and 29

Sambara (IV)—a companion of Kamsa, walked away with child Pradyumna within ten days [six days (Vi P)] of its birth. He knew that the baby was his enemy but he threw it into the sea and went away. Māyāvati, the superintendent of his kitchen discovered a child in a fish brought to the kitchen, and hearing from Nārada that it was Kāma reborn, and that she herself was Ratī, she brought up the child and when he came of age, she told him the truth and asked him to fight Śambara with the aid of mahāmāyā vidyā. His head was cut off by Pradyumna.

Bhā X 36 36, 55 3 24, II 7 34 III 3 11, Vi V 26 12, Ch 27 (whole)

Sambara (v)—(Śabara-Bha P), his greed for more territory

Bhā. XII 3 11.

Sambhalagrāma—(Śambala-Bhā P), the birth place of Kalki-Viṣṇu

Bhā XII 2 18 Vi. IV 24 93.

Śambhu (I)—the Indra of the epoch of the Tenth Manu, and a friend of Viśvaksena

Bhā VIII 13 22-23

Śambhu (II)—a son of Ambarīsa

Bhā IX 6 1

Śambhu (III)—a name of Śiva

Bhā X 4 36, Br III 10 48, M 154 438, 171 38

Śambhu (IV)—father of Rājāja and Goma

Br III 5 40

Śambhu (V)—a son of Pīvarī and Śuka

Br III 8 93, 10 81, M 15 10, Va 73 30

Śambhu (VI)—one of the eleven Rudras,¹ had the Ganga in his plaited hair for more than 100 years²

¹M 153 19, 171 38, V₁ I 15 122 ²Ib II 8 115, V 32 11, 33 4

Śambhu (VII)—a son of Vīrocana, had six sons

Vā 67 76, 81

Śambhu (VIII)—a son of Bhavya

V₁ I 13 1

Śamyāprāsa—the hermitage of Vyāsa on the bank of the Sarasvatī

Bhā I 7 2-3

Śamyu—a son of Brhaspati, asked his father as to the pros and cons of the śrāddha

Br III 9 38-44, Va 71 37

Samsapa—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by satya

Br II 32 102

Śamsapī—a sage

M. 196 26

Śamsya—one of the two sons of Gārhapatya, also Āhavanīya and Havyavāhana, father of two sons Savya and Apasavya, married the 16 rivers for his wives, their sons were Dhiṣṇis

Br II 12 12 Va 29 11 12

Śayyā—bed, characteristics of a good one,¹ to sleep on, with head to the east or south to avoid disease²

¹ V, III 11 111-12 ² Ib III 11 113

Śaranāgati—the act of falling at the feet of the Devi for protection, sixfold

Br IV 41 74-81

Śarat—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th kalpa

Vā 21 35

Śaradrtu—the guardian of Mandāravātikā, Isasri and Ūrjaśrī his queens

Br IV 32 33, Va 52 12, 53 25

Śaradvat (1)—a sage who came to see Parikṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*

Bha I 19 9

Śaradvat (II)—a son of Satyadhṛti, born at the sight of Ūrvaśī

Bhā IX 21 35

Saradvat(a) (III)—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by satya

Br II 32 101

Śaradvat (IV)—a son of Setu

M 48 6

Śaradvat (v)—(also Śuradvat) a sage by garbha¹ heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Tridhāmā and narrated it to Trivistha,² see Gautama

¹ Va 59 93 ² Br II 38 28, III 74 60, IV 4 61, Va 103 61.

Saradvasu—a son of Śūli of the 24th dvāpara

Va 23 207

Saradvān (I)—a sage by garbha of the Sāvarni epoch,¹ husband of Ahalyā and father of Śatānanda;² a Ṛṣika and a *mantrakṛt*³

¹ M 9 32, Va 1 186, 59 93 ² M 50 8, V₁ IV 19 63
³ M 145 95, 104

Śaradvān (II)—a son of Udathya and of Gautamagotra

Vā 64 26, 65 101

Śarabha (I)—a Dānava

Br III 6 12, Va 68 12

Śarabha (II)—a Vānarajāti born of Harī and Pulaha, hunted by Haihaya in the Vindhya

Br III 7 174, 319, 26 30, 35 21, 51 11, IV 29 41

Śarabha (III)—a son of Vyāghra and father of Śuka
Br III 7 207, 233

Śarabha (IV)—a son of Jāmbavat, after him came the
Sarabhas, a Vānara jāti
Br III 7 304, 319

Śarabha (v)—a son of Rukminī and Kṛṣṇa
Br III 71 245 Va 96 237

Saravanam—the pleasure garden of Umā and Śiva in
the Himālayas,¹ here Ila was converted into a female,²
Kumāra born in³

¹M 11 44 Va 41 37 ²M 12 1 ³Va 72 32

Śaravā—a R from the Mahendra hill
M 114 31

Śaravṛstī—a Marutgana
M 171 52

Śarāvātī—R a mahānadī
Va. 108 78

Sarīra—a pupil of Vedamitra Śākalya
V. III 4 22

Śarīrā karsanīkalā—a Śakti
Br IV 19 20 36 70 44 120

Śarūtha—a son of Dusyanta (Duṣkṛta)
Vā 99 5

Śarkarabhauma—the earth of the fifth talam, arvāk talam

Br II 20 14, 35

Śarkarā—sugar,¹ an article for śrāddha²

¹ M 7 13 ² Ib 17 30, 92 2, 266 51, 279 9

Śarkarācala—the best gift is 8 bhārams of sugar, then 4 and 2, even 1 or ½ allowed, the giver goes to heaven

M. 83 6, 92 1-13

Śarkarādhenu—fit for gift during the Viśokadvādaśi

M 82 19

Śarkarāvartā—a R in Bhāratavarsa

Bhā V 19 18

Śarkarāsaptamī—on the seventh day of the white half of Mādhava (Viśākha) month for meditating on Saurasuktam and purānam, next gifts are made and Brahmans are fed, this is to continue every month for a year, equal to the fruits of the performance of aśvamedha

M 74 3, 77 1-9

Śarma—a common designation for a Brahman

V₁ III 10 8-9

Śarmisthā (1)—a daughter of Vrsaparvan (hence (Vārṣaparvanī-V₁ P) and wife of Yayāti. She once went with her attendants and Devayānī, and became engaged in water sports. Śiva and Pārvatī passed them when they put on their dress. In doing so Śarmisthā put on Devayānī's dress by mistake and was taken to task by Devayānī who called

sage had changed his form due to the blessings of Aśvins the king admonished his daughter for her misbehaviour But when he heard how Cyavana got back his youth, he was pleased and hugged his daughter² Father of three sons his greed for more territory

¹Bhā VIII 13 2, IX 1 12, 3 1-9, M 11 41, 12 21, Br III 60 2, 61 18 Va 64 29 85 4 86 23, V₁ III 1 33, IV 1 7
²Bhā IX 3 18 27 XII 3 10

Śaryāti (II)—a son of Nahusa

M 24 50

Śaryāti (III)—a son of Aśvini and Akrūra

M 45 33

Śarva—a name of Śiva Rudra,¹ the presiding deity of the earth,² represents the earth and hence the earth should not be made impure or unclean,³ the lord created by Brahmā in the 30th Kalpa who made attahāsa,⁴ the third son of Kṛśṇalohita,⁵ his wife, Vikeśi and son Angāraka⁶

¹Bhā VI 15 28, Br II 25 23, M 180 19 V_L I 8 6
 15 122, III 2 11, V 34 1 ²M 265 40 ³Br II 10 10 ⁴Va
 22 28 ⁵Ib 27 28 ⁶Br II 10 78, 13 54

Śarvaka—a son of the Sahisnu avatār of the Lord

Va 23 213

Śarvarī—the wife of Dosa, a Vasu their son is Simsamāra

Bhā VI 6 14

Śarvā—a name of Umā

Bhā XII 10 35

Sarvānī—an epithet of Umā

M 180 22

Śala (i)—an athlete of Kamsa could not vanquish Arjuna as he was supported by Kṛṣṇa. Resented Śāmba's action in seizing Lakṣmanā had his allotted seat in the arena but was killed by Kṛṣṇa

Bha I 15 16, X 36 21, 68 5, 42 37, 44 27

Śala (ii)—a son of Somadatta

Bhā IX 22 19 X 68 5 Va 99 235

Śala (iii)—a son of Durvāksī and Vṛka

Bhā IX 24 43

Sala (iv)—a Saimhikeya asura

Br III 6 19

Sala (v)—a Kṣatriya who became a dvija

Br III 66 87

Śala (vi)—a son of Sutahotra

Va. 92 3

Salanka—a Trayārseya

M. 198 3

Śaladā—a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghṛtācī

Vā 70 68

Śalabha (i)—a Saimhikeya asura

Br III 6 19, Vā 68 12

Śalabha (II)—a son of Jāmbhavān. .

Br III 7 304

Śalabhas (I)—children of Yāmuni

Bhā VI 6 21

Śalabhas (II)—too much of them, forebodes famine

M 237 9

Śalabha—one of the ten wives of Ahi

Br III 8 75

Salāmukhīyaka—a place where Ajakapāt Agni is located

Br II 12 25

Salya (I)—Appointed commander of the Kuru army after Karna's death, for half a day when Yudhishthira killed him His army was defeated by Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa Went to Syamantapañcaka for solar eclipse

Bhā I 15 15, X 78 [95 (V) 38] 82 25

Salya (II)—a son of Vipracitti

V₁ I 21, 11

Salya (III)—a son of Somadatta

V₁ IV 20 32

Śalyaka—a Vānara

Br III 7 319

Śalvas—a tribe

M 114 45

Śaśa—the flesh of the hare, good for śrāddha

M 17 33

Śaśaka—the animal fit for śrāddha purposes

Va 88 13

Śaśabīndavas—the line of Śaśabīndu, performed aśvamedhas

Br III 74 269, M 273 73

Śaśabīndu (I) (*Citraratha*)—a son of Citraratha, highly learned and a yogin, an emperor of glory, had ten thousand wives and thousands of sons of whom six were distinguished. Possessed fourteen excellent jewels. His daughter Bīndumatī (*Citrarathī*) had 100 famous sons with names beginning with Prthu,¹ father-in-law of Māndhātā, heard of the significance of Śrāddha from Yama.²

¹Bhā. IX. 23 31-33, 6 38, Br III 70 19 22, M 44 18-19, Vā 88 70, 95 18 21 ²Br III 18 1 and 15, 63 70

Śaśabīndu (II)—the moon

Va. 82 1

Śaśāṅka—the Moon God, see Soma

M. 150 53

Śaśāda—see Vikus

Bhā. IX. 6 11, Br III. 63 21, Vā 88 24, Vā. IV 2 18

Śaśi (I)—a son of Andhaka

M. 44 61.

Śaśi (II)—moon,¹ chariot of, described, relation of, to the sun cosmology, his nectar and its use to gods, rsis and pitrs,² his mandala twice that of the sun,³ vanquished by Rāvana⁴

¹M 93 13 ²Ib 126 48-73 ³Ib 124 8 ⁴Br II 21 8 24 67, III 7 254

Śasini—a kalā of the moon

Br IV 35 92

Śaśiprabhā—a Śakti

Br IV 44 75

Śasibindu—a son of Citraratha, lord of 14 mahāratnas and cakravartī had 100,000 wives and ten lakhs of sons among whom the chief were Prthusrava, Prthukarma and four others, (see Śasabindu)

V₁ IV 12 3 6

Śasimandalam—the region of the moon, 100,000 yojanas from that of the sun, above it is the nakṣatra mandalam

V₁ II 7 5 6

Śaśvatī—a Śakti

Br IV 44 91

Śaka—is Śākadvīpa, the hill after which the dvīpa is named²

¹Bha V I 32 ²M 123 36

Śāka (II)—the tree in the midst of Śākadvīpam

Va 49 88 V₁ II 4 63

Śākatākṣa—an ārseyappravara of (Bhārgava gotra)

M 195 40

Śākatāyana—a pravara of the Bhārgavas

M. 195 31, 196 45

Śākadvīpa—thirty-two lakhs of *yojanas* in extent and encircled by sea of curds (Dadhīmandoda) (Kṣīroda-V: P) of equal dimension, takes its name from a great sāka tree, ruled by a son of Priyavrata, Medhātithi who divided it among his seven sons and retired to forest, here Vāyu is worshipped by Prānāyāma;¹ divided into seven kingdoms bearing the respective names of the seven sons of the first king Havya (Bhavya-V: P), a grandson of Svāyambhuva, contains seven streams, several towns and villages, people here follow svadharma and varnāśrama dharma;² seven mountains;³ one of the seven continents, double the size of the Krauñcadvīpa, the four castes in it, Vangas, Magadhas, Mānasas and Mandagas, Viṣṇu stands in the form of Sūrya⁴

¹Bhā V 20 24-28 ²Br II 14 13 19 27 80 107 21 73
Vā. 33 13, 49 74, 50 127 ³M. 122 1 ⁴Vl. II 1 14 2 5 IV
58 71.

Śākadhīya—sage

M. 200 9

Śākapūrṇa—made a classification of the Ṛk Samhitā into three parts together with Nirukta as the fourth, had four disciples to assist him.

Vi. III. 4. 23-24

Śālamundas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent

Vā. 43 21.

Śākala—the king of the Madras, see under *Aśvapati*

M 208 5

Śākalya (*Devamitra*)—a son of *Māṇḍukeya*, divided the *Samhitā* into five parts and transmitted them to five disciples—*Vātsyā*, *Mudgala*, *Śāliya*, *Gokhalya* and *Sisira* (*Mudgala Golka*, *Khāliya*, *Matsya* and *Śośareya-Vā P*)¹ A pupil of *Satyāśrīya* and a *Śākapravartaka* During the sacrifice of *Janaka*, there was a dispute as to who was the learned among those present The prize was won by *Yājñavalkya* but *Śākalya* insulted him and was cursed²

¹Bhā XII 6 57, Br II 35 1, Vā 60 32 64 ²Br II 34 32-67, Vā 60 31, 63

Śakavatī—a R of the *Ketumālā* continent

Vā 44 19

Śākavama—see *Rathitara*

Br II 35 3

Śākali—a *Śrutarsi*

Br II 33 3

Śākas—a tribe

Vā 45 116, 47 44

Śākāyanas—a tribe?

M. 200 9

Śākāhāryā—a sage

M. 200 9

Śākunam—the flesh of the parrot for *śrāddha*

M 17 31

Śākinī—a śakti in Kiricakra.

Br. IV. 20. 16

Śāktam (I)—one of the six darśanas.

Vā. 104. 16

Śāktam (II)—the tip of the tongue of the personified Veda.

Vā 104. 82

Śākya—a son of Sanjaya, and father of Śuddhoda(na).

Bhā IX. 12. 14, M 271. 12, Vā 99. 288, Vi. IV. 22 8

Śākram—of the Yajurvedins, to be recited in rituals connected with the digging of tanks.

M. 58 35, 93. 132

Sākū—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 10.

Śākha—a son of Agni and brother of Kumāra,¹ an amśa of Skanda.²

¹Br. III. 3 25; M. 5 26, Vā. 66 24, Vi I 15 115 ²Vā 101 280

Śākhāvatī—a R of the Bhadrā continent

Vā. 43. 26.

Śākhis—parents of Mārisā, mother of Daksa in Cāksusa-antara

Br. II 13 70, Vā 30 61

Śākhyā—a heretical sect

Br. III 14 39

Śākheya—a gotrakara

M 197 1

Śāṅkaram tīrtham—sacred to Pitr̥s

M 22 43

Śāṅkarampadam—the lotus feet of Śankara

M 13 57

Śāṅkarī—a mind-born mother

M 179 16

Śāṅkrtikas—a branch of Angīrasa

Va 65 106

Sathyāyanī—a Trayārṣeya

M 198 20

Sāṅditas—one of the three Kasyapa groups

Br III 8 33

Sāṅḍilī—sacred for śrāddha

Br III 19 92

Sāṅḍilya (I)—Agni, as son of Sāṅḍilī

Br III 10 91

Sāṅḍilya (II)—a Dānava

M 199 18

Sāṇḍilyas—the sons of Devala

Va 70 28

Sātakarni (I)—ruled for a year (1½ years-*Vā P*)

Br III 74 166, Va 99 353

Sātakarni (II)—a son of Bhāta, ruled for 56 years

Va. 99 350

Satakarni (III)—a son of Sundara and father of Śiva-
svāti

Vi. IV 24 47

Sātakarni (IV)—the son of Pūrnotsanga and father of
Lambodara.

Vi. IV 24 45

Śādvāla—the forest in the country of Uttarakurus where
Samjana roamed as a mare

Va. 84 68

Śādvālāyanas—*Ekārṣeyas*

M. 200 2

Śānaścaram—the place of Śānaścara above that of
Brhaspati

Vā 53 60, 97

Śānta (I)—one of the seven divisions of Plaksadvīpa

Bhā V 20 3

Śānta (II)—a son of Āyu

Br III 3 24

Sānta (III)—a sage. His son went on a pilgrimage on his way to Sāligrāma, he wished to see Gandhamādana, Badarikāśrama and others. got frightened by a Gandharva in the form of a tiger which was killed by Paraśurāma. Him followed the sage.

Br. III. 25 66-77

Śānta (IV)—a son of Āpa.

M. 5 22, Va. 23 84, 66 23; Vl. I. 15. 111.

Śāntakarni (I)—a son of Pūrnotsanga, ruled for 56 years.

M. 273. 4.

Śāntakarni (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and father of Pūrnotsanga

Vl. IV 24 45

Śāntakarni (III)—a son of Ahimān and father of Śivaśrīta

Vl. IV 24 48

Śāntabha(ha)ya—a son of Medhātithi and founder of the Śāntabha(ha)ya kingdom in Plakṣadvīpa

Br. II 14 26 8, Va. 33 32, Vl. II 4 3 and 5

Śāntabhayaṇi—the Gomedavarṇa of Plakṣadvīpa

Va. 6 13

Śāntaropi—a son of Trikaṭu (Dharmasrithi) the son of the Āpān

I. 1. 1. 17 12

Śāntasena—a son of Subāhu, and father of Śatasena

Bhā X. 90 38

Śāntā (i)—a daughter of Daśaratha, and adopted by Citraratha-Romapāda married by Rśyasrnga (a daughter of Dasaratha-Lomapāda, *M P*)

Bhā IX. 23 8, M 48 95 V₁ IV 18 18

Śāntā (ii)—a R in the Kuru country

Br II 18 73

Śāntā (iii)—a daughter of Lomapāda

Vā 99 103

Śāntā (iv)—the mother of the sage Bharadvāja

Vā 111. 60

Śāntī (i)—a daughter of Kardama, married to Atharvana Dadhyañca was her son Yajña was popularised in the world by her

Bhā III 24 24, IV 1 42

Śāntī (ii)—a son of Dakṣinā, and a Tusita god

Bhā IV 1 7-8

Śāntī (iii)—a daughter of Dakṣa, and a wife of Dharma, gave birth to Sukha (*Kṣema-Vā P*)

Bhā. IV 1 49 and 51, Br II 9 50 61 V₁ 10 25 37, V₁ I 7 23, 30

Śāntī (iv)—a son of Nila, and father of Suśāntī

Bhā IX. 21 30 31, V₁ IV 19 57

Śānti (v)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kāṇḍī

Bha X 61 14

Sānti (vi)—(Kalpa) author of a master of Atharva Samhitā

Bhā XII 7 4, Br II 35 62

Śānti (vii)—a R in Śālmādvīpa

Br II 19 46

Śānti (viii)—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 49

Sānti (ix)—the Indra of the gods—Sudhāmāna and Viruddhas,¹ Indra of the tenth epoch of Manu²

¹Br IV 1 69 ²V₁ III 2 26

Śānti (x)—a kalā of Hari

Br IV 35 95

Śānti (xi)—a Śakti

Br IV 44 71

Śānti (xii)—to avert impending evils, *abhayā* to get rid of fear, *saumyā* to get rid of disease, *vaiṣṇavī* against famine and fear from insects and robbers, *raudrī* if beasts get sick and die, *brāhmī* when heterodoxy prevails, *raudrī* for fear of other king's troubles, *vāyavī* for diseases of wind etc., *vārunī* for famines and absence of rains, *bhārgavī* for fear of curse, etc., *prajāpatyā* for miscarriages in delivery, *tvāṣṭrī* for bad growth of vegetables, *kaumārī* for well being of children, *āgneyī* for fear of fire and disobedience, troubles from servants etc., *gāndharvī* for horses, *āṅgirasī* for elephants

nairrti for fear of ghosts and spirits, *yāmyā* for bad dreams, *kauberi* for loss of wealth, *pārthivī* for loss of trees and lands These are to be done at particular times of the day when certain nakshatras like Hasta, Svāti are in the ascendant

M 228 5 27

Śānti (xiii)—one of the four fruits of *Prāṇāyāma* the ruin of all sins of the Pitrs and cognates

Vā. 11 6

Śānti (xiv)—(Pracetas) Agni

Vā. 29 27

Śāntikam—the mantras of the Atharvavedins recited in a ritual connected with digging of tanks

M 58 37

Śāntikalpa—the fifth part of the Atharva Samhitā

Vā 61 54 V. III 6 14

Śāntikā—a mother goddess

M. 179 28

Śāntilādhyanam—the chapter dealing with propitiatory rites to be recited in *śrāddha*,¹ to be repeated in founding a temple;² preliminary to the giving of 16 great gifts³

¹M 17 39 ²Ib 265 25 ³Ib 274 56

Śāntidevī—a daughter of Devaka, and a queen of Vasudeva

Bh. IX. 24 23 and 50 Br. III 71 131 and 62 Vā. 96 130
V. IV 14 18

Śānti—a R from the lake Jayā

M 121 71, Vā 47 71

Sāpa—a son of the first Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 64

Śāpanāsana—a son of Damana, an *avatār* of the Lord
in the third dvāpara

Va 23 124

Śāpeya—a Vājra

Va 61. 25

Sāmūtra—the place of Havya agni

Br II 12 23, Va 29 22

Sāmūtram—the act of killing the sacrificial victim and
making it ready for offering,¹ performed by Mrtyu in the
Viśvasrj sacrifice²

¹Vā 2 6 ²Br I 2 6

Śāmkṛtas—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 72

Śāmba—a Saṃhikēya

Va 68 18

Śāmba—a son of Āpa

M 5 22

Śāmbavī—Lalitā, see Diksā

Br IV 13 26, 43 5

Sāmsāpāyana—a sage of the Naimisā forest,¹ versed in the Purānas,² was addressed by Sūta,³ a pupil of Romaharsana⁴

¹Vā 30 38, 49 97, 56 2, 57 88 ²Br II 35 64 6 69
³Br II 13 41-3, 15 1, 19 99, 28 2, 30 5 ⁴Va 61 56, 65 1,
 89 16, V1. III 6 17

Sāmsāpāyanakas—have to their credit 8608 Ṛks

Vā. 61 61, 62

Sāradā—a name of Yogamāyā

Bhā X. 2 12

Sāradātīrtham—sacred to the Pitrs

M. 22. 74.

Sāradvata (i)—a name of Kṛpa, the guru of Parīkṣit welcomed Vīdura to Hastināpura

Bha. I. 13 3, 16 3, Br IV 1 11

Sāradvata (ii)—a son of Ahalyā

Va 99 201.

Sāradvatīka—of Bhārgava gotra

M. 195 27.

Śāradvatī—an apsaras

Vā. 69 7.

Śārīdhyu—a Kauthuma.

Vā 61 39

Śārkarākṣi—a Bhārgavagotrakāra

M. 195 21.

Śārṅga—the bow of Hari, reached Kṛṣṇa during Jarasandha's siege of Mathurā

Bhā I 6 39, X 50 11 [13], 23, XII 11 15

Śārṅgadevā—one of the wives of Vasudeva and mother of Tumbū

Va 96 177

Śārṅgadhanvī (*Śārṅgī*)—an epithet of Viṣṇu

V₁ V 33 14, 16, 27, 34 26

Śārṅgadhara—Viṣṇu, lived in Mekhalā in Meghakara tīrtham

M 22 41

Śārṅgarava—of Bhārgava gotra

M 195 24

Śārṅgī (I)—is Viṣṇu

Br IV 5 35

Śārṅgī (II)—with two quivers full of arrows, descended from heaven for the use of Kṛṣṇa

V₁ V 22 6, 30 63

Śārdūla—the lord of animals

Va 35 6 70 10

Śaryātas—the Kṣatriyas being the hundred brothers of Kakudmīn, driven out from Kusasthalī by Punyajana the Rāksasa

Br III 63 4

Śāryāti—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu

Br II 38 30

Śārvi—the Pārthavi tanu of Rudra

Vā 27 42

• *Sālagrāma*—the place where Pulastya and Pulaha had their hermitages Sages of this locality visited Dvārakā,¹ fit for śrāddha performance;² sacred to Mahādevi and the Pitrs,³ the Nāgarāt tīrtha at⁴

¹Bhā V 8 30, X. 90 28 [3] ²Br III 13 89 25 66,
³M. 13 33, 22 62 ⁴Vā 77 88-89

• *Sālankayana*—a Kauśika Brahmīstha

M 145 113, Va 97 3

Śālankāyanas—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 72

Śālankāyani—a pravara of Angiras

M 196 18, 198 20

Śālavatyas—of Kauśika gotra

Va 91 100

Śālas—of elephants, horses and chariots

Vā 30 279

Śālāmukhi—the location of Ajāikapas

Vā 29 24

Śālāyani—ārseya pravara of Bhārgava gotra

M 195 40

Śālāhaleyas—of Kaśyapa gotra

M 199 3

Śālī (I)—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 53

Śālī (II)—(*śāleyatandula*) a kind of rice for śrāddha

M 15 35, 55 18, 70 43

Śālī (III)—a sage

M 196 27

Śālīpīṇḍaka—a Nāga

Vā 69 72

Śālīmañjarīpāka—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 53

Śālīya—a pupil of Śākalya

Bha XII 6 57

Śālī Raksasa—in the 5th tala or mahātala

Vā 50 36

Śālīsīras—a Mauneya Gandharva

Br III 7 3

Śālīsūkā (II)—the son of Sanga(yu)ta(V₁ P), and father of Somaśarman

Bhā XII 1 14, V₁ IV 24 30

Śālīhotra (I)—a Śrutarsi,¹ composed six Śamhitās²

¹Br II 33 8 ²Vā 61 42

Salihotra (II)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 237

Salihotra (III)—a son of Śrīh in the 24th dvāpara

Va 23 207

Saliya—a pupil of Vedamitra Sākalya

Vi. III 4 22

Śaluki—a devata

Br III 72 3

Salmala (I)—(Salmali-M and Va P) a hell for those fallen from Karma

Br II 28 83 M 141 69 Va 56 78

Salmala (II)—the continent of, twice the extent of Krauncadvīpa, encircled by the ocean of curds,¹ twice the extent of Plaksadvīpa with seven hills, varsas and rivers, in the midst is the Śālmali trees²

¹ M. 122 91-2 ² Va 49 29-45

Salmali(dvīpa) (I)—one of the seven continents, Vapusmān the first king Twice Plaksa in size, surrounded by suroda (sea of sura) distinguished for its tree Śālmali the abode of Garuda Soma is worshipped here Its king was Yajñabāhu son of Priyavrata who divided the kingdom among his seven sons,¹ after their names—Svetam, Haritam Vaidyutam, Mānasam, Jimūtam, Rohitam, Suprabham, and Śobhanam, the four varnas are Kapila Aruna, Pita and Kṛṣṇa, famous for seven hills and seven rivers frequented by Garuda birds²

¹ Bhā V 1 32 20 7-12 Br II 14 12 31-4 19 33-48 138
Vi II 1. 13, 2 5 4 21-33 ² Br- III 7 452

Salmali (II)—the tree in the Śālmali dvīpa

Br II 19 49, III 11 113, V₁ II 4 32

Śalmali (III)—a svara sakti

Br IV 44 55

Salmali (IV)—the hill after which the dvīpa is named

M 123 38

Sālmali (V)—the kingdom where Vapusmān, a grand son of Svāyambhuva, was consecrated king

Va 33 12, 40 4

Śālva—a Dānava king and friend of Śiśupāla and Jarāsandha, an enemy of Kṛṣṇa, when Hamsa his brother, was killed by Kṛṣṇa he wanted to avenge his death and after meeting his friends at Kundina took a vow to wipe out the Yādavas, he performed tapas to propitiate Śiva and got an aerial car to go to any place, given to him by Maya, hearing of Śiśupāla's death he grew angry and attacked Dvārakā Pradyumna, Sātyaki and others offered resistance His commander-in-chief was defeated But his minister Dyumat hit Pradyumna in the chest when his charioteer removed him from the field After recovering he attacked Dyumat and vanquished him For twenty seven days the battle went on, when Kṛṣṇa arrived He directed his attack towards Śālva who attacked him when his bow slipped from his hand After a hot discussion and some more fight Śālva disappeared and sent to Kṛṣṇa a māyā messenger saying that Vasudeva had been taken prisoner by Śālva Then Kṛṣṇa saw a scene where a māyā Vasudeva was killed Kṛṣṇa knew that all this was due to illusory powers and kept cool He broke his car and cut off his head¹ Attained mokṣa by hatred of Kṛṣṇa²

¹Bh₁ X 60 18 Chh 76-77 (whole) 78 13 II 7 34 III 3 10 V₁ V 26 7 ²Bh₁ XI 5 48 Br III 73 99 IV 29 122

Salvas—a kingdom of Madhyadesa,¹ to this the Yadus migrated;² a tribe³

¹Bha X. 2 3, Va. 45 109 ²Br II 16 40 ³M. 114. 34

Sāva (I)—a son of Yuvanāśva and father of Brhadasva, founded the city Śāvastī

Bha IX 6 21

Sāva (II)—a Ṛṣika

M 145 96

Śavasta—a son of Candra Yuvanāśva—built Śāvastī city, father of Brhadaśva

V₁ IV 2 37-8

Savastī—city founded by king Śāva (Śāvasta) son of Cāndra-Yuvanāśva

Bhā IX. 6 21, V₁ IV 2 37

Sāvan—the name of Mahimān Agni

Va 29 37

Sāvāśva—a son of Śikhandī an *avatar* of the 18th dvāpara

Vā 23 183

Śāśvatas—of the south

Vā. 45 130

Śāśvadarbhī—a Tripravara

M. 196 34

Śasana—one of the eleven Rudras

M. 153 19

Sāstā (I)—a son of Śiva and Śakti, born of churning of ocean, see Mahāśāsta

Br IV 6 9

Sāstā (II)—one of the eleven Rudras

M 153 19

Sāstras—sciences of which Purāna is the first, recalled by Brahmā

M 3 3, 184 43, 245 87 Va 30 7, 57-12

Śikha—one of the four Vedic Brahman disciples of Sveta.

Vā 23 117

Śikhandi (I)—joined the Pāndavas against the Kurus

Bha X 78 [95 (V) 10]

Śikhandi (II)—Śiva

Br II 25 75

Śikhandinī (I)—the queen of Vijitāśva and mother of three sons

Bhā IV 24 3

Śikhandinī (II)—(Śikhandi-M P), the wife of Antardhāna, [Antardhi (Antardhana-Vā P), (Antarddhi-Vi P.)] and mother of Havirdhāna

Br II 37 23, M 4 45, Vā 63 22, Vi I 14 1

Śikhandi (I)—one of the four sons of the 33rd kalpa

Va 23 59

Sikhandī (II)—the *avatār* of the Lord of the 18th dvāpara in the Śikhandī hill of Siddhaksetram

Vā 23 181

Sikhandī (III)—Mt., a hill in the Siddhaksetram of the Himālayas, also a forest of that name

Vā 23 182

Sikharam—a varsa round the Candra hill of Plaksa

Vā. 49 14

Śikhāgrīvi—a Pravara Angiras

M. 196 13

Śikhādevī—a Śakti

Br IV 37 42

Sikhāvarna—of Bhārgava gotra

M. 195 21

Sikhindī—a rtvik at the sacrifice of Brahmā

Va 106 39

Śikhutīrtham—in the Narmadā

M. 193 82-3

Śikhimālā—a R of the Ketumāla continent

Vā 44 17

Sikhivāsas—a hill range on the west of Meru

Vl. II 2 29

Sikhivāhana—Skanda with the peacock as his vehicle

Vā 54 24, 101 281

Śikhīśaila—a Mt west of the Śītoda lake

Vā 36 27

Śikhī (I)—one of the gods worshipped in house-building

M 253 24

Śikhī (II)—R a chief river of Plaksadvīpa

V₁ II 4 11

Śighrya—a Rudra on the Sodaśa cakra

Br IV 34 30

Śingi—a son of Mādrī and father of Satyaka

Br III 71 20

Śiyaya—a Rājarsi becoming a Brahman

Vā 91 117

Śitapu—a son of Uśanas

V₁ IV 12 9

Śitastapa—a hell, the second one below the earth

Br IV 2 178, 181, 209, Vā 101 178

Śitikanṭha—is Śiva

Br IV 34 27

Śitibāhu—a R originating from the Vindhya

Vā 45 102

Śini (I)—a son of Garga and father of Gārgya, hence Gārgyas and Śainyas are Ksatropetadvijās

Bhū IX. 21 19, V₁ IV 19 23

Śinī (II)—a son of Yujājit and father of Anamitra
Bha. IX. 24 12

Śinī (III)—a son of Anamitra and father of Satyaka
Bha. IX. 24 13, M. 45 22, V. IV 14 12

Śinī (IV)—a son of Bhajamāna and father of Svayambhoja
Bha. IX. 24 26

Śinī (V)—an Angirasa and mantrakṛt
Br. II. 32 107

Śinī (VI)—a son of Śūra and Bhojā
M. 46 3

Śinika—(Samika Wilson), heard the Viṣṇu Purāṇa at the end of the Kali age from Maitreya
V. VI. 8 51

Śinibadha—a son of Gārga
Va. 99 161

Śinivāsa—(*Śinivāsa-Bhā P*) a Mt. on the base of Meru
Bha. V. 16 26

Sipra—a R. from the Rṣyavan
M. 114 24 Va. 45 98

Śibi (1)—a son of Dṛśadvatī and Uśinara known for his munificence, Parīkṣit compared to him. Knew the yoga power of Hari,¹ father of Vṛṣādarbha and three other sons (ten sons—M. P.), gave up life in service and attained permanent fame.² Śivapuram was his capital;² engaged in a
P. 53

sacrifice with Vasumat, Aṣṭaka and Pratardana when his grandfather Yayāti fell from heaven,⁴ discoursed with Yayāti about other worlds,⁵ went to heaven in a golden chariot⁶ gifts of, to attain heaven⁷

¹Bhā I 12 20, II 7 45 Va 99 21-23 ²Bhā IX 23 3 4 VIII 20 7, X 72 21, V₁ IV 18 9 10, M 48 19 20 ³Br III 74 20 23
⁴M 35 5, 38 22, 42 28, 48 18 ⁵Ib 42 6 8 ⁶Ib 42 14 26
⁷Ib 42 19

Śibī (II)—a son of Cāksusa Manu

Bha IV 13 16

Śibī (III)—the India of the epoch of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 46, Va 62 40, V₁ III 1 17

Śibī (IV)—a son of Prahlāda

M 6 9, 35 5, 245 31 V₁ I 21 1

Śibī (V)—a son of Madri and Vṛsnī

M 45 2

Śibī (VI)—a son of Garga

M 49 37

Śibī (VII)—a son of Kuru and Āgneyī

V₁ I 13 6

Śibīkā (I)—a R of the Śākadvīpa

M 122 32

Śibīkā (II)—a palanquin, reference to that of king Sauvira,¹ of Kubera, built by Viśvakarmā from the Vaiṣṇava effulgence²

¹V₁ II 13 53 ²Ib III 2 11, V 30 61

Simśumāra—a son of Sarvarī and Dosa, an amśa of Hari

Bha. VI. 6 14

Sirālaka—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 81

Sirīsa—of Ātreya gotra

M. 197 7

Sirodevī—a Śakti

Br IV 37 42

* *Sīla*—one of Danu's sons

Va 68 5

Śilā (I)—a R from the Vindhya

M. 114 28

Śilā (II)—the stone placed on the head of Gaṇāsura under the orders of Brahmā

Va 106 45

Śilā (III)—Dharmavratā, the daughter of Dharma and Visvarūpa married Marīci, when she was once serving her husband in sleep Brahmā came there and she honoured him leaving her husband, the latter awoke and cursed her to become a stone as she did not do the duty of a wife properly, she became furious and cursed her husband and herself performed severe austerities in the midst of a blazing fire, pleased with her, Viṣṇu asked her to take a few boons adding that her husband's curse could not be changed, she then requested that she might live in the shape of a stone at Gayā tīrtha on which all Devas should reside, the request was granted

Vā. 107 (whole), 108 2, 109 33, 46, 51, 112 30 and 41

Śilābhauma—the earth in the 6th rasātalam

Br II 20 15 and 42

Śilārdani—of Ātreya gotra

M 197 6

Śilāśini—a R of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā 43 28

Śilāsampesanam—a hell

Br II 28 84

Śilāsthalī—a Pravara of Angiras

M 196 12

Śilīmukha (I)—a Nāga

Vā 69 72

Śilīmukha (II)—a Rāksasa

Va 69 167

Silodā—a R in the Aruna hill, rising from the Sailoda lake

Br II 18 21

Śilpa—Arts and Crafts,¹ not seen in Puṣkaradvīpam,² one living by śilpa, unfit for pankti bhojana,³ teaching in, punishment for non-performance of⁴

¹ M 220 3, Vā 83 63 ² Br II 19 122 ³ Ib III 19 33
⁴ M 227 6

Śilpa (1) *prajāpati*—(Viśvakarmā, s v)

Vā 66 28, 84 16

Silpins—Craftsmen unjust men are subjected to the influence of *Pisācaś* Icon of, in a temple

¹ Br III 7 407 ² M 5 27, 217 24, 256, 7, 15, 259 16 264
27

Siva (1)—(also *Giritra*) several names of the god are mentioned master of all *Ganas* and *Bhūtas*, and a god of wrath, worshipped for learning,¹ *Parikṣit* compared to him for liberality in granting boons awarded his own missile to *Arjuna* a great *Yogin* Resident of *Kailāsa*, worships *San-karsana* in *Ilāvṛta* ²

Met by *Pracatas* and venerated by *Kṛṣṇa*, knew *Vasudeva*'s glory and the *dharma* ordained by *Harī*³ pleased with *Bāna*, guarded his city, and fought with *Kṛṣṇa* Insulted by *Dakṣa* and *Bhṛgu* in the sacrifice of *Prajāpatis* warned *Satī* against attending *Dakṣa*'s sacrifice where he was deprived of his share Heard from *Nārada* of *Satī*'s sacrifice and grew angry, out sprang *Virabhadra* to ruin the sacrifice cut off *Dakṣa*'s head, waited on by *Brahma* and consoled agreed to attend and praised *Viṣṇu*, and felt obliged to him ⁴

Appeared before the *Pracetāsas* and initiated them into the *Rudragītā* in glory of *Harī* and left them ⁵ praised *Aditi* and *Vāmana*'s exploits and was present when he was anointed *Upendra*,⁶ praised *Nṛsimha*, and prayed to by *Prahlāda* His discomfiture at *Maya* who built three cities for the safety of the *Asuras* Them he killed But *Maya* brought back all of them to life by the immortalised waters which he discovered in a well *Śiva* was worried when *Brahmā* and *Harī* drank the whole of the liquid Induced by them he attacked *Trīpura* with success ⁷

Accompanied *Brahmā* and other gods when they went to meet *Harī Ajita* Praised by *Prajāpatis* for consuming *hālāhala* that came out of *Amṛtamathana* His faces represent five *Upaniṣads* from which thirty-eight *mantras* evolved Himself being the Highest Truth The poison got

stuck in his throat and added beauty to his neck. Heard with wonder the Mohini form of Hari and came with Pārvatī to see him. Requested Hari to show himself again as Mohini. Seeing the lovely form Śiva became enamoured and ran after her when his seed dropped in several places which ultimately became shrines of images of gold and silver. Then he realised his position and after taking leave of Hari, went to his abode,⁸ embraced Parvatī sitting on his lap in the midst of his attendants. This was seen by the Vidyadhara Citraketu who laughed at it. So he was cursed by Pārvatī to be born an Asura. When Śiva appealed to her that Citraketu was Hari's friend, Pārvatī became mild,⁹ had a special park in which he sported with Pārvatī. Waited upon by Vasistha he agreed to let Sudyumna be a male and female in alternate months,¹⁰ did not comprehend Hari's māyā and advised Durvāsas pursued by Cakra to go to Hari. Prayed to by Bhagiratha offered to bear the waters of the Ganges descending from Heaven after washing the feet of Hari. Joined the gods in the Tārakāmaya war,¹¹ worshipped as Pasupati in Ambikāvana propitiated with goats in Dhanuryāga went to Hari with Brahmā and attended on Him.¹² Easily pleased by devotees shows grace to them unlike Hari. Backed by Śakti and full of three guṇas — Vaikārika, Taijasa and Tamasa granted Asura Vrka what he wanted for his tapas by cutting flesh from his body viz—that he on whose head he placed his hand should die. He wanted to experiment it on Śiva himself who took to flight to Vaikuntha.

Hari is nirguṇa and apart from Prakṛti. In the role of a young Brahmacarin, Hari appeared before Vrka and said that owing to curse of Dakṣa his words would not come true. As a test he could try it on himself. The wicked Asura did so and died to the relief of Śiva. Śiva welcomed his brother Bhṛgu but the latter did not appreciate it,¹³ worshipped by Sudakṣina, told him of a means to end the slayer of his father. Attended Varuna's sacrifice and Yudhiṣṭhira's, gave Śakra an aerial car capable of creating illusion.¹⁴ Arjuna blessed by

Śiva when he called on Him at Kailāsa, during the battle In answer to his prayer, Śiva protected the delivery room of the Dvārakā Brahman,¹⁵ worshipped by Kṛṣṇa who was blessed with a son Pradyumna burnt down Kāma who was reborn as Pradyumna Pleased with tapas of Rukmi, he gave him a bow Rode on his bull against Kṛṣṇa taking Pārijāta from Indra's abode but Garuda vanquished the bull and made Śiva go back¹⁶ At Bāna's city he produced *maheśvara jvara* which was averted by Vaiṣṇava *jvara* Seeing Kṛṣṇa chopping all the arms of Bāna except four, Śiva pleaded for his life to which Kṛṣṇa agreed On this Śiva approved of the marriage of Usā with Anuruddha Went with Brahmā to encourage Devakī,¹⁷ wondered at Mārkaṇḍeya's vrata and was pleased with his bhakti¹⁸ Śrīśaila and Gokarna are shrines sacred to Him¹⁹ (See Nilakantha for the legend) of three eyes, riding on bull, holding Pināka bow equal to Nandi in strength attended by Yakṣas, Piśācas, Bhūtas and Vināyakas holding the moon on the tuft Four faces representing Indra, Yama Varuna and Moon creator of Ādityas, Vasus, Rudras, Maruts, Aśvins, Sādhyas Vidyā-dharas, Nagas, Cāranas and Vālakhilyas Decked with sacred ashes, tiger skin for sacred thread;²⁰ Jvotirlinga is māheśvara-balam, the mahāyogam;²¹ cursed by sages of Dāruvana for enticing their women-folk by his appearing naked, to become an ass and to lose his lingam Darkness overtook the world Brahmā advised sages to worship Śiva in the form of a Linga The establishment of Linga cult, Śiva represents Agni and Ambikā Moon Bhasma the vīrya of the Lord,²² on the significance of pāśupata yogam²³ Appeared to Paraśurāma doing penance in the guise of a hunter blessed Paraśurāma with an axe to aid Devas;²⁴ committed brahmicide by cutting off Brahmā's head taught astra and sāstra to him Assumes Rudrahood at the end of Kalpa²⁵ A pose of five faces and ten hands²⁶ Brahmā's praise of Śukra's praise of Became Ardhanārīśvara by worshipping Śakti²⁷ Praise by Dakṣa²⁸ Blessed Bhaṇḍa with an unrivalled rule of 6000 years²⁹ As Kāmeśvara, he married Kāmeśvarī receiving wed-

ding presents from all gods present ³⁰ Married Gauri through the intervention of the seven sages and lived in Oṣadhīprastha city of his father-in-law Wandered with her passing from one hill to the other Once unable to hear his vīrya Gauri, left it with Agni who placed it with Kṛttikas who offered it to Gangā who deposited it in the Saravana forest ³¹ A son of Atri; ³² from his eyes came silver; ³³ constituting Brahmā Viṣnu, Arka and Rudra and Vasus, this mūrti is Vāsudeva ³⁴

¹ Bhā III 12 12, IV 29 42, VIII 5 39, II 2 7, IV 2 32 3 7 ² Bhā I 12 23, 15 12, 18 14, V 17 16-24 ³ Ib IV 24 16 X 44 13, I 9 19, VI 3 20 ⁴ Ib VI 18 18, IV Chh 2-7 (whole) 21 29, IX 10 10 ⁵ Ib IV 24 25-68, 25 1, 29 42 ⁶ Ib VIII 23 20-27 ⁷ Ib VII 8 41, 10 32 51-68 ⁸ Ib VIII 6 and 7 (whole), 12 1-41 ⁹ Ib VI 17 1-36 ¹⁰ Ib IX 1 25 and 29, 36 37 ¹¹ Ib IX 4 57-62, 9 8-9, 14 6 ¹² Ib X 34 2, 36 26, 39 53, 41 15 X 1 19 ¹³ Ib X 88 and 89 (whole) ¹⁴ Ib X 66 28-31, 74 13, 76 4-7 ¹⁵ Ib X 78 [95 (V) 32-33], 89 37 ¹⁶ Ib X 55 [1-3] 1-2, 57 14 [1], 61 23 [1-5], [65 (V) 46], [66 (V) 37-49] ¹⁷ Ib 62 1-11, 63 (whole), 2 25-42 ¹⁸ Ib XII 8 12, 10 3, 14 38 ¹⁹ Ib X 79 13 and 19 ²⁰ Br II 25 68-115, 26 31-50 ²¹ Ib II 26 53 ²² Ib II 27 41-113 ²³ Ib II 27 116-17 ²⁴ Ib III 23 7-62 24 59-62, 32 20 ²⁵ Ib III 25 22 24 ²⁶ Ib III 34 38, 42 22, 48 9, 72 163-4 ²⁷ Ib II 25 64-76, IV 5 15 to 30 ²⁸ Va 30 181 286 ²⁹ Br IV 7 49 ³⁰ Ib IV 14 2, 15 17 ³¹ Ib IV 30 83 36 18, 38 39 ³² Br IV 43 70 ³³ M 17 23, 196 45 ³⁴ Ib 52 19, Va 24 67, 27 9, 51, 40 26

Śiva (II)—one of the seven divisions of Plaksa with mountains and rivers

Bhā V 20 3

Śiva (III)—a son of Medhātithi and founder of the Kingdom of Śiva in Plaksadvīpa

Br II 14 37-9, Vā 33 33, V₁ II 4 4 and 5

Śiva (IV)—a lake near Vyāśasaras

Br III 13 52

Śiva (V)—a sage of the Auttama epoch

M 9 14

Śiva (VI)—the name of a gana attributed to Viśravas
Vā 69 28

Śiva (VII)—a Mahāpurāṇa
V₁ III 6 21

Śivas—a group of 12 gods of the epoch of Uttama Manu
Br II 36 27, 33

Śivakarini—a goddess enshrined at Acchoda
M 13 49

Śivakarna—a Trayārṣeya
M, 200 18

Śivakunda—sacred to Śivananda
M 13 38

Śivacaturdaśi—see Maheśvaravratam
M 95 5

Śivadatta—the father of the Mrga which met with Mrgi Paraśurāma at Puskara a Brahman of Kauśika gotra in the Drāvīda country, his sons were converted into deer, after seeing Agastya, went to heaven

Br III 35 11-34

Śivadhāram—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitr̥s
M 22 49

Śivanārāyana—an image of, on the left Mādhava and on the right Śiva with Śūla, dress and ornaments of

M 260 21-7

Śivapuram (I)—the capital of Śibi,¹ the city sacred to Śiva²

¹ Br III 74 21 ² M 13 56 101 22, 278 24

Śivapuram (II) or *Śivam*—the city of Śiva situated in front of Brahmaloka residence of siddhas, described

Br IV 2 234, 258

Śiva(m)puram—between Brahmaloka and down the Andā, the place for men who do not want rebirth, a lac of yojanas in circumference, parapet walls of gold and with lustre, four golden gates adorned with pearls and other precious gems, ever-ringing bells and with pure ācāras, no death or disease, sacred to Śiva, sand and dust are precious stones divine lotuses half red, half white, half black, in shape like an umbrella with seven rivers containing padma utpalam and pure waters in the midst 1000 pillared palace adorned with sphaṭika, silver, indranīla, and toranas, everyday festivities at, Trayambaka's house where live Laksmī Sarasvatī, and others with all jewels bringing joy to the Lord with a troop of charming servant maids and Nandī and other ganas

Vā 47 45 101 231-292 111 48

Śivapauras—the kingdom of

M 121 47

Śivapurāṇa—one among the eighteen Purāṇas comprises 24000 ślokas see Śiva

Bhū XII 7 23 13 4

Śuabhakta—eligible for Pūrvanā Śrāddha

M 16 9

Śuam—the region adjoining the Somaka hill in Plakṣa

Br II 14 39 19 16 Vā 49 14

Sivamatī—a Trayārseya.

M. 196 39

Sivamandiram—Sivalokam also Kailāsa

Br III 41 31-4, 44 17, 23

Sivalinga—sacred to Jalapriyā,¹ the sun to be worshipped in the form of²

¹M. 13 33 ²Ib 55 5

Sivalokam — (Sivamandiram) Brahmalo kam the kingdom sacred to Siva, in distance a lac of yojanas from Brahmalo kam, on the right was Vaikuntha and on the left, Gaurilokam, beyond was Dhruvalokam, here live Pāśupatas, there are also the Pārijātā and Kāmadhenu, Viśvakarmā built it in a dream, set with golden gems, lion gate-way with two gate-keepers dressed in Siva garb, the Sabhā, Siva with five faces and ten hands surrounded by the Bhairavas and the Rudras besides the Astamūrtis,¹ attained by one who makes a gift of the Vāyu Purānam,² for observance of Kṛsnāstamī,³ for bath in Ṛṣitīrtham⁴

¹Br III 31 34-9, Ch 32 (whole), 34 32 Va 111 54 ²M 53 19 ³Ib 56 11 ⁴Ib 92 28, 191 22, 192 38

Śivavratam—in honour of Śiva, leads to the status of Vaiśvānara

M. 101 12, 82

Śivaśaila (c)—a kingdom of the west watered by the Sindhu

Br II 18 48

Śivaśṛita—a son of Sāntakarni, and father of Śivaskanda

Vi. IV 24 48

Śivasri—a son of Puloman ruled for 7 years

M 273 13

Śivasannidhi—sacred to Pārvati

M 13 51

Śivaskanda—(Śāntikarna) an Āndhra king

M 273 14

Śivaskandha (I)—a son of Medasiras, and father of Yajñaśri

Bha XII 1 27

Śivaskandha (II)—a son of Śivasrita and father of Yajñaśri

V₁ IV 24 48

Śivastotras—by Śukra,¹ by Gods before the war against Tripura,² by Ratī after Manmatha's death,³ by Munis when they went to request him to marry Pārvati,⁴ by Bāna Asura⁵ by Bhrgu (Karunābhyudaya),⁶ by the Gods and Asuras at Amrtamathana (to swallow Kālakūta),⁷ by Nārāyana and Brahmā⁸

¹ M 47 128 68 ² Ib 132 21-28 ³ Ib 154 260 70 ⁴ Ib 154 397 404 ⁵ Ib 188 63, 71 ⁶ Ib 193 34 45 ⁷ Ib 250 28-40
⁸ V_a. 24 90 165

Śivasvāti (I)—a son of Anavama ? (Bahava) and father of Arindama ruled for 28 years, an Āndhra

Bhā XII 1 26, Br III 74 167 M 273 12

Śivasvāti (II)—a son of Śātakarni and father of Gomati putra

V₁ IV 24 47

Śivasvāmī—ruled for 28 years

V_a 99 354

Sivā (I)—a wife of Īśāna, the son of Manojava
Br II 10 78, Vā 27 52

Śivā (II)—a R in Kuśadvīpa
Br II 19 61, V₁ II 4 43

Sivā (III)—a daughter of Hari and (Khaśā-Vā P) the wife of Anula (Anala-M P) a Vasu

Br III 3 26 M 5 25, Va 66 25, 69 170

Śivā (IV)—a daughter of Khaśa and a Rāksasi, of Śarveya clan

Br III 7 138

Śivā (V)—a Śakti
Br IV 44 75

Sivā (VI)—a mind-born mother
M 179 10

Śivā (VII)—a consort of Vāyu
V₁ I 8 8, 15 114

Śivās—disturbed Dhruva's penance
V₁, I 12 26

Śivānangavallabhā—a name of Lalitā
Br IV 18 16

Sivananda—the goddess enshrined at Sivakunda
M 13 38

Śvetikā—(Trīdivā)—a R of the Śākadvīpam
Vā. 49 93

Śvahrda—fit for Śrāddha

Vā. 77 51

Śvottama—see Viḡhneśa

Br IV 44 65

Sīsika—a grandson of Nandiyasa, ruled at Pūrīkā

Br III 74 183

Sīsira (I)—Mt on the base of Meru, and on the south of the Mānasa

Bha V 16 26, Br II 14 38, 19 15, Va 36 22, 38 2 Vl II 2 28

Sīsira (II)—a pupil of Sākalya

Bhā XII 6 57

Sīsira (III)—a son of Medhātīthi and the founder of the Sīsiram kingdom in Plaksadvīpa

Br II 14 36-8, Vā 33 32, V₁ II 4 3, 5

Sīsira (IV)—a ksatriya who became a dvīja

Br III 66 88

Śīsira (V)—son of Arīstisena

Br III 67 6

Sīsira (VI)—a son of Dhara

M 5 24

Śīsira (VII)—a Kauśika Brahmiṣṭha

M 145 113

Śīsira (VIII)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th Kalpa

Vā. 21 35

Śīśira (ix)—the winter, the first of Ṛtus

Vā 53 26, 113

Śīśira (x)—a son of Dharma (Vasu)

Vl. I 15 113

Śīśirāyini—a daughter of Vrkadevi

Vā 96 180

Śīśirāvati—one of Vasudeva's wives and mother of four sons

Br III 71 183

Śīśu (i)—a son of Balarama

Br III 71 166

Śīśu (ii)—a son of Sārana

Va 96 164 Vl. IV 15 21

Śisuka—the Āndhra king who vanquished Śusarmā, the Kanva ruled for 23 years

M. 273 2

Śīśunandi—ruled from Kīlikīlā

Bha XII 1 32

Śīśunaka—succeeded Nandivardhana eclipsing the fame of all his predecessors and became ruler of Girivraja, killed the Pradyotas and became king at Vārānasi, established his son at Benares, ruled for 40 years, succeeded by Kākavarna, Ksemadharmā Ksemajit, Vindhyaśena, Bhūmiputra, Ajātaśatru, Vamśaka, Udāsi, Nandivardhana and Mahānandi, all of them ruled for 360 years, their contemporaries are Ikṣvākus Pāñcalas,

Kāśeyas, Haihayas, Kalingas, Āśmakas, Kurus, Maithilas
Śūrasenas and Vīṭhotras

M 272 6-17 Vā 99 314-15

Śīśunāga—the father of Kākavarṇa, became ruler after
rooting out the Pradyotas, ruled for 40 years at Benares

Bha XII 1 5, Br III 74 127-8

Śīśunāgas—ten in number commencing with Śīśunāga,
and ending with Mahānandī, these ruled for 360 years¹
These are Ksatrabandhus and contemporaries of Ikṣvaku
Pāṇcalas, Kālakas, Haihayas, Ekalingas, Śakas, Kuravas
Maithilas, Śūrasenas, Vīṭhotras² (See also Śīśunāka)

¹Bhā XII 1 7, Br III 74 127-35

Śīśunābha—the father of Kākavarṇa

V₁ IV 24 9-10

Śaiśanābhas—descendants of Śīśunābha, rule of for
362 years

V₁ IV 24 19

Śīśupāla—a son of Śrutaśravas and Damaghosa, in pre-
vious births, Hīranyakaśipu killed by Narasimha and Rāvana
(Daśagrīva) killed by Rāma, a hater of Hari but was shown
grace by Kṛṣṇa,¹ attacked the northern gate of Mathurā and
Gomanta when they were besieged by Jarāsandha;² engaged
by Bhīṣmaka for his daughter Rukminī under the influence
of Rukmin, his eldest son, defeated by Kṛṣṇa who carried
off Rukminī, consoled by his friends that Time was not in
his favour he returned to his city³ Protested against the
place of honour being given to Kṛṣṇa when Brahmaṛṣis and
Rājaṛṣis were available He vilified him as a cowherd given
to drinking and not an observer of Varnadharma While the
Pāṇḍavas drew their swords, Kṛṣṇa cut off his head⁴ His

friend was Śālva who summoned a conference at Kundina to which Śiśupāla went ⁵ As he died remembering the Lord, he attained mokṣa, ⁶ (see Caudya) Maitreya asked Parāśara how it was that though he was killed by the Lords Narasimha and Rāma, Hiranyakaśipu did not attain salvation but was reborn as Śiśupāla, and how he attained it when killed by Kṛṣṇa, Parāśara replied that neither Hiranyakaśipu nor Rāvana knew that Narasimha or Rāma were the *avatārs* of Viṣṇu, Śiśupāla knew in his heart of hearts that Kṛṣṇa was God Viṣṇu and welcomed death at his hands Hence his salvation ⁷

¹ Bhā IX 24 40 VII 1 17 X 60 18, 29 13, Br 71 158-59 Vā 96 157-58 ² Bhā X 50 11 [7] 52 11 [15] ³ Ib X. 53 (whole) 54 9-17 V₁ V 26 3 and 7 ⁴ Ib X 74 (whole) ⁵ Ib X 57 19 76 2 [10] 78 [5] V₁ IV 14 45 52 ⁶ Bhā VII 10 38 XI 5 48 Br IV 29 122 ⁷ V₁ IV 15 1-15

Śiśumāra (I)—a Prajāpati, father of Bhrami and father-in-law of Dhruva

Bha IV 10 11

Śiśumāra (II)—the form of the system of heavenly bodies supposed to be yoga power of Hari At the end of the tail is Dhruva and on the tail are other gods like Indra, Agni, Kaśyapa, on its back lies the Ajavīthi and on the stomach the Ganges Similarly all constellations and planets are seen on the different limbs of its body, ¹ described ²

¹ Bha II 2 24, V 23 4-8, VI 6 14, Br I 1 85 II 23 99, M 125 5-9, 127 19, Vā 1 101, V₁ II 12 29, 34 ² M 128 19 25

Śiśumāra (III)—is Tārāmaya, the eternal deity, Uttānapāda is the upper jaw, Yajña is the lower lip, Dharma is the head, heart is Nārāyaṇa, Sādhyā and Āśvins front feet, Varuna and Aryama is the hind feet, the samvatsara child, Mitra is Apāna, tail is Agni, Mahendra, Marīci and Kaśyapa and Dhruva, all the planets are centred in Dhruva

Vā 52 90 9, V₁ II 9 23-4

Śśumārapura—in the third tala or Vitala

Vā 50 26

Sśumārga—an Asura with a city in the third Talam

Br II 20 27

Sista—a son of Dhruva and Dhanyā, married Succhāya daughter of Agni

M 4 38

Śistas—also designated Śanta and sādhus, those who have conquered the senses, sādhu brahmacārī, sādhu grhasta, sādhu vaikhānasa and sādhu yatī by yoga practice followers of *smārta* and *śrauta* karmas, put in practice ācāra which is eightfold, *jātātmas*

Br II 32 19-53, 35 192

Sistācāra—characteristics of, eight limbs are gifts, truth tapas, non-covetousness, learning, sacrifice, honour and modesty (giving birth to a son and sympathy-Vā P.) Practised by seven sages, the features of the above eight limbs the śistas are Manu and the seven sages who promulgate laws relating to Trayī, Vārtā and Dandanīti, Ijyā and Var-nāśrama, the ācāras are besides the two-fold *śrauta* and *smarta* dharma

Br II 32 36, 35 192, IV 3 49, M 145 33-34, 37, 39 47 53
Vā 59 33-37, 102 70

Śisti—a son of Dhruva, wife Succhāyā, Ripu and four other sons

Vī I 13 1

Śisuka—a grandson of Nandiyaśa, ruled in Purikā

Vā 99 370

Sīksā—a part of Visnu

Vi. V 1 37

Sighra(ga) (I)—the son of Agnivarna and father of Maru

Bha. IX 2 5, Br III. 63 210, Vā 88 210, Vi. IV 4 108

Sighraga (II)—a son of Sampāti

M. 6 35

Sītambha—a hill range on the east of Meru

Vi. II 2 27

Sītamsu—a son of Atri born of his tejas in tapas, fell down on the earth landed by the seven mind-born sons of Prajāpatis, Brahmā supplied him with a chariot yoked with a thousand white horses, the lustre spread in 21 ways in the earth, the vegetation became ever green and the nourisher of men, anointed Rājarāt by Brahmā in the kingdom of seeds, vegetation, Brahmans and waters, the 27 daughters of Daksa, known as nakṣatras given in marriage to, performed Rājasūya, for this Hiranyagarbha was Udgāta, Brahmā, Brahmi and Sadasya was Nārāyaṇa Hari, attended by Sanatkumāra and other sages, Dakṣina was three worlds, he was served by nine devis Sini, Kūhū and others, got the title of Rājarājendra, in his pride seized forcibly the consort Tārā of Brhaspati to censure the sons of Angiras, in spite of request from the devas he did not yield, Tārakāmaya battle helped by Śukra and Rudra, Brahmā intervened and Tārā was returned to Brhaspati, she was pregnant and brought forth a son named Budha, struck by consumption, invoked Atri's help, got rid of the disease and became resplendent and the originator of a great dynasty.

Vā 90 1-49

Śitavṛttās—*Ēkārṣeyas*.

M. 200. 4.

Śitānta—a Mt. to the east of Aruṇoda.

Vā. 36. 18; 37. 1; 42. 16.

Śitāmśu—an attribute of the Moon; taken up from the milk ocean by Maheśvara.

Vi. I. 9. 97.

Śitodam—a lake in the west.

Vā. 36. 16.

Śilāvati—the wood cutter's wife earned this name on account of her charity.

Br. IV. 7. 35.

Śilavratam—gives śīla and ārogya and leads to Śivapada

M. 101. 39.

Śrīsara—the holy lake in the valley between the mountains Śitānta and with a mahāpadma in the middle where Śrī lives.

Vā. 37. 5-8.

Śuka (1)—a son of Vyāsa and Araṇī and a great yogin; superior to his father as a yogi; seeing him firm in renunciation, Vyāsa taught him the *Bhāgavata*; renounced worldly life before his upanayana. Wandered naked from place to place and reached the country of Kurujāngalas. When at Hāstināpura he stopped for a few minutes at the threshold of householders to purify their abode.¹ Sūta's salutation to: called on Parikṣit doing *prāyopaveśa* and imparted knowledge to him, addressed by the king as to the best way of spending his last moments for attaining *mokṣa*. Enlightened

him by the Bhāgavata episodes;² went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā, and to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse Took part in defending Dvārakā against Śālva³ On *saura* gana as seven for each month Heard the story of Citraketu from Vyāsa, Nārada and Devala⁴ In the form of a Brahman one of the twelve who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari⁵ A Madhyamādhvaryu, married Pivari and got by her five sons all yogācāryas and a daughter Kīrtimati, a yogini, of superior bhakti, (married Pivari, the mund-born daughter of the Barhisad Manes and had by her a daughter and four sons-M P) the sons were Kṛṣṇa, Gama, Prabhu, Śambhu and Bhūrisruta⁶

¹ Bhā. I 2 2-3 4 2-8 7 8 M 15 8 ² Ib I 12 3 19 25-39 1 3 XII 6 8 ³ Ib X 86 18, 76 14 82 6 ⁴ Ib XII 11 27 VI 14 9 ⁵ Ib XII 13 21, VI 3 20 ⁶ Br I 1 150 II 33 14 III 8 92-4 10 80 82, 34 38, M 15 8, Vā 70 84, 73 28, 108 42 and 60

Śuka (II)—a son of Gārhapatya agni

Br II 12 12

Śuka (III)—a son of Sarabha and father of Rkṣa

Br III 7 207

Suka (IV)—the father-in-law of Anuha

M 49 57, Vā 99 179

Śukas—parrots, children of Sukī,¹ cry in the presence of poisoned food;² of the Tamra line³

¹ M 6 31 ² Ib 219 20 ³ V. I 21 1f

Śukakanyā—see Krtvī

Bhā IX 21 25

Sukanadī—a R of the Ketumālā continent

Vā 44 18

Sukanāsa—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Vā 44 13

Sukapriyā—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 17 33 and 44

Sukī (1)—loved by Agni

Bha IV 24 11

Sukī (II)—a daughter of Tāmrā and Kaśyapa, married Garutmat and had six sons Trisira, Sumukha, Bala, Prsta, Trisankunetra and Surasa who had in their turn a number of sons and grandsons;¹ brought forth parrots and owls, gave birth to parrots, owls, and crows (V₁ P)²

¹Br III 7 8-9 446 Vā 69 328-30 ²M 6 30-31 V₁ I 21 15-16

Śuktas—heat making rays of the sun

Va 53 22

Śuktimat—(Kulaparvata) a hill in Bhāratavarṣa

Bha V 19 16 Br II 16 18 Vā 45 89 107, V₁ II 3 3

Śuktimatī—a R from the Ṛkṣa hill

Br II 16 31, Vā 45 101

Śuktimantī—a R from the Ṛṣyavān

M 114 26

Śuktiman—a kulaparvata

M 114 17 and 32

Śul'ra (1)—(alias Uśanna) a son of Kavi (Havi¹ and Divyā hence Kāvya), married Ūrjavatī and father of

Devayāni through Jayanti¹ The Purohita of Hiranyakaśipu Father of Śanda and Marka, tutors of Prahlāda Took part in Prahlāda's coronation A Brahmarsi Heard of the insult offered to his daughter by Śarmisthā, the daughter of the ruler Vrsaparvan and left the capital The Purohita of Vrsaparvan the latter made him stay offering to make his daughter a slave of Devayāni In offering the latter to Yayāti, he asked him not to share his bed with Sarmisthā, cursed Yayāti to become aged for having shared his bed with Śarmisthā, and on an appeal mitigated it by saying that he could exchange his old age with youth of another if he found one to accept the exchange;² joined Soma in Tārakāmaya war blessed the Asuras in this war fought with Brhaspati in a Devāsura battle³ Brought back to life the unconscious Bali by Saṅgini Vidyā Presented Bali with an unfading garland of flowers, knowing Vāmana to be Hari, warned Bali from agreeing to his request Bali would not hear, and Sukra cursed him to lose all Sri At the bidding of Hari completed the Yajña begun by Bali⁴ The third Vedavyāsa Heard the Purāna from Vāyu and told it to Brhaspati;⁵ worshipped Sthānu with severe penance, born in Tisyanaksatra married mind-born daughter of Pitrs (Somapas) and father of 4 sons, Tvastri, Varatri, Śanda and Marka,⁶ cursed the Asuras when they lost their empire and Yajña came to the side of Devas Asura's appeal and Śukra's penance to Śiva Finding the Asuras having no Ācārya, the Devas attacked them who appealed to Śukra's mother Viṣnu at the instance of Indra slew her, a woman and a wife of Bhrgu, for which Viṣnu was cursed to be born on earth as man seven times Indra then set up his daughter Jayanti to serve Śukra and earn his goodwill Pleased with her service, Sukra agreed to live with her as husband for ten years After this period, Brhaspati assumed his form and deluded the Asuras Śukra who grew angry cursed the Asuras at which Brhaspati felt happy and threw off his disguise They appealed to Śukra for help once again or threatened to leave for Rasātalam He managed to get back their kingdom in the epoch of Sāvarni

when Bali was emperor ⁷ lives in Bhuvarelokam Āsrama of located below the Sahasraśikhara and Kumuda hills⁸ consecrated Bhandā on the throne,⁹ revealed Angarakavratā to Virocana ¹⁰ preached peace between the devas and asuras after seeing the destruction of twelve wars wanted to excel Brhaspati in *mantra* by the grace of Śiva and learnt Niti from Śiva,¹¹ encouraged Asuras by giving them his pupils Śanda and Marka for assistance But his curse tells when the pupils desert them Both were bought off by gods who offered them a status in sacrifices This resulted in the helplessness of Asuras who entered Rasātalam,¹² appointed Purohita of the Asuras expert in Sañjivini vidyā revived the dead back to life ¹³ taught Kaca, son of Brhaspati ¹⁴ has ruled that the son of the king who pleases his father best is entitled to the throne ¹⁵ a Rsi ¹⁶ a Mantrakṛt ¹⁷ asked Bali to treat Vamana with choice gift

¹ Bha III 1 22 IV 1 45 V 1 35 VI 7 18 Va 63 23 65 74 93 85 101 33 V₁ I 14 2 ² Bha IX Ch 18 (whole) VII 5 1 2 10 33 Br III 68 15 M 25 4 16 27 26 37, 30 30 36 32 23 26 33 2 and 26 ³ Bha IX 14 6 VIII 10 33 ⁴ Ib VIII 11 47 8 15 6 19 30 43 20 1 15 23 18 Br III 30 54 65 31 M 192 10 246 1 ⁵ Br III 1 76 and 86 10 18 II 35 117 IV 4 59 ⁶ Ib I 1 127 9 II 24 50 51 and 131 33 32 III 1 75 8 10 86 7 68 15 86 7 ⁷ Ib III 72 93 195 73 2 58 M 47 86 111 172 207 ⁸ Br IV 2 30 Va 38 60 2 ⁹ Br IV 12 2 6 17 56 ¹⁰ M 62 6 27 40 ¹¹ Ib 47 61 84 ¹² Ib 47 210 233 48 93 93 14 ¹³ Ib 25 9 ¹⁴ Ib 25 47 ¹⁵ Ib 34 24 5 ¹⁶ Ib 47 62 and 114 126 69 145 92 ¹⁷ Ib 145 103 ¹⁸ Ib 246 3

Śukra (II)—goes round Dhruva and is believed to cause rain by his rapid marches before or after or along with the sun,¹ the planet above Budha,² fed by the viśvaśrava ray of the sun of 16 rays of white watery region 1/16 in size to the moon,³ to be worshipped when it begins to rise or is opposite or at the commencement or end of a journey,⁴ gifts to be given to a sāmaga,⁵ on the left a bad omen, an auspicious planet⁶ car of drawn by earth born horses armed with arrows and adorned with pennon ⁷

¹ Bha IV 9 21 V 22 12 ² Br IV 2 132 Va 101 137 ³ Ib II 24 69 95 and 104 ⁴ M 73 1 ⁵ Ib 163 39 ⁶ Ib 164 8 ⁷ Va. 52 74 5 V₁ II 12 17

Śukra (III)—the month sacred to Mītra

Bha. XII 11 35, Br II 13 9, Vā 30 8

Śukra (IV)—the Nāga presiding over the month of Śuci

Bhā XII 11 36

Śukra (V)—a son of Ūru and Āgneya

Br II 36 108

Śukra (VI)—a name of Śiva

Br III, 72 183

Śukra (VII)—one of the twenty Sutapa ganas

Br IV 1 14 Vā. 100 14

Śukra (VIII)—a son of Ūrjā and Vasistha a sage of the epoch of Bhautya Manu, of the XIV epoch of Manu

Br IV 1 113 Vā. I 10 13, III 2 44

Śukra (IX)—a son of Havirdhāna

M 4 46

Śukra (X)—a son of Auttama Manu, married Gaut the mind-born daughter of the Mānasa Pitrs

M 9 20 15 15

Śukra (XI)—a son of Sāvarni Manu, the hero

M. 9 33

Śukra (XII)—a son of Prajāpati and overlord of Daityas,¹ mother of, brought back to life by Bhrgu²

¹ Vā 10 72, 38 62, 53 33 ² Ib 1 150

Śukra (xiii)—the Śukla Pakṣa

Va 52 37

Śukra (xiv)—a son of Jala or waters

Vl. I 8 11

Śukra (xv)—a son of Nandana

V₁ IV 24 56

Sukras—the mind-born sons of Svāyambhuva Manu
12 in number, all Somapāyins—a gana

Br II 9 46 12 47 Va 31 4 8 9

Śukra Agni—the second son of Gārhapatya

Va 29 11

Śukratīrtham—on the south bank of the Narmada
sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 29, 191 20-21

Śukrasrī—a queen of Grīśma rtu

Br IV 32 25

Śukrā—a R in Śālmālidvīpa

Br II 19 46 Va 49 42

Śukriyam—a portion of the Vedic literature, the Yajur
Veda,¹ to be uttered in installing a new deity²

¹Br II 35, 77, Va 61 68 ²M 265 26

Śukla (1)—a name for Hari

Bhā III 21 35

Sukla (II)—a son of Havirdhāna

Bhā IV 24 8, Br II 37 24

Sukla (III)—a Mt in Krauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 21

Sukla (*paksa*) (IV)—the first of Paksas,¹ the night of the Pitr̥s,² the ocean rises and falls in³

¹M 23 14, Vā 53 114, 83 80 ²Ib 52 59, 57 9 ³Ib 49 27

Sukla (V)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha

Vā 28 36

Śuklakṛsnagatī—the two ayanams

Vā 31 30

Śuklagulma (I)—a son of Balarāma

Br III 71 167

Suklagulma (II)—a son of Sārana

Vā. 96 165

Suklacchāyā—on account of the distance of the rising sun the reflection of agni and waters is white, and of earth dark and red when there is no ray, and hot owing to this reddishness

Vā. 50 110

Suklatīrtham—sacred to Śiva, merits of expounded to Śiva to Mārkaṇḍeya, attached to the Narmadā, here Cānakya a rājarsi attained siddhi, destroys the sin of brahmicide and infanticide, the lord lives here with Umā on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Vaiśākha and Caitra months Prayers

on the fourteenth day of the Kṛttikā month takes one to the abode of Śiva

M 192 3 12-38

Śuklanadī—near Benares

M 183 62

Śuklas—a group of nādis of the sun emitting heat

Br II 24 30

Suklā (I)—a R in Krauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 21

Śuklā (II)—same as Vidyut

M 122 73

Suklāyana—the name of Vyāsa of the 22nd dvapara Lāngalī, the *avatar* of the Lord

Va. 23 198

Sungas (I)—Kings ten in number, commencing with Pusyamitra Ruled the earth for more than hundred years (112 years, *Vā P*) (300 years according to *M P*), in the *MP* eight of them are mentioned, Prusyamitra Vasujyestha, Vasumitra, Antaka, Pulindaka, Vajramitra Samābhāga, and Devabhūmi, ruled after the Mauryas

Bha XII 1 18, Br III 74 149 and 155, M 272 26-32 *Vā* 99 336 *V* IV 24 33, 37

Śungas (II)—a tribe

M 163 66

Śungabhṛtyas—the Kanvas so called

M 272 35

Śuca—a son of Narisyanta

M 12 20

Suci (i)—(Śaura) a son of Agni and Svāhā, of Asuras and Gandharvas, had 14 sons all Yajña agnis, father of Haryavāhana and Āyu

Bhā. IV 1 60 Vā. 29 2, 36, 41, Br II 12 3 38, V₁ I 10 15

Suci (ii)—a son of Vijitāśva, and an Agni in previous birth, born thus because of Vasistha's curse

Bhā. IV 24 4

Śuci (iii)—Indra of the epoch of the fourteenth Manu

Bha VIII 13 34, V₁ III 2 42

Suci (iv)—a sage of the epoch of the fourteenth Manu

Bhā. VIII 13 34, V₁ III 2 44

Śuci (v)—a son of Śatadyumna, and father of Sanadvāja (Urjā- V₁ P)

Bha IX. 13 22; V₁ IV 5 30

Śuci (vi)—a son of Śuddha, and father of Trikakut

Bha IX. 17 11.

Suci (vii)—a son of Vipra, and father of Kṣema (Ksemya-V₁ P)

Bha IX. 22 47-48 V₁ IV 23 5-6

Suci (viii)—a son of Andhaka.

Bha. IX. 24 19, V₁ IV 14 12

Śuci (ix)—the month sacred to Varuna

Bhā. XII 11. 36 Br II 13 9 Vā. 30 8

Suci (x)—the fire with the sun, has 1000 nādis taking water from rivers, mountains and pools, of these 400 pour

out rain 300 dew, 300 heat—all for the benefit of man and gods

Br II 24 11 24, 33, Va 53, 7 17, 20-21, 62 188

Suci (xi)—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by satya

Br II 32 102

Suci (xii)—a Sudhāmāna god

Br II 36 27

Śuci (xiii)—a Vaikuntha god

Br II 36 57

Suci (xiv)—a son of Raivata Manu

Br II 36 63

Śuci (xv)—a son of Bhrgu, and a deva

Br III 1 89

Śuci (xvi)—a son of Satyaka

Br III 71 116

Śuci (xvii)—a Bṛhadratha, ruled for 58 years

Br III 74 115 Vā 99 302

Śuci (xviii)—(Angirasa) a son and sage of the 14th epoch of Bhautya Manu

Br IV 1 113-4, Va 100 116

Śuci (xix)—a daughter of Tāmṛā and Kaśyapa mother of swans, cranes, ducks, etc.,¹ in the chariot of Tripura²

¹ M 6 30, V 1 21 15 17 ² M 133 27

Suci (xx)—a son of Auttama Manu

M. 9 12

Suci (xxi)—a son of Vibhu, ruled for 64 years

M. 271. 24

Suci (xxii)—a Samhukeya

Vā 68 19

Suci (xxiii)—a son of Manu and Nadvalā

Vi. 1 13 5

Sucika—an Apsaras

Br III 7 6

Sucidratha—a son of Citraratha

Vā. 99 272

Sucidrava—a son of Citraratha

M. 50 80

Sucivrata—a Prajāpati

Br III 1 54

Suciśravas (i)—an ajita deva

Br II 13 93 Va 31 7

Suciśravas (ii)—a Prajāpati

Va. 65 53

Suciśri—a queen of Gr̥h̥ma rtu

Br IV 32 25

Śucividyā—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī

M 24 34

Śuddha (I)—a son of Anenas, and father of Śuci

Bhā IX 17 11

Śuddha (II)—a son of Bhautya Manu

Br IV 1 114

Śuddha (III)—a son of Kauśika in previous birth born as Cakravāha in Mānasa

M 20 18

Śuddha (IV)—a pure man is rid of his bondage by satva from the state of nirañjana or separation, looks upon all equally

Vā 102 66, 80, 118

Śuddha (v)—a sage of the epoch of the fourteenth Manu

Bha VIII 13 34

Śuddhaparā—the second stage of Kāmāksī, the first being Citparā

Br IV 39, 10

Śuddhamadhyama—a particular mūrchanā having the 4th accent (music) coming out of Marudeśa, presiding deity Gandharva

Va 86 38 53

Śuddhaśadja—a particular mūrchanā (music), the seventh in addition to śadja

Vā. 86 40

Suddhas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Vā. 43 19

Śuddhī—the goddess enshrined at Kapālamocana

M 13 48

Śuddhoda (i)—the sea of fresh water

Bha V 1 33

Śuddhoda(na) (ii)—a son of Śākya and father of Lāngala (Rāhula-Vi P)

Bhā. IX 12 14 Va 99 288 V₁ IV 22 8

Śuddhaudana—a son of Śākya

M 271 12

Śunaka (i)—a son of Rta and father of Vitahavya

Bha IX 13 26

Śunaka (ii)—a son of Gr̥tasamada and father of Śaunaka

Bha IX 17 3 Br III 67 4 Vā 9^a 4

Śunaka (iii)—the minister of Puramjaya, killed his king and placed his own son Pradyota on the throne

Bha XII 1 3 Br III 74 123

Śunaka (iv)—a disciple of Pathya

Bha XII 7 2

Śunaka (v)—approached by Kēsīdhvaja to give him a form of expiation

V₁ VI 6 16

P 57

Śunaśśepha (I)—the second son of Ajigarta (Satyavati and Ṛcika) purchased by Rohita and used by Hariścandra as a sacrificial animal in the place of his son. Adopted as son by Viśvāmitra. When his first fifty sons refused to recognise him as their brother, they were cursed to be Mlecchas. The younger fifty agreed to regard him as their brother and were blessed. He is Śuna to Bhrgu family and Devarāta to the Gādhi line. His advent with the Kauśika family distinguished it from the Viśvāmitras, compared to Prahlāda.

Bhā. IX 7 21, 16 30-37, VII 5 46, Br III 66 66 and 74
Vā. 91 92-6

Sunaś śepha (II)—the second son of Jamadagni

Br III 66 64

Sunah puccha—the last son of Jamadagni (Satyavati and Ṛcika)

Br III 66 64 Vā. 91 92

Sunādevi—the daughter of Samudra and wife of Varuna, two sons Kali and Vaidhya and a daughter, Sura sundari

Vā. 84 6

Sunāmukhā—a kingdom of the west watered by the Sindhu

Br II 18 49, M 121 47, Vā. 47 46

Sunī—a R from the Ṛsyavān

M 114 26

Suparna—a Sudhāmāni god

Br II 26 28

Śubha (I)—born of Sraddhā

Bhā IV 1 50

Subha (II)—a god of Sutāra group

Br IV 1 90

Subha (III)—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 49

Subha (IV)—a son of Havirdhāna

M 4 45

Subha (v)—one of the ten branches of the Supāra group of devas

Va. 100 94

Subhas—a class of Apsaras from the sacrificial altar

Vā 69 56

Śubhaksana—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 241

Śubhaksatra—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 240, 243

Subhalaksana (I)—born of Pulaha

Br III 7 179

Subhalaksana (II)—(of horses) devasvastika, devapadmam, devamani, phalaśukti, śvetasukti, puspagandika, svastika śukti, gadura

Br IV 16 21-22

Subhavatī—the sabhā of Varuna in the fifth slope of Meru, the lord of waters.

Va 34 89

Subhasaptamī—to be observed in the month of Āśvini in honour of the sun god, he becomes one among the devaganas and lives as such upto the final dissolution of the world

M 74 3, 80 1, 11

Śubhā (I)—a wife of Pulaha; mother of Hama and others.

Br III 7. 178

Śubhā (II)—a mother goddess

M 179 29

Śubhā (III)—one of the ten daughters of Raudrāsya

Vā 99 125

Subhra (I)—the father of Vaikunṭha Hari

BLA VIII 5 4

Subhra (II)—took part in Devāsura war between Eśa and Indra Fought with Bhadrakālī

BLA VIII 10 21 and 31

Subhra (III)—a son of Vasudeva and Rohini

Br III 71 105, Vā 9 103

Subha (I)—a commander of Tāraka's force, had a sheep for his riding animal, threw darts on Janārdana's chariot against Janārdana who threw a mace at him

and his goat and said "you are to be killed by a girl, get away,"² killed by Durgā;³ killed by Yoganidrā⁴

¹ M 148, 43, 55, 151 5 ² Ib 150 224, 152 25-52, 245 32
³ Br IV 29 76 ⁴ V₁ V 1 82

Śumbha (II)—a son of Ganesthi

Va 67 77

Sulka—a price for marriage, Kṛṣṇa was not prepared to pay any price for Satyā,¹ one selling a daughter to be punished;² a tax gathered by kings of Kālī age³

¹ Bha. X 58 40 ² M. 227 20 ³ V₁ VI 1 34

Susravas—a Prajāpati

Br III 1 53

Suska—a sage who waited on Parasurāma with other sages for the reclamation of Gokarna and insisted that an established rule may be broken for the sake of *dharma*

Br III 57 1, 23-4

Suskarevatī (*Suskā*)—created by Vāsudeva for vanquishing the Asuras by name Andhakas at the request of Rudra, she drank their blood and destroyed the whole lot, aided Nṛsiṃha in creating further mother goddesses to overpower the mātṛ gana of Rudra,¹ will grant children if worshipped²

¹ M 179 36 65 ² Ib 179 85

Śuskā—see *Śuskarevatī*

M 179 85

Śuśmīna—the Kṣatriya caste of Kuśadvīpa

V₁ II 4 38

Sūkas—a deva gana .

Vā 10 21

Sūkara—a hell, intended for the five heinous offences

Br IV 2 146, 154

Śūdras (I)—the members of the fourth Varna,¹ their duty was service,² not fit for the study of the Vedas;³ invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhistira,⁴ kings of Kali age, especially after Puranjaya;⁵ receive gifts, become ascetics and expound dharma from high places in Kali,⁶ duty was dharma paricāra yajña, take to Brāhmaṇa dharma in Kali yuga, not fit for panktibhojanam For the sake of 1,000 Śūdras, one Brahmana may be killed, creation of Prsadhra born a Śūdra by cow-slaughter,⁷ meditate on Devi's 108 names, perform śrāddha with no mantras,⁸ observe a month's pollution for father's death, Yayāti's benevolence to, Śūdra kings rooted out by Kalki,⁹ may observe Rohinīcandra śayanam and Angāraka vratam¹⁰

¹ Bha I 13 15, II 1 37, 7 38 and 46, VII 11 24 ² Ib VIII 5 41, XI 17 19 ³ Ib X 24 20, 38 4 ⁴ Ib X 74 11 ⁵ Ib XI 4 22 5 4, 12 4, 27 4, XII 1 8 and 38 2 35 ⁶ Ib XII 3 38 ⁷ Br II 29 55, 31 394 and 367, III 10 96, 11 87, 15 44, 68 67, IV 6 43 ⁸ M 4 28, 12 25, 13 63, 17 64, 70-71 ⁹ Ib 18 3 34 5, 47 250 50 75, 144 39 54 ¹⁰ Ib 57 6, 72 20-1, 114 12, 217 2

Śūdras (II)—created out of the feet of the Lord, Guṇ-dharvam sthānam,² duties of;³ as kings from the time of Mahāpadma,⁴ take to asceticism and become followers of heretical sects, no regard for age, learning and family,⁵ fortunate because they do not have to undergo the ordeals of performing rituals and ceremonials incumbent on the twice born castes, not fettered by restrictions of any sort⁶

¹ V₁ I 6 6 ² Ib I 6 35 ³ Ib III 8 33-4 ⁴ Ib IV 24 21 and 68 ⁵ Vā 58 40-41, V₁ VI 1 37 ⁶ Ib VI 2 23 4

Śūdras (III)—a tribe

M 114 40

Sūdrahatyavratam—the vow for killing a Sūdra, for murder of a woman, for reaping fruits and flowers, for cutting trees for injuring bony and boneless animals

M 227 34, 36

Sūdra (I)—(Prabhākara, s v), a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghrtāci, one of the ten wives of Atri

Br III 8 75, Vā. 70 68

Śūdrā (II)—one of the ten daughters of Raudrāśva

Vā 99 125

Śūnyakam—the city of Bhandā on the banks of the Mahārṇava (sea?) near Mahendra hill. In extent 100 Yojanas filled with candraśālas, pleasure parks, sabhā, temples and so on protected by Kutilākṣa on all sides when it was attacked by fifty aksauhini of soldiers;¹ burnt by Laṭṭā with civil population ²

¹ Br IV 21 3-20, 96, 22 22, 23 98, 26 21 ² Ib IV 29 21 143

Sūnyakanātha—the Lord of the city of Śūnyaka

Br IV 22 108

Sūnyabandhu—a son of Kubera

Bhā. IX. 2 33

Śūra (I)—the grand-father of the Pāṇdavas by mother's line;¹ father of Vasudeva ²

¹ Bhā. I 14 26, III. 1 26 ² Ib X. 1 29, 3 47 and 51

Śūra (II)—a son of Vidūratha and father of Bhajamāna (Śamī, Vt P).¹ A great king and father of eight sons ²

¹ Bha. IX 24 26, VI. IV 14 23 ² Br III 71. 137-9

Śūra (III)—Devamīdha *

Bhā IX 24 26-27

Śūra (IV)—a son of Madirā and Vasudeva

Bhā IX 24 48

Sūra (v)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā His picture drawn by Citralekha

Bhā X 61 17, 62 20

Śūra (VI)—a kingdom Dvijas of this became vrātyas after Puramjaya's days

Bhā XII 1 38

Śūra (VII)—one of Kārtavīryārjuna's five sons who escaped,¹ a mahāratha,² in the course of a hunt he entered the hermitage of Jamadagni with sword in hand and killed him,³ killed by Paraśurāma⁴

¹ Br III 41 13, M 43 46, Va 94 79, V₁ IV 11 21 ² Br III 69 50 ³ Ib III 45 1 ⁴ Ib III 46 17, 23

Śūra (VIII)—a son of Aśmakī? (Devagarbha-V₁ P) wife Mahisā or Bhojā (Māriṣā-V₁ P), Father of ten sons the eldest being Vasudeva also of 5 daughters;¹ had a friend Kuntī who was childless, to him he gave his daughter Pṛthā in adoption, Pāndu married her²

¹ Br III 71 144, 151, V₁ IV 14 25-7 ² Ib IV 14 32-4

Śūra (IX)—a son of Agāvaha

Br III 71 257

Śūra (x)—a name of Viṣṇeśvara

Br IV 44 68

Śūra (xi)—a son of Aiksvākī, married Bhojā and had 10 sons and 5 daughters

M. 46 1, 4.

Sūra (xii)—a son of Bhajamāna, wife Asmakī, had a number of sons, Vāta, Nivāta, etc

Vā. 96 135-6, 143

Sūras (xiii)—the country of the

Vi. II 3 16

Sūrabhū—a daughter of Ugrasena and wife of Śyāmaka
Bha. IX 24 25 and 42

Śūrasena (i) (c)—the kingdom of Citraketu

Bha. VI 14 10, XI 30 18

Sūrasena (ii)—a son of Arjuna (Kārtavīrya), a mahāratha

Bhā IX. 23 27, M. 43 46, Vā. 94 49 99 325 Vi IV 11 21

Sūrasena (iii)—the Lord of the Yadus and overlord of Māthuras and Śūrasenas

Bha X 1 27

Śūrasena (iv)—a son of Śatrughna capital Mathurā

Br III 63 187, Vā 88 186 Vi. IV 4 104

Śūrasenas—the people of Śūrasena territory Fought with their kinsmen and ended their lives;¹ a kingdom of madhyadesa;² the tribe with Śūra as their chief Pañca-rathas honoured Sagara and were killed by Paraśurāma;³ kings of the line, 17 in number⁴

¹Bha. I 10 34 15 39 IX. 24 63 XI. 30 18 Vā. 45 110

²Br II 16 41 III 74 138 ³Ib III 45 1 46 17 49 5 M. 114 35 ⁴Ib 272 17

Śūrī—a name of Kṛṣṇa born to Devakī

M 46 15

Sūrpakarna—a name of Vināyaka

Br III 42 37, IV 44 67

Sūrpanakha—a daughter of Viśravas and Kaikāṣī, sister of Rāvana,² disfigured by Rāma³

¹ Vā 70 41 ² Br III 8 47 ³ Bha IX 10 4

Sūrpavata—the wind of a winnowing basket blowing upon a person, makes him lose his lustre

V₁ V 38 40

Śūrpākāra—sages of this place visited Dvārakā, visited by Balarāma

Bhā X 90 28 [5], 79 20

Śūlaksetram—near Grdhrakūta hill in Gayā

Va 108 64

Śūladanta—the Rāksasa residing in Tatvalam (Atalam-Vā P)

Br II 20 17 Va. 50 17

Śūlapāni—(see Śūlabhrt or Śūladhara) a name of Śiva,¹ admitted for share in sacrifice due to fear of Dṇḍa² approaches Nārāyaṇa after Brahmā issues from his belly, his approach is noticed by Brahmā and reported to Nārāyaṇa who explains his nature asking Brahmā to join him in a praise of, dialogue between Brahmā and Nārāyaṇa on the greatness of, praise of by both, gives boons to Brahmā who wants him as son or one equal to him, appreciates Viṣṇu and disappears³

¹ M 104 10 140 48 151 396, VI V 33 45 ² M 225 18
³ Vā 24 36 165 25 1 27

Sūlaprota—one of the twenty-eight hells for those who allure innocents by magical and other practices

Bha V 26 7 and 32

Sūlabhrt—Sūlapāṇi, Śūladhara, Sūli, Śiva living in the city of Bāna,¹ lord of different classes of spirits,² blessed Yama son of Vivasvān to be a lokapāla and Lord of Pitr̥s;³ married Dākṣāyani and was not invited to Dakṣa's sacrifice,⁴ with 18 hands, residing at Gomati;⁵ acted as Protector for Soma's Rājasūya⁶

¹Br II 13 62, M 6 13 ²Ib 8 5 ³Ib 11 19 ⁴Ib 13 13
⁵Ib 22 13 ⁶Ib 23 19, 252 5

Sūlabhedam—a fīrtha on the Narmadā, sacred to Śiva
M 191 3-4

Sūlam (I)—the trident, held by Gangā in worshipping Śiva in Meru

Vā 30 92

Sūlam (II)—a stake, mounting on, a punishment in hell
V₁ VI 5 47

Sūli—is Śiva, the avatār of the Lord in the 24th dvāpara in the Namisa²

¹Br IV 11 28, 30 74 ²Vā 23 206

Sūlikās—the kingdom of, a northern kingdom

Br II 31 83, M 121 45, Va 47 44, 58 83

Śrgālavāsudeva—chieftain of Karavīrapura resented Kṛṣṇa and Rāma going to Gomanta and was killed by Kṛṣṇa
His capital occupied by Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X [52 (V) 29-41], [53 (V) 22], 52 [56 (V) 7]

Śṛṅga—a Mt three hillocks of jewels, gems and gold
M 113 68-9

Śṛṅgavat (I) (c)—a kingdom north of Śvetam, of Kuru
Br II 14 51, 15 34, Vā 33 44

Śṛṅgavat (II)—a Mt in Jambūdvīpa, noted for gold and gems, abode of Pitr̥s, north of the Śveta

Br II 15 22, 28, 69-70, 17 36 21 138-41, M 113 23, Va 34 20 25, 45 2, 114 84

Śṛṅgavat (III)—a varṣa, next to Hiranmaya
Va 34 30

Śṛṅgāranāyikā—a name of Lalitā
Br IV 18 17

Śṛṅgī (I)—a Ṛsika
M 145 96

Śṛṅgī (II)—the country to its north formed a division of Jambūdvīpa,¹ north of Jambūdvīpa,² contains three peaks resembling horns³

¹ V₁ II 1 22 ² Ib II 2 11 ³ Ib II 8 73

Śṛṅginas—a group of gods doing śrāddha
Br III 10 109

Śṛṅgiputra (I)—a sage and author of Sāmaveda
Br II 35 43

Śṛṅgiputra (II)—a Kauthuma, composed three *samhitās*

Va 61 39, 40

Śrñjaya—a son of Bheda,¹ His daughters married by Bāhyaka²

¹ Va 99 196 ² Ib 96 3

Śrñjayā—queen of Bhaṣamāna

Va. 96 3

Srstacaya—a son of Gandinī

Va. 96 111

Śenī—a mantrakṛt and of Angīrasa branch

Va 59 98

Śesa (I)—the amsa of Hari his bed,¹ the force of Hari personified,² not finished yet chanting the glories of Viṣṇu,³ a Prajāpati,⁴ a chief of 1000 headed snakes, protected the chariot of Tripurārī,⁵ bed of Brahmā, (Viṣṇu) son of Kadru and Kaśyapa,⁶ of the Pātāla, shaken by Hīranyakāśipu,⁷ the Lord identified with,⁸ offerings to before house construction⁹

¹ Bha VIII 4 20, III 8 23, V 25 11 ² Ib X 2 8 VI 16 30
³ Ib II 7 41 ⁴ Br III 1 53 Va. 65 53 ⁵ M 6 39 ⁶ Ib 133
 62, 138 39, 146 22 ⁷ Ib 163 57 ⁸ Ib 167 53 ⁹ Ib 249
 15 268 17

Sesa (II)—(Ananta) a tāmasa form of Viṣṇu down below the Pātāla regions, with 1000 jewelled heads, purple garment, white necklace, in his hands are the plough and mace, worshipped by Lakṣmī and Vārūṇī, when the deluge sets in, he vomits venomous fire devouring the three worlds, Nāga maids adorn him with fragrant sandal paste, celestials and Asuras worship him, Gangā worshipped him and learnt from him astronomy and astrology, supports the whole earth with his head,¹ the best of Nāgas,² is Balarāma³

¹ Vl II 5 13-27 ² Ib III 2 51 ³ Ib V 25 1 35 3

Śeṣa (III)—the Nāga, King of Pātālam Follows the Vaiṣṇava policy,¹ described as in Pātālam ²

¹Br II 17 34, 20 54-5, III 7 32, 8 13, 36 53, 57, IV 33 36, Vā 45 53, 46 34, 50 53, 70 12, 99 366 ²Va 50 46-53

Sesavanuru—a Dānava

Br III 6 16

Śameya—a name of Sātyakī

Bhā I 13 16[1]

Śamyās—(Śameyas) beginning with Śini and ending with Yugandhara This is the line of Anamitra, a branch of the Vrsnis (Ksetropetadvījas)

M 45 24 V₁ IV 14 4, 19 23

Saibjā (Śaibyā- M P, V₁ P), a wife of Kṛṣṇa and mother of Samgrāmajit and other sons

Br II 71 243, M 47, 13 V₁ V 32 3

Saibya (I)—the king of Suvīras placed on the west during the siege of Gomanta by Jarāsandha,¹ joined the Pāṇḍavas against the Kurus,² his daughter Ratnā, was married to Akrūra³

¹Bhā X 52 11 [12] ²Ib X 78 [95 (v) 13] ³M 45 28

Śaibya (II)—the name of a horse of the chariot of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 53 5 89 49

Śaibyā—(Śaivyā) wife of Jyāmagha welcomed by Draupadī to Hāstīnapura

Bhā IX 23 34, X 71 43, V₁ 12 14

Śaiva—the sin of being of an ardent type

Br IV 8 44

Śaivam (I)—one day of Śiva equals 100 years of Brahmā

M 290 21

Śaivam (II)—one of the six darśanas

Va 104 16

Śaivam (III)—in the Simantasīma of the personified Veda

Va 104 81

Savālinī—a R of the Bhadrā continent

Vā 43 29

Śaveya—a Rāksasa clan, following Śiva

Br III 7 141 Va 69 172

Śaveyas—one of the Vidyādhara ganas

Va 69 29

Śavyā—a devī and wife of Kṛṣṇa

Va 96 234

Śaiśavam—a sūktam of the Sāma saṃhitā to be recited in tank ritual

M 58 36

Śaiśira (I)—a pravara

M 196 54

Śaiśira (II)—a Kāśyapa and a Trayārseya

M 199 12

Śaiśīram—same as *Sukumāra varsam*

M. 122 19

Saisirī—a *Vājin*

Vā. 61. 25

Śaiśīreya (I)—a pupil of *Śākalya*

Br II. 35 2

Saiśīreya (II)—of *Dvayāmusyāyana* gotra

M. 196 52

Saiśītas—the kingdom of

Br III 74. 196.

Saiśītas—a Janapada of the *Manidhānya*

Vā. 99 384

Saiśumaracakra—the topmost region where *Hari* is the presiding deity—see *Śiśumāra*

Bha. II 2 24, Br II. 22 6

Śoka (I)—a son of *Drona* and a *Vasu*

Bhā. VI 6 11.

Śoka (II)—a son of *Mṛtyu*

Vā. 10 41.

Sokāpāni—a *Śrutarsi*

Br II 33 4.

Śodīśa—a *Yoganātha*

Br IV 37 29

Śona (I)—one of the 7 pralaya clouds

M. 2 8

Śona (II)—a R from the Ṛsyavān

M 114 25, 163 62, Va 45 99

Sonaka—in the Cyavana āśrama of Gayā

Va 108 74

Sonasamgama—a tīrtha sacred to Subhadra

M 13 45

Sonā—a R from the Ṛksa hill in Bhāratavarsa, visited by Balarāma,¹ sacred to Pitrs²

¹ Bha V 19 18, X. 79 11, Br II 16 29 ² M. 22 33

Sonaśva—a son of Rājādhīdeva, had five sons, all heroic warriors

M. 44 78-9

Sonita—a son of Śūra

Br III 71 138, Vā 96 136

Sonitapura—built by Maya at the command of Bhandā a city of Bāna, visit of Jarāsandha to Anuruddha taken to besieged by the Vrsnis when Bāna had imprisoned Anuruddha, and Nārada reported it to them Bāna's army beaten back into the city

Br IV 12 4, Bhā X. [5 (v) 1], [21 & 65], 62 4 and 23 63 2-4, Vl. V 33 11

Śobhayanta—a clan of Apsaras from Kāma

Va. 69 58

Śobhayantī—one of the fourteen ganas of apsaras born of Kāma

Br III 7 20

Śobhavatī—an Apsarasa gana, daughters of Marut

Br III 7. 18.

Sośareya—a disciple of Sākalya.

Vā 60 64.

Śosana—to be worshipped in house-building

Al. 253 26

Śosmī—a śakti on the Geya cakra

Br IV 19 65

Saukrataṭa—of Ātreya gotra

Al. 197 2.

Śaukram—the place of Śukra in the mandalam

Vā 53 60

Śauklāyana—(*Sauklāyana-Bhā P.*), a pupil of Veda-darśa

Bhā XII 7 2

Śankhana—a son of Vajranābha, and father of Yusi-tāśva

Vi. IV 4 106

Śaunga—of Dvyāmusyāyana gotra

Al. 196 52

Śaucam (1)—the vidhi in a śrāddham; other aspects of śauca; touching dogs, human bones aśauca; pollution of

death to Brahmans 10 days, Ksatriyas 12 days, Vaiśyas 15 days, and Śūdras one month, ĭcamanam is śaucam, dis regard of, leads to mleccchahood, three kinds of

Br III 14 62-70

Śaucam (II)—both Āranyam and Grāmyam

Va 79 30

Śaucācāram—characteristics of yogins, udaka or water important, then māna which is amṛta and avamāna which is poison, service to guru for one year with niyama and yama, then wandering about on clean roads, drinking filtered clean water and speaking truthful words and begging food especially from Śālna householders

Vā 16 1-14, 78 76

Śaunda—the goldsmith artist in the service of the courtesan Lalāvati, he helped her in making the Lavanācala dana without wages and consequently was born as Dharmamurti king of Brhatkalpa

M 92 24

Śaunaka (I)—a son of Sunaka, a great sage of the Rg Veda school. A kulapati, addressed Sūta as to the circumstances of the composition of the *Bhāgavata Purāna*,¹ had his residence in Naimisalaya, taught knowledge of *astra* and *kṛyā* to Śatānika,² a pupil of Pathya, divided the Atharva Samhitā between his two disciples Babhra and Saundhavya³. A Ksatropetadvija, four castes were formed under him,⁴ a mantrakṛt and a madhyamādhvaryu,⁵ asked Vaiśampāyana for a śānti ritual,⁶ initiated Śatānika into ātma jñāna⁷.

¹ Bhā IX 17 3, I 1 4, 4 1-13, M 1 5 Va 93 24 2 Bha XII 4 43, IX 22 38, M 25 3, 43 1-2, Vā 104 19, 106 39 3 Br II 35 59 60 Va. 61 52-3, Vi III 6 11-12 4 Br III 67 4 66 83 Vā 92 4-5 5 Br II 32 106, M 145 100 244 3 6 Ib 93 1 7 Vi IV 21 4

Śaunaka (II)—of Bhārgava gotra

M. 195 18

Śaunaka (III)—one of the eighteen teachers of the *Vāstu śāstra*

M 252 3

Saunaka (IV)—a son of Gr̥tasamada, a propagator of varna dharma

Vi IV 8 6

Śaunakas—a branch of the Bhārgavas, Ksatropeta dvijas

Br III 1. 100, 67 6, Va 92 6

Śaunakarni—of Ātreya gotra

M. 197 2

Śaunakāyana—of Bhārgava gotra

M. 195 18

Śaura—a name for Śuci Agni

Vā 29 2

Śauri—a name of Vāsudeva

M. 46 13

Śaurisu—a sage of much *tapas*

Br II. 35 43

Śaurpāraka—a *tīrtha* in Phālamañjira hill

Br III 13 37

Śaulkāyani—a pupil of Devadarsa

Br II 35 58 Vi III. 6. 11.

Sauskāyani—a disciple of Vedasparśa

Va 61 51

Śmaśānam—the burning ground, the name of Avimukta, those who regard Benares as such will be deluding themselves, those who die there attain release

M 184 5, 19-21 63

Śmaśāna vāsin—an attribute of Śiva

Br II 27 79

Śmaśānāksi—offer of prayers to

Vā. 112 58

Śyamika—a brother of Vasudeva

V₁ IV, 14 30

Śyākārās—of Kaśyapa gotra

M. 199 7

Śyāma (I)—Mt a hill of the Śākadvīpa, here people are of Śyāma colour

Br II 19 88, M 122 12; Vā 49 82, V₁ II 4 62

Śyāma (II)—a son of Sarama

Br III 7 312

Śyāma (III)—a son of Śūra and Bhojā, had no son

Br III 71 150 194, M 46 3

Śyāma (IV)—a son of Śamika, had no issue,¹ adopted as son the son of Vastūvana, went to the forest, became Bhoja and a Rājarsi.²

¹ M 46 27 8 ² Vā. 96 190

Śyāma (v)—a brother of Vasudeva

Vā 96 148 V₁ IV 14 30.

Syāma (vi)—one of the two dogs of the family of Vaisvata to whom balī is to be offered in yajña

Va 108 30, 111. 39

Syāmaka—a son of Devamīdha and Mārisā, married Sūrabhū and had two sons, Harikeśa and Hiranyākṣa

Bhā IX 24 29 and 42

Śyāmadhūmra—a Parāśara clan

Br III 8 95

Śyāmalā—is Lalitā

Br IV 19 33, 23 94, 30 48

Syāmas (i)—sons of Kallolaha

Br III 7 442

Syāmas (ii)—belonging to the Dattātreya gotra

Vā. 70 77.

Syāmas (iii)—a Parāśara branch

Vā 70 87

Śyāmā (i)—a daughter of Meru and wife of Hiranmaya

Bhā V. 2. 23.

Śyāmā (ii)—a name of Lalitā; appeared before the sage Mātanga and agreed to be his daughter. Hence Mātangī.

Br. IV. 17. 83, 28 37, 31 84, 93

Śyāmā (III)—a mind-born mother

M 179 17

Śyāmā (IV)—a R of the Ketumālā continent

Va 44 17

Śyāmākam—fit for śrāddha

M 15 35

Śyāmāpati—a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 6

Śyamāyana—of Kausika gotra

Br III 66 72, M 196 46, 198 4

Śyāmāyanī (I)—the chief author of Yajurveda of the northern recension

Br II 35 12

Śyāmāyanī (II)—Ārseyapravara (Angiras)

M 196 23

Śyāmāyanī (III)—a chief of the Udīcyas

Va. 61 8

Śyāmāvān—a mantrakāra and an Ātreya

Va 59 104

Śyāmōdaras—of Kaśyapa gotra

M. 199 8

Śyāla—ridiculed Garga as impotent in an assembly of the Yādavas

Vi. V 23 1

Śyāvāśva—of Ātreya gotra and a sage

Br II 32 113, M. 197 5

Syaivāśvas—an Ātreya clan

Br III 8 85

Syenas—eagles, born of Syenī,¹ of the Tāmara line²

¹M 6 31 ²Vi I 21 16

Syenajit—the Senāni with the Śarat Sun

Br II 23 14

Śyenabhadra—a god of Prasūta group

Br II 36 70, Va 62 60

Śyenā—a R of the Ṛksa hull

Br II 16 30

Syenābhicāra—intended to bring one under control, to root out the enemy, etc

M. 93 152

Śyenī (I)—a daughter of Tāmrā and Kaśyapa, married Gautamān, and mother of kururas, sārasa cranes, hawks, etc

M. 6 30 31, Vi I 21 15-16

Śyenī (II)—a R from the Ṛsyavān

M. 114. 25

Śyenī (III)—the wife of Aruna and mother of Sampāti and Jatāyu

Vā. 69 325-26

Śraddhā (I)—a daughter of Kardama married to Angirasa Mother of four daughters—Sṁivāh, Kuhū, Raka and Anumatī and sons Utathya and Brhaspati

Bhā III 24 22, IV 1 34 and 35

Śraddhā (II)—a daughter of Daksa and wife of Dharma, mother of Śubha and Kāma

Bhā IV 1 49-50, Br II 9 49 and 58, Vā 10 25 35, Vi I 7 23 and 28

Śraddhā (III)—a wife of Śrāddhadeva and mother of ten sons, observed *payovrata* and wanted the birth of a daughter Ilā was born

Bhā IX 1 11, 14-16

Śraddhā (*devī*) (IV)—one of the wives of Vasudeva and mother of Gavesavān

M 46 20

Śrama (I)—a son of Śāntideva and Vasudeva

Bhā IX 24 50

Śrama (II)—a son of Āpa

Vi I 15 111

Śramana—a sage, nine sons of Ṛsabha became this

Bhā V 3 20, XI 2 20

Śramadāgepi—Ārṣeyapravara of Bhūrgava gotra

M 195 38

Śramiṣṭa—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra

M 45 33

Srava—a Viśvedeva

Br III 3 30, Vā. 66 31.

Śravana (I)—the constellation,¹ importance of Śrāddha that day²

¹Bha IV 12 48, Vā. 50 127, 53 116, 66 51, 82 11 ²Br III 18 11.

Śravana (II)—a son of Mura

Bha X. 59 12

Śravana (III)—a son of Aśvini and Akrūra

M 45 33

Sraṇas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā

Vā 44 15

Śraṇā—a daughter of Citraka

Br III 71 115 Vā. 96 114

Sraṇasa—an Ekārseya

M. 200 6, Vā 62 49

Sravā—a son of Bhrgu

Vā 65 87

Śravistha—the best among the stars

Br II 24 140, Vā 53 112, 116

Śravisthaka—a son of Gautama, an avatar of the 14th dvāpara

Vā. 23 164

Śraviṣṭhā—a daughter of Citraka

Br III 71 115, Va 96 114

Śrāddha—a son of Śatrughna, the son of Anādhṛṣṭi
M 46 24

Śraddham (I)—certain days considered good for the performance of, sumptuous feeding of many people on the day, no offering of or eating of flesh¹ Feeding of yogins recommended, presiding deity is Ravi²

¹ Bhā III 7 33, VII 14 19 26, 15 3-7 ² M 13 6 15 43

Sraddham (II)—a karma,¹ the wherefrom and why of the ceremony is questioned for answer, ceremony for disliked Pitr̥s will be enjoyed by the Rākṣasas and Dānavas tends to the growth of Soma who is the cause of the world growth, three pīndas according to name and gotra, Pitr̥s give all including knowledge, at the *tīrthas* and rivers, Brhaspati on *srāddha*, once there was a thick haze of darkness in all worlds when Brahmā engaged himself in yoga and created the worlds, Santānaka and the first gods Vairājās, the formless groups of Gods attained absolution through yoga which is the strength of the Pitr̥s, and through this yoga Soma increases in power, hence feed thousands learned in the Vedic lore, feeding of a snātaka equals that of many, atheists and the unrighteous should not be fed,² to be performed with faith using silver or silver-coated vessels and the Purodha to be given svadhā, health and wealth are the fruits, superior to deva worship, even gods propitiate the Pitr̥s as also sages and other semi-divine beings, for yogaiśvarya or mokṣa dharma,³ details of the vedī and offerings during *srāddhas* Pitr̥s eat in the guise of Vāyu, offerings in Agni when it burns, otherwise it will lead to the blinding of eyes,⁴ the ruling of Brhaspati that first offerings are to be made to pīṇḍa and then feeding Brahmans, by offering once the Pitr̥s become pleased,⁵ the eclipse day good for, a list of articles to be used or discarded, women in their period unfit for

srāddha, Trisanku country, that of Kāraskara, Kalinga and that of North of Sindhu unfit for śrāddha, naked persons must not be seen in a śrāddha, those who have no āśramas are not fit for srāddha, unfit to be seen then are dogs, fowls, hemophrodites, etc., importance of śaucam in a śrāddha,⁶ who are eligible to be fed and those who are not, Grahasta, Vānaprastha, Yati and Vālakhilya are eligible, those beyond the āśramas are not eligible, the leavings of srāddhas not to be given to women and Śūdras but to sons,⁷ gifts of rice, kamandalu, fans, slippers, cloths and gems, silver and gold vessels, fuel, bed, silk, etc., made on the occasion will result in long life, health, wealth, children, cattle, conveyance, etc.,⁸ either it is *kāmya* or *naimittika* and *ajasra*, to be done on all the 15 days of the dark half of the month including the *amavasya* and its effects,⁹ the srāddha performed under every nakshatra and its results as narrated by Yama to Śaśabindu,¹⁰ *havis* of sesamum, rice, fruits and roots, flesh of animals and birds like fish, deer, hare, parrots, hog, chāgala, gavya, aurbhra, khadga, etc., three Brahmans to be fed representing the trinity, not to feed those addicted to liquor, cattle rearing, and are messengers of villages, merchants, also one who picks up quarrels with parents, whose wife is in periods, a thief, one insulting friends, mad, hemophrodite, culpable of child murder, defiler of preceptor's bed, physician, adulterer, seller of Vedic Niyamas, dogs and brahmicides not to be seen in a śrāddha, the sprinkling of seasamum is to ward off Asuras and Raksasas from taking part, the time is the forenoon of Śuklapaksa and afternoon of Kṛsnapaksa,¹¹ offering of Pindas, thus said Brhaspati to his son in the *srāddha kalpa*,¹² ordained for Pitrs, places for oblations in the absence of fire, articles fit and unfit for,¹³ kinds of, and details relating to,¹⁴ *sadhārana śrāddha* described,¹⁵ *tīrthas* for performance of¹⁶

¹Br III 4 24 ²Ib III 94 M 20 6 21 33 ³Ib III 10 100
M 15 31 ⁴Ib III 11 6 49 100 ⁵Ib III 12 26 13 1 M 10
34 ⁶Ib III 14 3-86 ⁷Ib III 15 3 38 59 ⁸Ib III 16 1
⁹Ib III 17-1 10 20 ¹⁰Br 18 2 14 ¹¹Ib III 19 2 ¹²20 10,
IV 4 53 ¹³M 15 30-38 204 1 ¹⁵Ib ch. 17 ¹⁶Ib ch. 22

Srāddhakalpa—the rituals prescribed as due to Piṭṛs
M 2 23.

Srāddhada—a son of Vṛsa

Br III 6 34

Srāddhadeva (I)—a tīrtha on the Sarasvatī

Bhā III 1 22

Srāddhadeva (II)—a son of Nisāda-jara

Br 71 120

Śrāddhadeva (III)—(Manu a son of Vivasvata and Samjñā Seventh Manu (s v) Manu Vivasvata Satyavrata in previous birth

Bhā VI 6 40, VIII 13 1 and 9, 24 11, Br III 63 215,
Vi III 1 30

Śrāddhadeva (IV)—Yama, the former birth of Gavesuna, a destroyer of Indra, father of Ekalavya

Va 96 182

Srāddhadevī—one of Vasudeva's wives mother of Gaṇeśa

Br III 71 184

Śrāddhahā—a son of Viśa

Vā 68 3.

Srāvana (I)—the name of the month and Nakṣatra, god for gift of the *Vāyu Purāṇa*,¹ Kṛṣṇāṣṭamī of this month good for śrāddha²

¹ M 53 19, 56 4, 67 17, 60 34, 124 50 ² M 17 8

Śrāvana (II)—a son of Gautama, an *avatār* of the 14th *dvāpara*

Vā 23, 164

Śrāvasta—a son of Yuvanāśva and the founder of the city of Śrāvastī, the father of Brahmadaśva

Br III 63 27, M 12 30, Vā 88 26-7

Śrāvastī—the city built by Śrāvasta of the Ikṣvāku line, capital of Uttarakośala where Lava ruled,¹ in Gauda-deśa built by Vatsaka son of Śrāvasta²

¹Br III 63 28, 200, Vā 88 200 ²M 12 30

Śrāvisthāyana—of Śveta Parāśara clan

M 201 36

Śringavān—a varṣa parvata north of the Śveta of three tops of which one is Isuvatam śringa, residence of Pitṛs²

¹Vā 1 85, 50 189 ²Ib 46 35

Śringī—see Śringavān

Br I 69 Vā 64 7

Śrī (1)—(Khāyātī), a daughter of Bhṛgu and Khyātī devoted to Bhagavān,¹ requested by Devas to approach Nṛsīmha with a view to appease his wrath, she dared not go near him,² elder sister of Dhātā and Vidhātā, married Nārāyana and gave birth to Bala and Unmāda (utsāha) besides mind-born sons³, alias Mahālakṣmī or Lakṣmī⁴

¹Bha I 10 26, 11 26 and 33 IV 1 43, 24 49 ²Ib VII 9 2 VIII 4 20, 5 40, 23 6, IX 4 60 X 3 50, 9 20, 29 37, 31 17, XI 14 15 & 39, XII 11 20 ³Br II 11 2, 13 78, Vā 28 2
⁴Br IV 39 70 71 44 71, Vā 37 38

Śrī (II)—came out of the churning of the milk ocean, whom Visnu placed on his breast: the dweller in the lotus: also *Śrīdevī*.

Br IV 9 76, 79, 33 46, 36 21, 31 and 90

Śrī (III)—a Kala of the moon.

Br IV. 35 92

Śrīkantha—see *Śiva*.

Br III. 24 63, 25 19, IV 30 40,

Śrīkanthadayita—is *Lalitā*.

Br. IV. 13. 4.

Śrīkhanda—a name for camphor.

M. 284. 9.

Śrīgiri—sages of this Mt. visited *Dvārakā*.

Bhā. X. 90 28[3].

Śrīguru and *Gurupatnī*—represent *Brahmam*.

Br. IV. 43. 7.

Śrīcakram—the mantra of: is *Mahālaksmī*: worshipped by Visnu, Śiva and *Brahmā*: propitiation of, makes one learned: Icon of: the mudras in connection with the worship of; *Dikṣa* and its methods.

Br. IV. 41. 3-5; chh. 42-3

Śrīcakrarūpinī—is *Kāmākṣī*.

Br. IV. 40 119

Śrīcīntāmanimantra—to be uttered in *Devī*'s offering.

Br. IV. 43. 19

Śrītaḷam—of rocky earth, here are cities of Kesari, Suparvana, Vāsukī, the king of the Nāgas

Va 50 12, 38-40

Śrīdandanāthā—the leader of Lalitā's hosts against Bhandā, also Potrinī, her march described, in Kīricakra-ratha Her mount was the lion Vajraghosa,¹ hit Kutalākṣa, the chief commander of Bhandā consulted Mantrinī helped Kumārī in her expedition against sons of Bhandā ascended Geyacakra and fought with Viśaṅga became happy at the end²

¹Br IV 16 31, 17 8, 27, ch 21 ²Ib IV 26 1-113, 27 45 and 58, 28 14-20, 34 55

Śrīdāman—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa in his Harinākāḍḍana sport Expressed to Kṛṣṇa the desire to rid the palmyra grove of Asura Dhenuka Being victor in a game, he had the honour of being borne on the back by Kṛṣṇa,¹ was placed by Śiva on his lap as a token of affection²

¹Bha X 15 20, 18 23-4, 22 31 V₁ V 9 13-14 ²Br III 42 55, 43 29

Śrīdevā—a daughter of Devakā, a queen of Vasudeva and mother of six sons of whom Nandakā was one

Bha IX 24 23 & 51, Br III 71 131 162 and 181, IV 29 2, Va 96 130, V₁ 14 18

Śrīdhara—a name of Viṣṇu

Vā 111 21

Śrīnagaram—is Śrīpuram

Br IV 37 98, 38 28

Śrīpatī tīrtham—sacred to the Pitṛs

M. 22 74

Sriparni—a R., sacred to the Pitr̥s
M 22 49

Śriparvatam—Mt. a hill in India, fit for Śrāddha offerings,¹ sacred to Śiva

¹ Br II 16 23 III 13 28, 31, Va 45 92, 77 28 ² M 181 28

Śrīpādukāsmṛti—superior to mahādānas and mahā-yajñas

Br IV 43 57

Śrīpārvatīyas—foresters ? ruled for 52 years

M 273 23

Śrīpāśayudhasambhava—he who came out of the Pāsa of Lalitā rode on a superior horse

Br IV 16 14 and 29

Śrīpīṭham—is Bindupīṭha

Br IV 37 46, 44 95

Sripuram—(Srinagara) the city of Lalitā built by Viśvakarman and Maya, in the Sodaśaksetra madhya Of this nine were bhauma and the seven waters It is called Kāmesvarīpurī, Bhayamalīpurī, Nityaklīnnapurī surrounded by Brahmā, Viśnu and Śiva lokas seven prākāras, all of metal

Br IV 30 106-7, 31 1, 106, 32 1-10

Śrīpūrtī—a devī in Cintāmanī grha

Br IV 36 26

Śrībhānu—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā

Bhā X. 61 11

Srībhūṣaṅkṛ—on the Geyacakra²

Br IV 19 74

Śrīmadbhāgavata—produced by the great sage Vyāsa, taught by him to Śuka who narrated it to Parīkṣit, when Sūta heard it.

Bhā I 1 2, 3 40-44

Śrīmallaṅkṛ—a son of Kṛṣṇa, ruled for 10 years

ML 273 3

Srīmahāpādulā—in the Cintāmani grha

Br IV 36 26

Srīmān (I)—the most celebrated among the Nīpas

ML 49 53

Srīmān (II)—a son of Āpa, the Vasava

M 203 6

Śrīmurti—the manifestation of Hari in the epoch of the tenth Manu born of Viśvasrī

Bhā VIII. 13 21[1]

Srīraṅga—visited by Balarāma,¹ sacred to Pitṛs²

¹Bhā. X. 79 14 ²M. 22 44

Srīlāṭṣa—the jewel of Kṛṣṇa,¹ of Paundarikā Vāsudeva²

¹Va 96 204 ²Vi. V 34 17

Srīlāṇam—a bilvavanam east of Ś(r)īśaras, served by the Gandharvas, Kinnaras, Yakṣas, Siddhas, the residence of Śrī

Vā. 37 13-15

Śrīvijāyā—is Lalitā.

Br IV 13 4

Śrīvrksa—near the Citrakūta hill fit for Śrāddha

¹Br III 13 38 ²Va 77 38

Śrīvrksaka—a palace, see Padmaka.

M 269 44

Śrīsāntakarna (1)—a son of Kṛṣṇa, and father of Paurnamāsa ruled for 56 years

Bhā XII 1 23, Br III 74 162

Śrīsūktam—in honour of Śrī,¹ to be uttered when founding temples²

¹Br IV 9 77, V₁ 1 9 101 ²M 265 24

Śrīśaila—a Mt in Bhārata varṣa, sacred to Śiva Rukmī addressed himself to this god visited by Balarāma,¹ sacred to Lalitāpīṭha,² sacred to Goddess Mahādevī and the Pitṛs,³ a part of the burning Tripura fell there⁴

¹Bhā V 19 16, X 61 23[1] 79 13 ²Br IV 44 98 ³M 13 31, 22 43 ⁴Ib 188 79

Śrīsomanātha—Candra (s v) arising out of Atri's eyes 27 nakṣatras being his śaktis

Br IV 35 54-5

Śruta (1)—a son of Bhagīratha (Suhotra-V₁ P.) and father of Nābha(ga)

Bhā IX 9 16, Br III 63 169, Vā 88 160, V₁ IV 4 36

Śruta (II)—a son of Subhāṣana, and father of Jaya

Bhā IX 13 25

Sruta (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kāṇḍī.

Bhā X 61 14

Śruta (IV)—a son of Medhā

Br II 9 59, Va 10 35

Sruta (V)—a son of Svārocīsa Manu

Br II 36 19

Sruta (VI)—a son of Suvarca

Va 89 21

Srutarsi—a learned Purāṇa reader

Vā. 99 417

Srutarsis—8000 in number, are born again and again and take up the arrangement of the *Samhitās*,¹ remembered 88,000 *Samhitās* which return again and again²

¹ Br II 33 2, 35 146 M 145 88 ² Vā 59 86 61 122

Śrutakarman (I)—a son of Sahadeva and Draupadī

Bha IX 22 30 M 50 52 V₁ IV 20 42

Śrutakarman (II)—a son of Chāyā and Mārtāṇḍa (sun), became later Śanaīścara

Br III 59 48 Vā. 84 50

Śrutakīrtī (I)—a son of Arjuna and Draupadī

Bha IX. 22 29 M 50 52 V₁ IV 20 42

Srutakīrtī (II)—a daughter of Sura¹ (Śūra and Bhojā-M P) and queen of Dhṛṣṭaketu Kaikeya a paternal aunt of Kṛṣṇa, and mother of Bhadrā married to Kṛṣṇa, also

mother of Anuvrata (Santardana-Vi P) besides four other sons, a viramātā²

¹Br III 71 150 & 57 ²Bhā IX 24 30 and 38 X 58 56 M 46
4 5 Va 96 149 156 7 Vi IV 14 31 41 2

Śrutadeva (I)—a Brahman follower of Kṛṣṇa, knew his yoga power lived as householder in Mithilā, earning bread for the day and contented, was visited by Kṛṣṇa and was happy at the honour done to him

Bhā I 14 32 II 7 45 X 78 [95 (v) 1] 86 13 to 57

Śrutadeva (II)—a siddha, attacked the Asura followers of Bali

Bhā VI 15 15 VIII 21 17 X 86 13

Śrutadeva (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 90 34

Śrutadeva—a daughter of Śūra a sister of Vasudeva wife of Vrddhasaman Kārūsa (Vrddhadharma the kārūsa king-Vi P) mother of Dantavakra (the great Asura)

Bhā IV 24 30 and 37 Br III 71 150 and 156 Va 96 149
155 Vi IV 14 31 39 40

Śrutadevi—a daughter of Devaka and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva

M 44 73

Śrutadhara—the companion who followed Puranjana to Uttara and Dakṣiṇa Pañcāla, allegorically, the hearing

Bhā. IV 25 50 51 29 13

Śrutadharas—a class of people in Śālmalīdvīpa

Bhā V 20 11

Śrutamjaya (I)—a son of Satyāyu

Bhā IX. 15 2

Srutamjaya (II)—a Brhadhratha, ruled for 24 years

Br III 74 114

Śrutamjaya (III)—ruled for 40 years

M 271 23, Va 99 300

Śrutavarman—a minister of Bhandā

Br IV 12 53

Śrutavindā—a R in Kusadvipa

Bhā V 20 15

Srutaśravas (I)—a son of Somāpi¹ ruled for 67 years;²
father of Ayutāyu³

¹Bhā. IX 22 9 ²Br III 74 111 ³Vl. IV 23 4

Śrutaśravas (II)—a son of Mārjārī, and father of Ayu-
tāyu

Bhā IX. 22 46

Srutasravas (III)—a daughter of Śūra and Bhojā,¹ a
sister of Vasudeva and queen of Damaghosa, the Cedi king;²
mother of Śisupāla, a Viramātā³

¹M. 46 4, 6 ²Bhā. IX. 24 30 and 39, Br III 71 150 and
158, Vl. IV 14 31, 44 5 ³Vā. 96 149, 157-8

Srutaśravas (IV)—a son of Chāyā and the Sun god, was
Sāvarṇi Manu

Br III 59 48, Vā. 84 50

Śrutaśravas (V)—a son of Somavit

M 50 34

Śrutaśravas (VI)—(Māgadhr̥) in the line of Somādhi (*tasyānvayā*) ruled for 64 years, this gap between Somādhi and Śrutaśravas seems to account for the discrepancy between the names given and the total No 32 of the kings

M 271 20 Vā 99 228 297

Śrutasena (I)—a son of Śatrughna

Bhā IX 11 12

Śrutasena (II)—a son of Bhīma and Draupadī

Bhā IX 22 29, M 50 52, V₁ IV 20 42

Śrutasena (III)—a son of Parīkṣit

Bhā IX 22 35, V₁ IV 20 1 21 3

Srutādevī—a daughter of Śūra and Bhojā, wife of Kṛta, and mother of Sugriva

M 46 4-5

Srutānika—a son of Nakula by Draupadī

V₁ IV 20 42

Srutāyus (I)—a son of Arīstanemi and father of Supār-sva(ka)

Bhā IX 13 23, V₁ IV 5 31

Śrutāyus (II)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī Father of Vasumat

Bhā IX 15 1 and 2, Br III 66 23 V₁ IV 7 1

Śrutāyus (III)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 236

Srutāyus (iv)—a son of Bhānuscandra, was slain in the Bhārata battle

M 12 55

Śrutarthakṛt—a son of Jāmbavān

Br III 7 303

Srutī (i)—the Vedas interpreted in two ways in the Dvāpara,¹ the same, Ṛg, Yajus, and Sāma in every manvantara though in different redactions, here are four stotras—Dravyastotram, Gunastotram, Karmastotram, and Abhijanastotram, above all these is Brahmastotram, mantras were originally five fold;² having learnt the Śrauta from their predecessors the seven sages repeated the same³

¹Br II 31 6, 72, 32, 35, IV 6 64, M 52 12, 144 7, Va 34 95, 39 11, 41 90, 55 7, 61 75, 76 3 100 33, 101 9, 22, 57 ²M 145 58 63 ³Va 3 8, 32 44, 59 31

Srutī (ii)—a son of Uttama Manu

Br II 36 40

Srutī (iii)—a daughter of Anasūyā and mother of Sankhapadā, wife of Kardama, Pulaha Prajāpati

Va 28 18, 27, Br II 11 22

Śrutis—awaken the Lord sleeping after a pralaya, as bards the emperor from his bed *Srutigītā* on the greatness and glory of Lord

Bha V 87 1, 12-41, XI 5 5

Srutikevala—a rtvik at Brahmā's sacrifice

Va 106 35

Srutiparāga—one of Bhanda's eight men

Br IV 12 12

Śrutirgṛhāṇa—a deva.

Br. II. 13. 96.

Śrutibheda—in dvāpara.

Vā. 61. 76.

Śrutīśravas—a son of Somapa, the last of the Māgadhas.

Vī. IV. 19 84-5

Śrutīśina—a Śukradeva.

Vā 31. 9

Srngavat—a Mt. range to the north of Ilāvṛta; a boundary limit of Kuru, from it descends the stream Bhadrā.

Bhā V. 16 8, 17. 8

Śrenis—military republics;¹ treated with respect by Prthu, help kings.²

¹ M 273. 68 ² Bhā. IV. 17. 2, Br III. 7. 264

Śreyovratam—leads to Śiva, salvation.

M. 101. 70

Śresta—a Sudhāmāna god.

Br II 36 28

Sronī—a R. of the Bhāratavarsa.

Vā 45. 100

Śrota—the Yakṣa presiding over the month, Nabha.

Bhā XII 11. 37.

Srotanas—of Kaśyapa gotra.

M. 199. 3

Śrotāmanta—a god of Ādya group

Br II 36 69

Śrotogunātmakas—the three gunas, satva rajas and tamas revolve round and round among all worldly creatures

Va 102 56

Śrotram—a Tusita god

Br III 3 19 Va. 66 18

Srotri—guides the month of Nabhas

Bhā XII 11 37

Śrotriya—eligible for Pārvana śrāddha, as also his son

M 16 8, 105 17, VI. III 15 2

Srauta—from śravana—to hear or heard, principally of the sacrifice and Veda

Vā. 59 38

Srautagept—an Ārseya Pravara of the Bhārgavas

M. 195 38

Srautam Dharmam and *Smārta*—promulgated by the seven sages and Manu at the commencement of the Tretā yuga,¹ two-fold, *dharāgnihotrasambandham* said in four days, hearing is śrauta,² lost in Arājaka,³ the śruta consists of marriage, agnihotra, and Vedic studies, this is according to the Sapta rsis⁴

¹Br II 29 44-51, 32 33 5 ²Ib II 32 33-5 43 44, III 21. 47 ³Ib II 31 95 ⁴Vā 57 39-40

Śrautasamārtam—commences with Tretāyuga, originally told by seven sages,¹ it is called *jñānadharma*, characteristics

of; the one deals with sacrifices and the other with Var-nāśrama;² is lost towards the close of Kali (in Kali) ³

¹ M 142 40 ² Ib 144 96, 145 22, 30-31, 40 ³ Ib 273
46, V₁ IV. 24 98

Śvanaraka—a kind of hell.

Vā 101. 149

Śvapākas—Candālas, with minds controlled and resigned to Hari are better than Brahmans not devoted to God; were honoured by Kṛṣṇa; become pure by bhakti (also *śvāda s.v.*);¹ *meat eaters with whom Satyavrata-Trisanku lived.*²

¹ Bhā I 11 22, VII 9 10; XI. 14 21. ² Br. III 63 81;
Vā 88 82.

Śvaphalka—a son of Vṛṣṇi; elder brother of Citraka; married Gāndinī, daughter of a Kāśī king Akrūra was the foremost of his twelve sons Kāśī, not visited by rains for long had a heavy shower just at his marriage, and during his stay at the invitation of the Kāśī king, whose daughter he married A righteous king in whose kingdom there was neither famine nor disease.

Bhā III 1 32 IX 24 15 X 38 24, 57 32, XI 12 10, Br III
71, 102, V₁ IV 13 115-16, 15 5-7

Śvabhōjana—a hell, the abode of Vratins and Brahmacārins with an uncontrolled body, taught and disciplined by sons, and Brahmacārins that sleep during day time

Br IV. 2 149, 176, Vā 101 148, 173, V₁ II 6 5 and 29

Śvamukhas—the country of, watered by Nalinī.

Br. II. 18 60

Śvara—a son of Dadhīci.

Vā 21. 42.

Svalabha—a Dānava

Br III 6 12

Svaśrpa—a nephew of Hiranyakaśipu

M 6 27

Svā—unfit to be seen during a *srāddha*, touching it is a

sin

Br III 14 48, 78 88 27 15 V₁ III 16 12

Svājita (*Ātreya*)—a sage of the epoch of Bhautya

Manu

Br IV 1 114

Svata—a son of Brahmadhāna

Br III 7 98

Svāda—(also *Śvapaca*)—see *Śvapākas*

Bhā III 33 6 and 7

Svāna—a Rudra on the Sodaśa cakra

Br IV 34 26

Śvānabalī—oblation to dogs, *Syāma* and *Śabala*

Va 111 39

Svāpada—the Asura whose city is in Tatvalam

Br II 20 18

Śvāpadanagaram—in the first tala of the Atalam

Va 50 17

Śvāhi—a son of *Vṛjinvata*, and father of *Ruśaku*

Bha IX. 23 31

Śveta (I)—(Varsaparvata) a Mt. range to the north of Ilāvṛta, and a boundary limit of Hiranmaya, residence of Daityas and Dānavas; centres round the Kumuda hill of Śālmalidvīpam; for Asuras.

Bhā V 16 8, Br. II 1 69, II. 15 22 and 28, 17. 35, 20. 52; III 7 194, M 113 23, 84; 144 57, Vā 1 85, 42 68, 45 2, 46. 35. 49 39, 50 50.

Śveta (II)—a chief Nāga of Pātāla;¹ with the sun in Āvanti and Purattāśi.²

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 31 ² Br II 23 10, Vā. 52 11

Śveta (III)—a son of Vapusmat after whom came the Śvetadeśa.

Br. II 14 32-3; Vā 33 28, V₁ II 4 23 29.

Śveta (IV)—a son of Devajanī and a Yakṣa.

Br III 7 128

Śveta (V)—a son of Brhati.

Br. III 71 256, Vā 96 247

Śveta (VI)—a son of Vipracitta the dānava in the Tārakāmaya war.

M. 173 19, 177. 7

Śveta (VII)—the form of a great seer which Śiva assumes at the end of the four Yugas of the Kalpa; (Vārāha) in the Chagala hillock of the Himālayas,¹ the *avatār* of the 23rd dvāpara in the Kalanjar hill²

¹ Vā 23. 115 ² Ib 23 203-4

Śveta (VIII)—one of the four Vedic disciples of Śveta, an *avatār* of the Lord Śiva.

Vā. 23. 117.

Sveta (ix)—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 159

Sveta (x)—a rtvik at Brahmā's sacrifice

Va 106 36

Sveta (xi)—a division of Jambūdvīpa

V₁ II 1 21 2 11

Svetakalpa—the first kalpa, explained in the *Vayavya Purāna*,¹ Dharmavrtā performed tapas in and became turned to a stone;² Vārāha in;³ Śiva takes the *avatār* of Sad-
yojāta, all white, when Gāyatrī also is born with him⁴

¹ M 290 3, 53 18 ² Va 107 6 ³ Ib 105 7, 106 32, 109
35 ⁴ Ib 23 63

Svetaketu (i)—a Madhyamādhvaryu

Br II 33 16

Svetaketu (ii)—a son of Lāngali, an *avatar* of the Lord

Va 23 200

Sveta caksu—a god of Prasūta group

Br II 36 70

Svetadvīpa—sacred to Hari, visited by Nārada

Bhā VIII. 4 18, X. 6 24, 87 10, XI 15 18

Svetaparbā—burnt by Śiva's anger and reattained divi-
nity with Cupid

M. 191 112

Śvetam—a region of Sālmādvīpa adjoining the
Kumuda hill,¹ the kingdom of Hiranvān²

¹ Br II 19 44 ² Ib II 14 50, 15 34, 19 44

Śvetarata—a son of Hṛdika

Br III 71 14

Śvetalohita (I)—29th kalpa, out of contemplation of Brahmā came into being Kumāra along with seers known as śvetas, disciple of Brahmā, Sunanda, etc., besides the great sage Śveta

Va 22 9-20

Svetalohita (II)—a disciple of Śveta avatār of Śiva

Va 23 117

Śvetavarna—a Kulaparvata of the Bhadrāśva

Va 43 14

Svetavāhana (I)—a son of Śūra

Br III 71 138, Va 96 136

Śvetavahana (II)—a son of Rājādhideva

M 44 78

Svetas (I)—a Parāsara clan, a dynasty of kings

Br III 8 95, 74 268, Va 70 89, 73 62

Svetas (II)—the sages who sprang out of the side of Kumāra (Devesa) in the 29th Kalpa

Vā 22 15

Śvetas (III)—a Janapada of the Ketumālā

Va 44 11, 99 455

Śvetā (I)—a daughter of Krodhavaśā (Krodhā-Vā P) and wife of Pulaha, mother of Vānaras,¹ mother of four Diggaṇas²

¹ Br III 7 172, 180-203, Va 69 205 ² Vā 69 214

Śvetā (II)—a daughter of Br̥hati.

Br. III. 7. 256, Vā. 96. 247.

Śvetāmgas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 11.

Śvetāmbujas—a class of gods doing śrāddha.

Br. III. 10. 109

Śvetāśva—one of the four learned Brahman disciples of Śveta.

Vā. 23. 117.

Śvetodara—a Mt. on the south of the Mānasa.

Vā. 36. 23; 39. 56; 42. 30.

Sa

Saṭketu—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 87

Saṭpuras—a Vindhya tribe

Br II 16 65

Satpriya—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 87

Satbrahmāna—Marīci Kratu, Atri, Pulastya, Pulaha, and Vasumat or Vasistha, these are known as Prajāpatis as they are concerned with the increase of *santāna* to the world

Va 65 43 48

Satsuras—on the other side of the Vindhya

Vā 45 133

Sadanga—the six limbs of the state including the king who must protect it with great care

M 220 21, Vā 30 293 99 39

Sadāṅgavid—one versed in the six supplementary sciences of the Vedas fit for śrāddha

V₁ III 15 2

Sadapāyas—a king to be expert in

Br IV 21 53

Sadānana (*Skanda*)—born out of the left side of the belly of Umā,¹ born at Śaravana in Kailāsa²

¹ Br IV 30 101, M 158, 48-49, 160 23 ² Vā. 41, 37,

Sadkarmanistha—is Śiva.

Vā. 30. 217.

Sadja—the sixteenth kalpa; the sages, called Sadjanas.

Vā. 21. 34.

Sadja(grāma)—a particular scale (music),¹ fourteen kinds of.²

¹ Vā. 21. 37; 86 39, 87. 28 ² Ib 86 49, V₁ II 14 32

Sadjanas—sages of the sixteenth kalpa, with these was born Maheśvara.

Vā. 21. 34.

Saddanta (I)—a commander of Bhanda.

Br. IV. 21. 87.

Saddanta (II)—an elephant.

Vā. 69. 221.

Saddarśanas—Brāhmam, Śaivism, Vaisnavam, Sauram, Śāktam and Ārhatam.

Vā. 104. 16.

Sanda—the asura; also Śanda, brother of Marka, one of the disciples of Śukra. The Asuras were experts in the magic of warfare and hence Devas won them over by offering a graha to them in the sacrifices; thus the Asuras were defeated.

Br. III. 72. 72, 87; 73. 63-4, Vā. 97. 72 and 86; 98. 63, 108. 60.

Sandā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 91.

Sanmukha (I)—(Kumāra); anecdotes of, in the *Skān-dapurāṇa*,¹ a leader in the battle of Tripuram;² all the wives

of the seven seers except Arundhatī served Kumāra as mothers Hence the six-faced³

¹Br III 10 42 M 53 42 ²Ib 136 68 137 32, 159 3, 160 11 and 28 ³Va 72 40

Sanmukha (II)—a name of Viṣṇeśvara

Br IV 44 68

Sastamamsam—one-sixth of their merit the Brahmans give to righteous kings

Bha V 15 11

Sastimayapuram—sacred to Lalitā pitha

Br IV 44 98

Sadgunyavidhi—the six-fold policy of kings

M 215 16

Ṣodasapatrabja—here were sixteen saktis beginning with Dinamisrā, another group of 16 śaktis commencing with Kalā is also said to reside here, these were also attached to mahākāla

Br IV 32 11, 14 16, 19

Sodasasra—a temple in different shapes, with shining towers

M 269 29, 34 39

Sodasahaphalam—by giving sarpa in the śrāddha

Va. 79 11

Ṣodasī (I)—born from the eastern face of Brahmā

Bhā III 12 40

Sodasī (II)—the waxing and waning of the moon

Va 52 70

Ṣodasikṣetram—of Lalitā, with nine hills and seven seas

Br IV 31 10 19

Sa

Sakuliyā—gave birth to a class of piśācas by name adho-mukhas—fearful, hairy, cannibals, etc

Vā 69 266-7

Saketu—one of the sons of Sagara that survived Kapila's tejas

Vā 88 149

Sakati-putra—belonging to Lokākṣi

Va 61 37

Sakoti-putra—a pupil of Laugākṣi

Br II 35 41

Saktu—the flour of grain not to be taken during nights

M. 131 43

Sagara—a son of Bāhu, (Phalgutantra) born with gara (poison) administered to his mother by the co-wives of her husband and after 7 years' stay in his mother's womb, brought up by sage Aurva, Keśini was one of his queens and Sumatī was another Prabhā, and Bhānumatī, mother of Asamanjasa were also his queens. Father of Asamanjasa who was abandoned by his father for misconduct

A Cakravartī. His sons 60,000 in number by Sumatī, excavated the sea and dug all over the earth in their search for the consecrated horse. Helped by Aurva, he propitiated Hari with sacrifices. Once Indra stole his sacrificial horse, and this was discovered near Kapila's hermitage in the N. E. by his sons who imputed the theft to the sage. The latter burnt them to ashes. But Amśumat, son of Asamanjasa got back the horse, and enabled his grandfather to complete the sacrifice. Anointed Amśumat on the throne in the

presence of Paurajānapada and devoted himself to attaining salvation through the path prescribed by Aurva Greed for more territory, conquered Tālajanghas, Yavanas, Śakas, Haihayas and Barbaras On the advice of his guru, Vasīṣṭha he spared their lives but punished them by disfiguring them—some wholly shaven, and some half-shaven They became ancestors of Mlecchas and Vrātyas ¹ Realised the yoga power of Hari ² Addressed by him Vasīṣṭha narrated the story of Paraśurāma In the case of Haihayas, he conquered the king and burnt the city When he invaded the Vīdarbhas, its king sought alliance by offering his daughter in marriage, was honoured by Śurasenas and Yadavas ³ During his rule, nowhere was heard rāja śabdha, ruled like Dharma himself, maintained castes and orders, earned the title of Astamandal-ādhipati, had an erudite assembly ⁴ The jewel of the solar race Sumati brought forth a mass of flesh which ultimately through the blessings of Aurva was converted into 60,000 sons

¹Bha IX 8 (whole) X 41 15 XII 3 9 Br III 52 37 Chh 53 and 54 (whole) 55 22 58 37 V₁ III 8 3 17 1 V₁ IV 3 35-41 4 1 29 32 63 121 151 M 12 39-43 ²Bha II 7 44 ³Br III 31 1 47 93 100 Chh 48 (whole) ⁴Ib III Chh 49-51

Sagaras—the sons of Sagara who created eight extra countries (upadvīpas) near Jambūdvīpa, when they dug up the earth in search of their father's sacrificial horse, ¹ purified by the Ganges ²

¹Bha V 19 29 30 ²V₁ II 8 115

Samkaṭa—the son of Kakubha and Dharma Father of Kikaṭa

Bhā. VI 6 6

Samkarṣana (1)—the fourth form of Hari worshipped by Śiva in Ilāvṛta, another name of Ananta, the ruler of Ahamkāra A god of one thousand heads presiding over bhūtas, by his fire was burnt the three worlds, his greatness,

mantra in honour of, Lord of serpents¹ Kṛṣṇa, one of the vāmśavīras²

¹Bhā I 5 37 V 17 16 25 1 IV 24 35 III 26 25 19 29 V 25 (whole) VI 15 27-8 16 18 M 2 5 93 51 248 47 276 8
²Br III 36 51 72 1 Vā 97 1 111 21

Samkarsana (II)—Balarāma and Balabhadra,¹ the seventh conception of Devakī, transferred to Rohiṇi, a portion of Sesa, an amśa of God Viṣṇu, a great hero, white in complexion, like a mountain in size² killed Dhenuka,³ killed Pralamba,⁴ taught the *Bhagavata* to Sanatkumara⁵

¹Bhā X. 2 13 8 12 15 10 40 21 41 39 50 12 89 31 33
 Vi IV 15 29 V 18 58 37 25 ²Ib V 1 73 6 Bhā IX 24 54 60
³Vi V 8 5 ⁴Ib V 9 16 ⁵Bhā. III 8 3

Samkarsanī—a follower of Māyā

M 179 69

Samka'pa (I)—a son of Samkalpā and Dharma, father of Kāma

Bhā. VI 6 10 Br III 3 33 M 5 19 203 10 Vā 66 34
 Vi. I 15 108

Samkalpa (II)—created by Brahmā

Br II 5 73

Samkalpa (III)—one of the two vṛttis of mahat

Vā. 4 46

Samkalpa—a daughter of Dakṣa, and one of Dharma's ten wives, mother of Samkalpa or pious determination

Bhā. VI 6 4 and 10 Br III 3 3 and 33 M. 5 16 19 203
 10 Vā 66 3 Vi. I. 15 105 108

Samkīrṇa—a son of Abhramu elephant, the vehicle of Yama, (also Añjana) a Diggaja,¹ a nāga with the sun in the spring²

¹Br III 7 330 Vā 69 215 ²Ib 52 3

Samkīla—a Vaiśya mantrakṛt

Br II 32 121 M 145 116

Samkucchāyā—a device to determine the time of the day

Va 66 42

Samkṛti (I)—a son of Jayasena, and father of Jaya

Bhā IX 17 18

Samkṛti (II)—a son of Nara, (Nagara-V₁ P) and father of two sons Guru (Gurupṛti-V₁ P) Rantideva

Bhā IX 21 1-2 M 49 36 V₁ IV 19 22

Samkṛti (III)—an Angīrasa and mantrakṛt, a ksatro-peta dvija

Br II 32 107 III 66 86 M 145 101 Vā 91 115

Samkṛti (IV)—a son of Jāmbavat

Br III 7 302

Samkṛti (V)—a son of Jayatsena and father of Kṛta dharman (Ksatradharma-V₁ P)

Br III 68 10 Va 93 10 V₁ IV 9 27

Samkṛti (VI)—a Pravara, no marital relations with Angīras and Gauravṛti

M 196, 30

Samketā—is Lalitā

Br IV 17 18

Samkrāntiyudhyāpanam—in the ayana of Viṣu, worship of the sun; can be done every year and every month,

M 93 1-15

Samksipa—a son of Upasanga.

M. 47. 22.

Samksopini mudra—a Devī.

Br. IV. 42 3.

Samkha—a son of Manibhadra

Vā. 69 155

Samkhapa—a Lokapāla

Vā 50 207

Samkhyāvida—experts in the calculations of the calendar.

M 142 15 Vā 70 46 101 97, 125

Samga—a Vānara chief

Br. III 7 238

Samgata—a son of Suyaśas, and father of Śālīśūka.

Bhā XII 1 14

Samgama—the period from six to twelve nālikas in the day.

Vā 56 46.

Samgamā—a mind-born mother.

M 179 21.

Samgameśam—a tīrtha on the south bank of the Narmadā.

M. 191. 55, 74

Samgītaguru—Nārada.

Vā. 112 68.

Samgīta yoginī—(also *Gīta yoginī*), a name of Lalitā
Br IV 17 33 19 62

Samgītī—in the *Gayāsīlā*
Va 108 48

Samgraha—a muhurta of the night
Br III 3 43 Va 66 44

Samgrāma—the most horrible war and *Tārakāmaya* in
the fifth *avatār*
Va. 97 74

Samgrāmajit (I)—a son of Bhadrā, fought with Subha-
dra at Prabhāsa
Bhā X 61 17 XI 30 16

Samgrāmajit (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Sudevī, a
daughter of king Śaibya
Br III 71 251 V₁ V 32 3

Samgrāmajit (III)—one of the sons of Sudevī and Viś-
vaksena
Va 96 242

Sacīvas—ministers, consulted by Tāraka before his war
with the devas,¹ of a State ²
¹ M 148 31 ² Ib 216 25

Sacī—Indrānī, took Satyabhāmā as a human being and
did not accord her due treatment, did not wish to part with
pārijāta which Satya wanted, induced Indra to fight Kṛṣṇa
who was taking the pārijāta
V₁ V 30 29 and 52

Sacīpati—see Indra, got Kṛṣṇa's promise of protection
to Arjuna
V₁ V 12 15 12 16-20, 24

Sajivī—ārseyapravara (Angiras)

M 196 8

Sajyoti—one of the names in the first marut gana

Vā 67 123

Saṅjaya (I)—also called *Sūta*, addressed as *Gāvalgana* by *Yudhisthira*, was not able to tell him where *Dhrtarāstra* had gone, welcomed *Vidura*

Bha. I 13 3, 31-32

Saṅjaya (II)—the son of *Ranamjaya*, and father of *Sākya*

Bha IX 12 13-14

Saṅjaya (III)—a son of *Prati*, and father of *Jaya*

Bhā IX. 17, 16

Saṅjaya (IV)—a son of *Bharṃyāśva*

Bhā IX 21 32

Saṅjaya (V)—a son of *Sātyaki*, and father of *Kuni*

V₁ IV 14 3

Saṅjivini Vidyā—known to *Śukra* By this *Bali* was restored to life

Bha. VIII 11 47-48

Sannateyu—a son of *Bhadrāśva*

M. 49 6

Satakrta—a *Pṛthuka* god

Br II 36 73

Satadīāja—a son of *Urjavāha*

Vā. 89 20

Satī (I)—(*Lalitā*) a daughter of *Dakṣa* and wife of *Bhava* or *Śiva*,¹ see *Pārvatī*, expressed a desire to attend her

father's sacrifice to which Śiva was not invited Permitted to go, she went home but was not welcomed by her father Seeing the insult offered to her husband who was denied the share due to him, she cast off her body by yoga Born as daughter of Mena² Drank the saubhāgya which came in a blaze from Hari's chest³ became Umā, daughter of the King of the Himālayas and married Rudra (Bhava)⁴

¹Bha III 14 35 Va 1 70 Vi I 7 25 6 ²Bha IV 1 65 66 2 1 3 3 5 25, 4 (whole) 7 58 and 62 M 13 14 16 Vā 10 27 30 41-75 ³M 60 10 ⁴Ib 154 60, 69 156 15 Vā 9 52 54, 69 45 77 71 2, Vi I 8 12-14

Satī (II)—a wife of Angiras, and mother of Atharvangiras, met by Citraketu

Bha VI 6 19 17 16

Satī (III)—same as Sukumāri

M 122 31

Satirā—a R in Bhāratavarsa

Va 45 97

Satkarman—a son of Dhrtavrata, and father of Adhīratha

Bhā IX 23 12

Satkṛtī—a wife of Mahāyaśa

M 49 37

Sattarāyana—the father of Brhadbhānu

Bha VIII 13 35

Satya (I)—(Brahmaloka) see Satyaloka, one of the heavenly worlds above it, nirāloka, six crores of yojanas above Tapoloka,¹ residents of, do not return²

¹Bha II 1 28 M 184 23 248 20 Va 100 191 101 18 27, 39, 141, 208 ²Vā 101 27

Satya (II)—a son of Havirdhāna

Bha. IV 24 8

Satya (III)—a sage of the epoch of the Tenth Manu

Bha. VIII 13 22 Vi III 2 27

Satya (IV)—a Sudhāmāna god,¹ the name of Viṣṇu born from Satyā in the Uttama epoch²

¹ Br II 36 27 ² Ib III 3 115

Satya (V)—a Tusita in the Svārocīsa and Nara in the Cākṣusa epochs

Br III 3 15

Satya (VI)—a Viśvedeva

Br III 3 30 M 203 13 253 24 Va 66 31

Satya (VII)—a Marut of the first gana

Br III 5 91

Satya (VIII)—an Amṛtābha god

Br IV 1 17 Va 100 17

Satya (IX)—a son of Angīrasa

M 196 2 Va 65 105

Satya (x)—a son of Devāpi, king of Ailas, will restore Kṣatriya supremacy in the future caturyuga

M. 273 58

Satya (xi)—the name of Vjāsa in the second dvāpara.

Vā. 23 119

Satya (xii)—one of the names for the third marut gana
Va 67 126

Satya (xiii)—a Rājarṣi becoming a Brahman
Va 91 116

Satya (xiv)—a sage of the IX epoch of Manu
V₁ III, 2 23

Satya (xv)—a son of Sārana
V₁ IV 15 21

Satyas—a group of twelve Gods of the Uttama epoch,¹
also of Tāmāsa²

¹ V₁ III 1 14 ² Ib III 1 16

Satyaka (i)—a son of (Ch₁) Śini, and father of Yuyudhana or Sātyaki¹ Married the daughter of the king of Kāśi and had four sons—Kukura, Bhajamāna, Suci and Kambalabarhis² Father of Satyaki³

¹ Bha IX 24 13 14 Va 96 99 V₁ IV 14 2 ² Br III 71
100 and 116 Va 96 115 ³ M 45 22

Satyaka (ii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā
Bha X 61 17

Satyaka (iii)—a son of Rāivata Manu
Br II 36 63 V₁ III 1 23

Satyakas—gods of Tāmāsa epoch
Bha VIII 1 28

Satyakarma (i)—a son of Brhadratha
M 48 107

Satyakarmā (II)—the son of Dhrtavrata, and father of Atiratha

Vā 99 117 V₁ IV 18 26-7

Satyaketu (I)—a son of Dharmaketu, and father of Dhrstaketu (Vibhu-Br P and V₁ P), a mahāratha

Bhā IX. 17 8-9 Br III 67 75 Vā 92 70 V₁ IV, 8 20

Satyaketu (II)—a sage of the X epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 27

Satyajit (I)—the Indra of the Uttama epoch of Manu, aided Satyasena in getting rid of the wicked

Bhā VIII 1 24 and 26

Satyajit (II)—son of Sunitha(ta), and father of Viś-vajit

Bhā IX 22 49 V₁ IV 23 10-11

Satyajit (III)—a son of Ānaka and Kankā

Bhā IX 24 41

Satyajit (IV)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of Ūjja, resides in the sun's chariot during the Phālguna (V₁ P)

Bhā XII 11 44 V₁ II 10 18

Satyajit (V)—a Gandharva with the śisīra sun

Br II 23 23

Satyajit (VI)—a Marut of the second gana

Br III 5 93 Vā. 67 124

Satyajit (VII)—the Grāmanī with the sun in Māśī and Pangunī

Vā 52 22

Satyajit (VIII)—ruled for 83 years

Va 99 307

Satyajyoti—a Marut of the first gana

Br III 5 91 Va 67 123

Satyatara—a son of Satyahita who taught him the Rg Samhitā as he learnt from his father

Va 60 29

Satyadevī—a daughter of Devaka and one of the 7 wives of Vasudeva

M 44 73

Satyadrsti—a Prthuka god

Br II 36 73

Satyadharma—one of the ten sons of Dharmasāvarni

Bha VIII 13 24

Satyadhrti (I)—the son of Kṛtimat (Dhṛtimat) and father of Dhṛdhanemi

Bha IX 21 27 M 49 70 Va 99 184 V₁ IV 19 49

Satyadhrti (II)—a son of Śatānanda, versed in Dhanurveda. Father of Śaradvan¹ saw an apsaras and dropped his semen on the kusa bower, and it developed into twins—Kṛpa and Kṛpī, king Śantanu in his hunting expedition saw them and brought them up²

¹ Bhā IX 21 35 ² Va 99 202 04 V₁ IV 19 64 8

Satyadhrti (III)—a son of Balarāma

Br III 71 166

Satyadhrti (iv)—a son of *Punya*

M 50 30

Satyadhrti (v)—a son of *Sārana*

Va 96 164 Vi IV 15 21.

Satyanetra—an *Ātreya* and a sage of the *Raivata* epoch

Br II 11 23 36 63 Vā 28 20 62 54

Satyabhāma—(see *Satya*) a daughter of *Satrājīt* (*Bhāṅgākāra-M P*) The latter had mistakenly suspected *Kṛṣṇa* of having murdered his brother, and to make amends gave his daughter in marriage to *Kṛṣṇa* though *Akrūra* and others had sought her hand before Mother of 6 sons and 4 daughters among whom were *Bhānu* and *Bhaumarikā* Terrified at the murder of her father by¹ *Śatadhanvan* (s v) she caused the dead body to be preserved in oil and went to *Hāstinapuram* to inform *Kṛṣṇa* Saw *Syamantaka* with *Akrūra* and coveted it Welcomed to *Indraprastha* by *Draupadī*,² narrated to her the circumstances under which she married *Kṛṣṇa*,³ went with *Kṛṣṇa* during his expedition to *Narakas* city, and then to *Indra's* abode Embraced and blessed by *Aditi*, complained to *Kṛṣṇa* that *Indrāni* did not accord her proper welcome and insisted on the *Parijata* being taken to *Dvārakā* Defeated *Kubera* who attracted her husband and was praised by *Kṛṣṇa* for her valour,⁴ observed *Kalyāṇini vratam*,⁵ took away the *Pārijata* *Indra* fought for it but was defeated, *Satyabhāmā* gave it back to him saying that she wanted to teach a lesson to *Indrāni* returned to *Dvārakā* with the *Parijata* presented by *Indra*⁶

¹ *Bha. X.* 56 39-44 *Br III* 71 57-80 *Vā.* 96 55-78 233 *Vi* IV 13 71 151 154 *Vi* 45-21 47 13 19 *Vi* IV 13 64-6 32 1
² *Bha. X.* 57 7-8 41 [2] ³ *Ib X* 71 42-3 83 9 14 ⁴ *Ib X.* 59 2 38-40 [65 (v) 2 9-10] [28 29] [66 (v) 11 20] *Vi* IV 15 35 *V* 28 5
⁵ 29 14 and 35 30 26-7 ⁶ *Vi* 69 60 ⁶ *Vi V* 30 36 to end 31 11

Satyam (I)—one of the seven heavenly worlds,¹ Brahmaloṅka, the 7th loka, equal to Bhūloṅka in circumference, six crores of yojanas, in tapolokaṅka, beyond is para and para at long distance,² those who go there do not return and are rid of the saṁsāra wheel,³ after residing for several years they get one with the deity Nārāyaṅa⁴

¹Br II 19 156 M 61 1 ²Br IV 2 13 16 25 38, 141 142 44 ³Ib IV 2 37 ⁴Ib II 21 22 35 206 08

Satyam (II)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group

Br II 36 55

Satyamitra—one of the names in the second Marut gana

Vā 67 125

Satyamedhas—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 58

Satyambharā—a R in Plaksadvīpa

Bhā V 20 4

Satyaratā—the Kaikaya princess married to Satya(v)-rata Trisanku son of Hariscandra

Br III 63 115 Vā 88 117

Satyaratha (I)—a son of Samaratha and father of Upaguru

Bhā IX 13 24

Satyaratha (II)—a son of Citraratha

M 48 91

Satyaratha (III)—a son Satyavrata

M 12 37,

Satyaloṅka—(Brahmaloka) the residence of Brahmā
see Satya;¹ above Tapoloka

¹Bhā II. 5 39 XI 24 14 Vā 7 30 61 177 ²Vi II 7 15

Satyavatī (i)—a wife of Parāśara, and mother of Vyāsa,¹ in her previous birth Acchodā the mind-born daughter of the Pitrs; now born as a fisherwoman, of Adrikā Matsya at the confluence of the Gangā and the Yamunā,² her son Vyāsa, compiled the 18 *Purāṇas* and the *Bhārata*³

¹Bhā II 7. 36. I 3 21 XII 6 49 Vā 1 2 ²Br III 10 73-4
M 14 19 Vā 73 21-2 ³M 53 70

Satyavatī (ii)—(see Rūka) a daughter of Gādhi and wife of sage Ṛcika. As the caru intended for her was taken by her mother, she gave birth to an unrighteous son, and on her appeal the sage changed him to an unrighteous grandson. Mother of Jamadagni; she became converted into the river Kauśikī; other sons were Śunakṣepa and Sunahpuccha,¹ compared to Dakṣinā in yāga.²

¹Bhā. IX. 15 5-12 Br III 66 36-59 Vā. 65 93 91 66, 85, 92. Vi. IV. 7. 12, 32, 33-4 ²Br. III 1 96 21 22

Satyavatī (iii)—a daughter of Kratu and daughter-in-law of Parvaśa.

Br. II. 11. 38.

Satyavatī (iv)—the queen of Santanu and mother of Vicitravīrya and Citrāṅgada,¹ at her command Kṛṣṇadvai-pāyana begot Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Pāṇḍu on the widows of Vicitravīrya.²

¹Vi IV. 20. 34 ²Ib IV. 20 38

Satyavanta—(Satyavat-Bhā P.) a son of Manu Cākṣuṣa.

Bhā. IV. 13 16.

Satyavāk—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu

Br. II. 36 79. M. 4 41: Vā. 62 67 and 91.

Satyam (I)—one of the seven heavenly worlds,¹ Brahmalo-
ka, the 7th loka, equal to Bhūloka in circumference,
six crores of yojanas, in tapolokam, beyond is para and para
at long distance,² those who go there do not return and are
rid of the samsāra wheel;³ after residing for several years
they get one with the deity Nārāyaṇa⁴

¹Br II 19 156 M 61 1 ²Br IV 2 13, 16, 25, 38, 141,
142-44 ³Ib IV 2 37 ⁴Ib II 21 22 35 206 08

Satyam (II)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group

Br II 36 55

Satyamitra—one of the names in the second Marut
gana

Vā 67 125

Satyamedhas—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 58

Satyambharā—a R in Plaksadvipa

Bhā V 20 4

Satyaratā—the Kaikaya princess married to Satya(v)-
rata Trisanku son of Hariscandra

Br III 63 115 Vā 88 117

Satyavathā (I)—a son of Samavathā and father of Upa-
guru

Bhā IX 13 24

Satyaratha (II)—a son of Citraratha

M 48 91

Satyaratha (III)—a son Satyavrata

M 12 37.

Satyavrata (III)—a son of Trayyārūṇi (Trayyāmuna-
M P) who took to wife Vīdarbhā's queen, for this un-
righteousness he was banished by his father to live with
Śvāpakas, when his father went to the forest there was no
shower for 12 years when Satyavrata performed austeri-
ties and helped the sons and wives of Viśvāmītra in their
livelihood, Vasistha was in charge of the kingdom and did
not invite him, enraged at this he killed his cow and fed
Viśvāmītra's family, Viśvāmītra noticed three departures
from dharma and called him Trisanku, Viśvāmītra was
pleased with his aid and took him to heaven with his earthly
body to the wonder of even Vasistha, his wife was Satya-
vratā and son Hariścandra

Br III 63, 77-113 M 12 37 Va 88 78 117 V₁ IV 3 21-4

Satyavratas (I)—a class of people in Sākadvīpa

Bha V 20 27

Satyavratas (II)—sons of Dharma

Bha VIII 1 25

Satyaśravas (I)—a son of Vitihotra and father of Uru-
śravas

Bhā IX. 2 20

Satyaśravas (II)—the eldest son of Māndūkī (Mar-
kandeya-Va P) initiated into the portion of the Rg Veda
left to him by Indrapramati

Br II 34 29 V_a 60 28

Satyaśrīya—a son of Satyahitā (tara-Va P), had three
pupils Śākalya, Rathītara and Bāskali (Bharadvāja), these
in their turn hymned separate Sākhās

Br II 34 30 Va 60 29-31

Satyavāk-kṛti—one of the nine sons of Sāvarṇi.

Va 100 21

Satyavādīnī—the goddess enshrined at Mukuṭa

M 13 50

Satyavān (I)—a son of Dyumatsena and husband of Sāvitrī, went to the wood, fell unconscious with head-ache while cutting fuel, the God of Death appeared on the scene, Sāvitrī noticed him, see Sāvitrī

M 208 12, 210

Satyavān (II)—a son of Manu and Nadvalā.

V₁ I 13 5

Satyavrata (I)—a Rājarsi of Dravidadeśa, born as the son of Vivasvat, the future Vaivasvata Manu, once when he was performing his ablutions a fish fell into his hands. He reared it in a jar and as it grew big it was left in a pond. It grew bigger and was taken to a number of lakes and rivers and finally to the sea. Addressed by the king the fish revealed his true form and warned him against the forthcoming deluge. During the floods Satyavrata, as directed by Matsya Hari, got with the sages, into the ark, creepers and plants and seeds and tied the ship to the horn of the fish. His praise of Hari, heard the *Matsya Purāna samhitā* from Hari and after the deluge became Vaivasvata Manu, (s.v.),¹ a mahātmā.²

¹ Bhā VIII ch 24 (whole) IX 1 2-3 ² Br III 11 92

Satyavrata (II)—a son of Tribandhana, celebrated as Trisanku (s.v.).

Bhā IX 7. 5.

Satyavrata (III)—a son of Trayyārūṇi (Trayyāmuna-
M P) who took to wife Vīdarbhā's queen, for this un-
righteousness he was banished by his father to live with
Śvāpakas, when his father went to the forest there was no
shower for 12 years when Satyavrata performed austeri-
ties and helped the sons and wives of Viśvāmitra in their
livelihood, Vasistha was in charge of the kingdom and did
not invite him, enraged at this he killed his cow and fed
Viśvāmitra's family, Viśvāmitra noticed three departures
from dharma and called him Trisanku Viśvāmitra was
pleased with his aid and took him to heaven with his earthly
body to the wonder of even Vasistha, his wife was Satya-
vratā and son Hariscandra

Br III 63, 77 113 M 12 37 Va 88 78 117 Vi IV 3 21-4

Satyavratas (I)—a class of people in Sakadvīpa

Bha V 20 27

Satyavratas (II)—sons of Dharma

Bha. VIII 1 25

Satyasratas (I)—a son of Vitihotra and father of Uru-
sravas

Bha IX. 2 20

Satyasratas (II)—the eldest son of Mandukī (Mar-
kandeya-Va P) initiated into the portion of the Rg Veda
left to him by Indrapramati

Br II 34 29 Va 60 28

Satyasriya—a son of Satyahrītā (tara-Va P), had three
pupils Śākalya, Rathītara and Baskali (Bharadvaja), these
in their turn hymned separate Sakhas

Br II 34 30 Va. 60 29 31

Satyasaḥa—the father of Svadhāma

Bha VIII 13 29

Satyasena—born of Dharma and Sūnrtā with the aid of Satyajit, he got rid of the wicked Yaksas, Rākṣasas and others

Bha VIII 1 25 26

Satyasainika—the amātya of Pramati

Va 58 89

Satyahita (I)—a son of Rsabha, and father of Puspavān

Bhā IX 22 7

Satyahita (II)—a son of Satyaśravas who taught him the Ṛg Samhitā as he learnt it from his father

Br II 34 29 Va 60 28

Satyahita (III)—a son of Puspavān and father of Sudhanva

V: IV 19 82

Satyas—(Jayadevas) the gods of the epoch of Uttama Manu, twelve in number,¹ all sons of Satyā and Uttama. These are the Yajñīyas of the Tāmāsa epoch.²

¹ Bha VIII 1 24 Br II 36 27 III 4 29 and 318 Va 62 24 and 37 66 8 67 37 8 ² Br II 36 36 and 43

Satyā (I)—the mother of Hrdika-(Bhā P)

Bha III 1 35

Satyā (II)—a queen of Manthu and the mother of Bhauvana

Bhā V 15 15

Satyā (III)—a daughter of Nagnajit (s v) and a queen of Kṛṣṇa

Bha X. 58 32-55 Br III 71 242 and 52 M 47 13 Vi V 28 3

Satyā (IV)—the mother of Hari by name Satya (yajña) in the Uttama epoch.

Br III 3 115 Vi III 1 38

Satyā (v)—a Svara Śakti

Br IV 44 57, 73

Satyā (vi)—a daughter of Śaibya, a queen of Brhanmanā and mother of Vijaya

M. 48 105 Va 99 115-16

Satyā (vii)—a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Śiva

Va 65 20

Satyā (viii)—the mother of Satyas

Va 67 35

Satyā (ix)—a devī

Va 96 233

Satyāṅgas—a class of people in Plaksadvīpa

Bhā V 20 4

Satyāyu—a son of Raudrāśva

Bhā IX. 20 4

Satyāyus—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī, father of Śrutamjaya

Bhā IX 15 1-2

dered him while asleep, in order to avenge his death and also to take the jewel, Kṛṣṇa pursued him and killed him³

¹Bhā X ch 56 (whole) IX 24 13 Br III 71 21 60, V₁ V 13 10, 14 ²M 45 17, 19 ³V₁ IV 13 67-100

Satrājñī—a queen of Kṛṣṇa

V₁ V 28 5

Satva (I)—a son of Purūḍva(ha) and an Aikṣvākī, father of Sātvata

Br III 70 48, Va 95 47

Satva (II)—a son of Raivata Manu

M 9 21

Satvajyoti—one of the names in the first Marut gana

Vā 67 123

Satvata—a son of Amśu, the line of Sātvatas came after him,¹ father of a number of reputed sons like Bhajamāna²

¹V₁ IV 12 43 4 ²Ib IV 13 1

Satvadanta—a son of Vasudeva and Bhadrā

Br III 71 173, Va 96 171

Satvadaśva—one of the three sons of Samara

Va 99 177

Satvana—a Devagandharva

Vā 68 38

Satvam—the quality of jñānam.

Br IV 3 32 3, 45

Satra (I)—a sacrifice in Naimisa extending over a thousand years,¹ at Kuruksetra,² by Indra for 500 years³

¹Bha I 1 4 Va 2 13-14 23 19 54 2 ²Br II 1 17 ³Vi IV 5 1 3

Satra (II)—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu

Br II 13 104

Satra (III)—one of the ten sons of Kardama

Br II 14 9

Satrājita—(Satrājita-M P) a son of Nīma (Nighna-Br and Vi P) a friend of God Āditya, afraid of Kṛṣṇa, befriended him by bestowing his daughter and the jewel Syamantaka on Kṛṣṇa. This jewel was given to him as a present by the Sun god. Wearing it Satrājita made the citizens of Dvārakā blind by its splendour. It was placed in a separate house to be worshipped as God, refused to part with it when Kṛṣṇa demanded it for the Yadu king. His brother Prasena while out a hunting took it to the forest where a lion killed him. Jāmbavan killed the lion and took the jewel and gave it to his daughter. Satrājita suspected Kṛṣṇa of killing his brother and depriving him of the jewel. Kṛṣṇa went to the forest, tracked the steps which led to the cave of Jāmbavan, and after defeating him took his daughter and the jewel to Dvārakā. In a public assembly Satrājita was sent for and the jewel was given to him by Kṛṣṇa. Satrājita's concern how to befriend Kṛṣṇa. He offered his daughter and the jewel to him. He married the daughter Satyabhāmā but returned the jewel to him,¹ married the ten daughters of Kaikeya who gave birth to 101 sons the eldest of whom was Bhangakāra,² other members of the family, Akrūra, Śatadhanvā and others who wished to marry Satyabhāmā became jealous and plotted to kill Satrājita, Śatadhanvā mur-

dered him while asleep, in order to avenge his death and also to take the jewel, Kṛṣṇa pursued him and killed him³

¹ Bha X. ch 56 (whole) IX 24 13, Br III 71 21 60, V₁ V 13 10, 14 ² M 45 17, 19 ³ V₁ IV 13 67-100

Satrūjitī—a queen of Kṛṣṇa

V₁ V 28 5

Satva (I)—a son of Purūḍva(ha) and an Aikṣvākī, father of Sātvata

Br III 70 48 Va 95 47

Satva (II)—a son of Raivata Manu

M 9 21

Satvajyoti—one of the names in the first Marut gana

Vā 67 123

Satvata—a son of Amśu, the line of Sātvatas came after him,¹ father of a number of reputed sons like Bhajamāna²

¹ V₁ IV 12 43 4 ² Ib IV 13 1

Satvadanta—a son of Vasudeva and Bhadrā

Br III 71 173, Va 96 171

Satvadaśa—one of the three sons of Samara

Va 99 177

Satvana—a Devagandharva

Va 68 38

Satiam—the quality of jñānam

Br IV 3 32 3, 45

(*Sarva*) *Satvaruta*—Language of all living beings known to Brahmadatta by the grace of Cakrapāṇi

M 20 38 21 1 15

Satvātmaka—a Devagandarva

Va 68 38

Satsanga—the need for and value of, Kṛṣṇa's speech to Uddhava on its importance

Bha XI 12 2 7

Satsādhusingha—the company of śiṣtas

Vā 59 51

Sada (I)—a son of Angīrasa

M 196 2

Sada (II)—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 9

Sadaśva (I)—a Satya god

Br II 36 35

Sadaśva (II)—a son of Samara

M 49 54 Vā IV 19 41

Sadasat Karmarūpī—is Lalitā

Br IV 15 7

Sadasaspati—one of the 11 Rudras

Vā 66 69

Sadgserakās—a tribe

¶ 114 43

Sadasya—the father of Upadānavi

Br III 6 23

Sadasyas—for a sacrifice, members of a sacrificial meeting, Sanaka and other sages formed the *Sadasyas* for Soma's *Rajasūya*,¹ in the army of the Devas at the *Tāraṇamaya*²

¹ Va. 1 21, 97 29 ² M. 23 21 Ib 174 5 246 42

Sadasyavan—a *mantrakṛt*

M 145 102

Sadasyu—not to marry with Angiras, Kutsas, etc

M 196 37

Sadasyumat—a *mantrakṛt* and of Angirasa branch

Va 59 99

Sadacandra (I)—the king after Bhoga

Br III 71 181

Sadacandra (II)—the first king of Vidyasa

Vā. 99 367

Sadamisa—a R from the *Parīyātra* hill

Br II 16 28

Sadapaksa—a son of Akrūra

M 45 29

Sadāmadā—is *Lalitā*

Br IV 17 34

Sadalambha—a son of Akrūra

M 45 29

Sadāśiva (i)—the Lord at Gokarnam worshipped by Bhagīratha

Br III 56, 17, 39, IV 8 33, 39 120

Sadāśiva (ii)—a name of Viṣṇeśvara.

Br IV 44 67, Vā 62 32

Sadāhā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179 22

Sadya—the 9th kalpa.

M. 290 5

Sadrama—a son of Kālī and a cannibal, wife Tāmasī, also known as Pūtanā, had one hand.

Vā 84 10-2

Sadvatī—a daughter of Prīti and Pulastya, wife of Bharatāgni and mother of Parjanya.

Vā. 11 19, 27, 28 16

Sadhanu—a Vānara chief.

Br. III 7 232

Sādhyā—a wife of Dharma, sons known as Sādhyas, participators in *yajña*.

Vā 66 2, 12.

Sanaka (i)—a mind-born son of Brahmā, went on a visit to Vaikunṭha with his brothers, obstructed by Jaya and Vijaya, cursed them; and this was approved by Kṛṣṇa. His joy to see Hari; the *avatār* of Śiva; a son of Kanka; a celibate who waits on Hari; went with the latter to Pṛthu's sacrifice, was taught the knowledge of yoga by Hari in the form

of a Hamsa and in the presence of Brahmā,² entered Umāvanam and seeing Śiva sporting with Umā returned.³ He and others formed the Sadasyas for Soma's Rājasūya,⁴ got moksa through jñānam.⁵

¹ Bhā III 12 4, 15 12-13, 30 and 34, 16 1-4, 25-28, Va 9 72, 23 131, 101 337, 105 2, V₁ VI 4 5 ² Bhā IV 8 1 19 6 29 42, X 39 53, XI 13 (whole) ³ Br III 36 5 and 52, 60 23, IV 15 8 and 40, 39 56, 47 66 ⁴ M 23 21, 102 17, 245 77 ⁵ Va. 24 79

Sanaka (Π)—Ārseya Pravara, (Bhārgavas).

M. 195 44

Sanatī—a son of Sannatimān

Va. 99 189

Sanatkumāra (I)—a son of Brahmā and elder brother of Śiva, met by Prthu, he taught him *ātma-jñāna*, one of the twelve who knew of Hari's dharma, did not comprehend his māyā; present at the anointing of Vāmana, praised the Lord and Aditi,¹ with other sages serve the Ganges,² Bhagavān asked Nandikeśvara about the shrines where Maheśvara stands pillar like (Sthānu);³ created first with R̥bhu and Kratu, when born was called Kumāra,⁴ a son of Kanka, an avatar of Śiva was under father's control;⁵ one of the chief sages,⁶ spoke to Aila on the śrāddha.⁷

¹ Bhā I 3 6, III 8 3, 12 4, IV 16 25 17 5 22 6, 18-40, 23 9 and 41, VI 3 20, VIII 23 20, 26-7, IX. 4 57, XI 16 25, M 4 27
² Ib 160 16 ³ Ib 141 77, 162 13, 181 2-4 ⁴ Va. 9 72, 106, Br I 5 79 ⁵ Vā. 23 132, 24 79 25 92, 30 85, 35 45, 56 86 ⁶ Ib 5 4
⁷ V₁. III 14 11

Sanatkumāra (Π)—a son of Āyu,¹ a Vairāja god in Tapolokam;² spoke of Mārtānda episode,³ in Kuruksetra,⁴ present at Soma's Rājasūya.⁵

¹ Br III 3 24 ² Ib IV 2 214 35 ³ Ib III 7 296 ⁴ Ib III 10 87, 13 66 ⁵ Ib III 19 54, 64 24

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Sanadvāja (I)—a son of Śuci, and father of Ūrdhva-ketu

Bha IX 13 22

Sanadvāja (II)—an Angirasa and *mantrakṛt*, the 12th Vedavyāsa

Br II 32 110, 35, 119

Sanadvāja (III)—a son of Ūrjavaha and father of Śakunt

Br III 64 20

Sananda (I)—a mind-born son of Brahmā, his visit to Viśnuloka

Bha III 12 4, VII 1 35

Sananda (II)—a Brahmarsi, water oblation to, after bath

M 102 17

Sanandana—a son of Brahmā, fit to contemplate on the glory of Kapila, came to see Trivikrama *avatār* of Viśnu, honoured for the Śrutigītā¹ by the assembly members of Brahmā,¹ a son of Kanka an *avatār* of Śiva, got mokṣa by jñānam;² a perfect sage³

¹ Bhā VIII 21 1, IX 8 24, X 87 12-13, 42, Va 9 72 101 337, V₁ II 7 13 ² Vā. 23 131, 24 79, V₁ I 4 27, 30, 7 9, V 18, 42, ³ Ib VI 7 50

Sanatana (I)—a mind-born son of Brahmā,¹ a son of Kanka, an *avatār* of Śiva, got mokṣa by jñānam,² a Brahma-rṣi³

¹ Bhā III 12 4, Va 9 72, 101 337. ² Ib 23 131, 24 79, 61 155 and 161 ³ M 102 17.

Sanātana (II)—an epithet of Viṣṇu.

M. 248. 37.

Sanātanadharmā—the eternal dharma of all¹ comprises being faithful, not being covetous, tapas, pity to creatures, control, celibacy, truth, anukrośa, patience and courage.²

¹ Vā. 57. 116. ² Br. II. 30. 37-38; M. 143. 32.

Saneyaka—a son of Bhadrāśva.

M. 49. 5.

Sanerujā—a R. from the Ṛkṣa hills.

Br. II. 16. 31.

Samtati—a son of Alarka, and father of Sunītha.

Bhā. IX. 17. 8.

Samtatī (I)—(see Sannatī); a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kratu;¹ gave birth to Vālakhilyas.²

¹ Br. II. 9. 56; Vā. 28. 31; Vi. I. 7. 25. ² Ib. I. 10. 11

Samtatī (II)—a R. of Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 62.

Samtateyu—a son of Raudrāśva.

Bhā. IX. 20. 4.

Samtana—sacred to Lalitā.

M. 13. 34.

Samtanu—rescued the Gautamas, twin children of Satyadhrti.

M. 50. 11.

Samdāsa (I)—see *Mitrasaha*

V₁ IV 4 45

Samdāsa (II)—a son of *Sudāsa* and father of *Sahadeva*

V₁ IV 19 71

Samdhāna—a son of *Andira*.

M 48 4

Samdhḥ (I)—a diplomatic means, alliance with enemies should be sought to gain one's object, even as the serpent with rat

Bhā VIII 6 20

Samdhḥ (II)—a son of *Prasúruta*, and father of *Amarasana*

Bhā IX 12. 7.

Samdhyā (I)—unfit for the procreative act At this time Śiva is said to move with his *ganas* to different places, personified as woman, approached by *Asuras* lavishing praises on her,¹ The time between *Usā* and *Vyustī*, the time for worship by means of *Gāyatrī* to relieve the sun from being attacked by *Mandeha Rāksasas*,² worship of, twice by householders³

¹Bhā III 14 23-24, 20 29-37 ²Br II 21 108 13, 22 11
Vā 30 15, 50 162, 51. 11 ³V₁ III 12 1

Samdhyā (II)—a R of the *Krauñcadvīpa*

Br II 19 75, M. 122 88, Vā 49 69, V₁ II 4 55

Samdhyāmśā—a reckoning of time

Bhā III 11 20.

Samtardana (I)—a son of Dhr̥ṣṭaketu, and a Kekaya, a brother of Bhadrā took active part in the Rājasūya of Yudhishthira

Bha IX 24 38 X 58 56, 75 6

Samtardana (II)—a son of Kaikaya and Śrutakīrti

Br III 71 157, Vā 96 156, V₁ IV 14 42

Samtāna (I)—a son of Ugra Dīksita and Dīksā

Br II 10 83, Vā 27 55

Samtāna (II)—a son of Brahman (Dīksita)

V₁ I 8 11

Samtānakas—the first worlds created by Brahmā from the gloomy mass Here are Pitr̥s, sons of the progenitor Virājas

Br III 9 52 10 3

Samti—appellation mahāprāñjña (very wise), honoured for story-telling

Vā 103 6

Samtya—one of the days of sacrifice

Vā 29 18 and 26, 62 137, 67 50

Samtosa (I)—a son of Dakṣinā, and a Tusita god

Bhā. IV 1 7 8

Samtosa (II)—a son of Tuṣṭi

Br II 9 59, Vā 10 34

Samdamśa—one of the 28 hells, where theft is punished, visited by those who do not fulfill vows undertaken and others who do not perform rituals

Bhā V 26 7, Br IV 2 149, 173-6, Vā 101 148 V₁ II 6 5,

Samdāsa (I)—see *Mitrasaha*

Vl. IV 4 45

Samdāsa (II)—a son of *Sudāsa* and father of *Saha-*

deva

V₁ IV 19 71

Samdhāna—a son of *Andira*.

M 48 4

Samdh: (I)—a diplomatic means, alliance with enemies should be sought to gain one's object, even as the serpent with rat

Bhā. VIII 6 20

Samdh: (II)—a son of *Prasuśruta*, and father of *Amar-sana*

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Samdhyā (I)—unfit for the procreative act At this time *Śiva* is said to move with his *ganas* to different places; personified as woman, approached by *Asuras* lavishing praises on her,¹ The time between *Usā* and *Vyustī*, the time for worship by means of *Gāyatrī* to relieve the sun from being attacked by *Mandeha Rāksasas*,² worship of, twice by householders³

¹ Bhā III 14 23-24, 20 29-37 ² Br II 21 108-13, 22 11, Vā 30 15, 50 162, 51. 11 ³ V₁ III 12 1

Samdhyā (II)—a R of the *Krauñcadvīpa*

Br II 19 75, M. 122 88, Vā 49 69, V₁ II 4 55

Samdhyāmśa—a reckoning of time

Bhā III 11 20.

Samdhyāsti—a Śrutarsi.

Br. II. 33. 3.

Samdhyopāśanakarmā—enjoined on the twice born, the object being to kill the Mandehas (s v), non-performance of sandhyā amounts to killing the sun.

Vi. II. 8. 57

Sannati (1)—a son of Alarka and father of Sunitha.

Br. III. 67. 69, Vi. 92. 66, Vi. IV. 8. 18-19

Sanniveśa—a son of Tvastri and Racanā

Bhā. VI 6 44

Sannyāsa (*yati*)—giving up of karmas by

Br II 32 58, M 145 54

Sannatīmān—a son of Sumati

Va 99 189

Sannateyu—the ninth son of Raudrāśva

Vā. 99 125

Saparāyana—a Vājri

Vā 61 25

Sapindikaranam—the ceremony usually done on the 12th day of one's death, after this the dead person becomes eligible for pārvana and the grhasta becomes eligible for performing nāndīśrāddha, in sapindikarana fresh invocation to the devas,¹ leads up to the cleansing of the pollution²

¹M 18 15-17, Vi. III 13 26 ²M 16 58

Saptarṣis (1)—the sons of Brahmā who bear the Gangā in their locks, with the constellations traversing Maghas, commenced the Kali age, when they move to Pūrvāsādhā, there began the reign of Nanda,¹ separate for every epoch, cursed by Maheśvara were born in Janaloka, and born in Cākṣusa epoch during the Vāruṇa sacrifice² Kundam of, near Agastya's hermitage,³ look on the first Prajāpati emerging out of Ekārṇava,⁴ residents of Brahmaksētra⁵

¹Bhā V 17 3 XII 2 27-33 ²Br II 36 18, 23 38 26 30, III 1 13 ³Ib III 5 80, 13 62, 35 43 ⁴Ib I 1 185 ⁵Vā 59 105-106.

Saptarṣis (II)—the seven sages born on the earth in Dvāpara, conquered death by foregoing desire for progeny, were followed in the path of Ūrdhvaretasas by 88,000 others, all immortals decline after the deluge,¹ their permanent abode in front of Dhruva,² a lakh of yojanas above Śanaṣcara,³ lived with Magha during the age of Parīkṣit,⁴ their one year = 3030 years of our reckoning,⁵ gave out srautadharma at the commencement of the Tretayugam,⁶ remembered by Indra they went to Umā and Śiva and got their marriage celebrated, they tested Umā's firmness in her love in different ways and found her not wanting at all⁷

¹ M 124 106 11 ² Br II 21 168, 24 122, 29 17, 45, IV 2 134 M 4 37 128 74 ³ V₁ II 9 10 ⁴ Vā 53 97 101 134 ⁵ V₁ II 7 9 ⁶ M 273 39, 44 ⁷ Ib 142 13 Vā 57 18 ⁸ M 142 40-41
Br II 32 34, 42, 91-4, 35 103, 184, 189 ⁹ M 154 311-41

Saptaṛṣiśaila—Mt, a hill

M 163 89

Saptaganas—of the Sūryamaṇḍala in different months

V₁ II 10 1-18

Saptagodāvari—a R visited by Balarāma, fit for śrāddha offerings²

¹ Bhā X 79 12 ² Br III 13 19, M 22 78, Vā 77 19

Saptajit—a son of Danu

M 6 19

Saptatāla—(śilpa) the images of Vārāha, Nārasimha and Vāmana

M 259 2

Saptatungama—an epithet of the sun

M 55 8

Saptadvīpas—the seven islands of the earth.

Vā. 33. 4; 34. 7; 70. 18; 93. 89; 94. 14. 99. 17-133, 102. 28; 110. 22.

Saptadhātu—a horse yoked to the moon's chariot.

M. 126. 52.

Saptanada—fit for śrāddha offering.

Br. III. 13. 58.

Saptabāhu—a son of Jāmbavati.

Vā. 96. 241.

Saptamapadam—a rite in marriage.

Br. III. 63. 96.

Saptamīsnapanam—a *vrata* taught by the Sun god to Kritavīrya of the Haihaya clan; sacred to Rudra; a pratimā of Dharmarāja given as gift to the guru is good for the children in a family.

M. 68. 3, 12-42.

Saptaratnas—(of emperors); cakra, chariot, precious stones, consort, treasure, horses and elephants.

Vā. 57. 68.

Saptaraśmi—the sun;¹ burns down the three worlds in the pralaya.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 10; IV. 1. 134. ² Vā. 66. 127.

Saptaloka—the seven worlds.

Vā. 109. 16.

Saptavati—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 18.

Saptavāhliśvara—a son of Bāhlika.

Vā 99 235

Saptavīndhyam—are Hṛīmkāra Pranava, Gīta, Pras-tāva, Pīṭihotra, Upadravam and nīdhānam

Br II 33 39

Saptaśrotas—the hermitage in the Himālayas where Dhṛtarāṣṭra spent his last days

Bhā I 13 51

Saptasapti—the Sun God with seven rays emitting fire before the deluge

M 2 4, 55 8

Saptasambhūti—the seven births of Jayādevas in different manvantaras having seven characteristics

Va 67 46-7

Saptasāgaradānam—a gift, seven gold kundas (7 palas to 1,000) with salt, milk, ghee, jaggery, curd, sugar and water with the respective deities, Brahmā, Keśava, Maheśvara, Bhāskara, Nīśādhīpa Laksmī and Pārvatī, the gift after Vārūna homa, the giver attains Śivalokam

M 274 10 287 1-15

Saptasūryas—the seven Suns, burning up the universe

Vā 7 52

Saptaskandha—of Vāyu where live the seven ganas

Vā 2 40

Saptahotra—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 211

Saptāṅga—the seven limbs of a kingdom, svāmi, amātya, janapada, durga, danda, kosa and mitra

M 220 19

Saptārcīsam—mantra to be recited at the śrāddha, leads to overlordship,¹ to be recited daily in honour of Pitrs and their seven ganas, in nine verses²

¹ Br III 11 22-33 ² Vā 74 20 29

Saptāsva—a sage of the Rāivata epoch

M 9 20

Saptokṣa—vanquished by Kṛṣṇa

Bhā II 7 34

Sabindu—a Mt to the east of Arunoda

Vā 36 19

Sabhā—a Durbar, of the king¹ a description of Sagara's assembly, composed of Brahmans, Kṣatriyas, Paurājanapada, relatives and friends,² of Kṛṣṇa where there were readings of sacred texts and the Purāṇas,³ public halls of Tripuram,⁴ of Maya, respective seats for members, the address of the chief,⁵ of Indra,⁶ of Tāraka, servants with canes ill-treated the devas where the seasons served him as also Siddhas, Kinnaras and Gandharvas the latter by music,⁷ of Hiranyakāśipu, here were all trees plants and birds, animals, Apsaras and other ladies, Asuras of distinction full of splendour and wealth, the equal of which has neither been heard of nor seen⁸

¹ Br II. 25 101 Vā 30 279 54 105 96 92 ² Br III 49 31 50 16 17-20 54 24 55 20 ³ M 69 10-11. ⁴ Ib 130 5 ⁵ Ib 131 20f ⁶ Ib 148 61 Vā 1 92 ⁷ M 154 39 ⁸ Ib 161 38-89

Sabhānar(l)a—a son of Anu (4th son of Yayāti) and father of Kālanara (Kālānala Br and V: P).

Bha IX. 23 1 Br III 74 13 M 48 10 Vā 99 13 Br IV 18
1 2

Sabhāsadasa—members of the assembly,¹ residence of ²

¹ Vā 101 283 ² M 215 25 246 38 254 26

Sabhya—a son of Śamsya agni

Vā 29 12

Sabhyās—members of the assembly, punished for conscious misdirection of justice

M 227 211 3

Sabhyapadam—in Gayā, śrāddha here leads to the fruit of jyotiṣṭoma

Vā 111 51

Sama—one of the 20 Amitābha gods

Br IV 1 17 Vā 100 17

Samacetana—a Marut of the 6th gana

Br III 5 97

Samantapañcakam—a lake of five ponds dug by Paraśurāma at Kuruksetra to propitiate his Pitr̥s

Br III 47 11-14

Samantaras—an eastern country

Br II 16 54

Samabuddhi—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th *dvāpara*

Vā 23 157

Samam—the eyes of the personified Veda

Vā 104 82

Samaya (I)—an agreement,¹ of Sagara with conquered chiefs,² broken by Devas³

¹ Br II 26 26 35 16 36 135 III 48 41 Vā 55 25 88 138
91 12 96 59 100 52 ² Br III 48 46 ³ Ib III 66 12 13 72 126

Samaya (II)—a son of Kṛiyā

Vā 10 35

Samaya (III)—a deva

Vā 31 7

Samayeśvari—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 77 18

Samara (I)—a son of Kāvya, had three sons

M 49 54

Samara (II)—one of the lineal descendants of Nipa, capital Kampilya

Vā 99 176

Samara (III)—a son of Nīla and lord of Kāmpilya, father of three sons, Pāra and two others

V₁ IV 19 40-1

Samaratha—a son of Ksemādhi, and father of Satya-ratha

Bha IX 13 24

Samvrtti—a Marut of the sixth gana

Br III 5 97

Samākhya—one of the twenty of Amitābha gana

Vā 100 16

Samājam—of Gods at Meru, visited by the Earth

V₁ V 1 12

Samādhi—honourable or āryam, explained by Yayāti to Aṣṭaka,¹ Bhrgu in samādhi²

¹M 41 4 Vā 104 25 ²M 193 26

Samāna (I)—a Tusita

Br III 3 19 Va 66 18

Samāna (II)—the 17th kalpa

M 290 7

Samāna (III)—the mind-born son of Brahmā in the 21st kalpa

Vā 21 47.

Samābhāga—a son of Vajramitra, ruled for 32 years

M 272 30

*Samaheya*s—a western country, a tribe,¹ of the south²

¹Br II 16 62 M 114 50 ²Vā 45 130

Samit—Kalkaleya, a variety.

Vā. 75 74.

Samita—a marut of the fifth gana.

Br. III. 5. 96

Samitā—one of the names in the Marutgana.

Vā 67. 128

Samitāra—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36 29

Samitṛ (I)—one of the names in the fourth Marutgana

Vā. 67. 127.

Samitṛ (II)—Bhūrloka.

Vā 101. 40.

Samīcī—an Apsaras in the Sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 74

Samidrksas—one of the names in the Marut gana

Vā. 67. 128

Samīrana—is Vāyu.

Br. II 25 12 etc · Vā 101 325 Vṛ V 1 58 18 56

Samudgaka (I)—a mountain kingdom.

M. 114. 56

Samudgaka (II)—16 sided in the shape of a small box;
on its sides are candraśālas with two bhūmikas.

M. 269. 38

Samudra (I)—gave śankha to Prthu, the lavana samudra encircles Jambūdvīpa

Bhā IV 15 19 Br II 15 13

Samudra (II)—Agni at Viśvasya (Viśvavyāca-Br P) located in Brahmasthāna

Va 29 22 Br II 12 24

Samudrapa—is Agastya

Br IV 36 29

Samudram—1,000 × 1,000 × 10 crores

Vā 101 97

Samudras—the seven seas, source of the waters,¹ lord of rivers,² southern ocean sacred to Pitrs,³ rise as the moon waxes and go down as the moon wanes as also at moon rising and setting every day, the rise is estimated to be about 115 inches in height,⁴ the residence of the Lord⁵

¹M 2 34 Va 27 26 56 57 ²M 8 6 ³Ib 22 39 ⁴Ib 123 32-4 ⁵Vā 97 22

Samudramālā—a R of the Ketumālā continent

Va 44 20

Samudrayātri—one who has crossed the seas

Va. 83 62

Samudrasena—a Kinnara gaja, horsefaced

Vā. 69 32

Samudrāntarakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Vā 44 10

Samūla—a Mt south of the Mānasa

Vā. 36 23 38 23 42 30

Samjaya (I)—a son of Kolāhala

M 48 11

Samjaya (II)—a son of Ranejaya (Ranamjaya-Vā P. and V₁ P.).

M 271 11 V_a 99 288 V₁ IV 22 8

Samjaya (III)—the name of Vyāsa of the sixteenth dvāpara, Gokarna, the *avatār* of the Lord

V_a 23 171.

Samjaya (IV)—the father of Jaya

V_a 93 8

Samjaya—son of Pratiksatra

V₁. IV 9 26

Samjāti—a son of Buhugavi

V_a. 99 122

Samjivini (*vidya*)—a science which enables one to bring the dead back to life, known to Śukrācārya and not known to Brhaspati, learnt as a disciple from Śukra by Kaca son of Brhaspati, revived Kaca done to death twice by the Asuras

M 25 13, 36, 54, 65 27 19 249 4

Samjeya—a son of Kūti, father of Mahusmat

Vā. 94 5

Samjñā (I)—daughter of Viśvakarman (Tvaṣṭ(r)a-M and Br P), consort of Sūrya (Vivasvat-Bhā P) gave birth to Manu, Yama and Yamī, unable to bear the effulgence of

her husband, she engaged Châyā, her servant maid, to take her place, and left for penance, to Châyā were born Śanaś-cara, Manu (Sāvarṇi), Tapatī, finding fault with Yama once the Sun god discovered Châyā's identity and after a search found Samjñā doing penance as a mare in the plains of Uttarakuru,¹ he became a horse in turn and Samjñā as a mare gave birth to three more children, the two Asvins and Revanta, Viśvakarma filed off the Vaisnava effulgence and out of this he crafted the discus of Viṣṇu, the trident of Śiva, the Puspakaviṃāna of Kubera the lance (Śakti) of Kārtikeya and others²

¹Bhā VIII 13 8 9 VI 6 40 IX 1 11 M 11 2 and 24-37, Va 84 21, 100 31 ²Br II 24 90 III 59 22 3, IV 1 28 V₁ III 2 2-12

Samjñā (II)—a Śakti

Br IV 44 87

Samjñeya—a son of Kuntī and father of Mahīmat

Br III 69 5

Sampatī—a son of Aruna and Grdhri, father of Vijaya and Prasaha

Br III 7 447

Sampatkari—managed the elephant corps in the war with Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 16 7-13 22 37

Sampatsarasvatī—offered fight to Durmada.

Br IV 22 36-66

Sampadīśā—see *Sampatkari*.

Br IV 28 38

Sampadvasu—one of the seven important rays of the sun

Br II 24 66

Sampadvratam—in honour of Laksmī

M 101 20

Sampāti (I)—a son of Supratika elephant

Br III 7 341

Sampati (II)—a son of Aruna and Śyeni and father of Babhru and Sighraga, a fabulous bird and brother of Jatāyu

M 6 35 Vā 69 327

Sampāti (III)—a son of Bahuvidha

M 49 3

Sampāra—a son of Samara

M 49 54

Sambādhi—a Pravara

M. 196 30

Sambuddhas—the enlightened like Ṛbhu and Sanat-kumāra

Va 101 212

Sambūta—a son of Yuvanāsva and Narmadā, father of Anaranya

Br III 63 73

Sambuti—an elephant daughter of diḡ-nāgas

Br III 7 354

Sambodha (1) *nī*—²⁵a daughter of Jāmbavatī and Kṛṣṇa
Br III 71 250, Vā 96 241

Sambhatā—the goddess following Revatī
M 179 72

Sambhava (1)—a son of Sarva
M 50 31

Sambhava (II)—at the end of samhāra, impossible to
be told in detail, also nisarga

Va 61 136-7

Sambhava *khas*—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent
Vā 43 21

Sambhavapītā—Maheśvara, father of creation
Va 103 37

Sambhāvya—a son of Raivata
V₁ III 1 23

Sambhu—a son of Śuka
Va 70 85

Sambhūta—a son of Trasadasya and father of Anaraya
Va 88 74-75

Sambhūtas—sons of Meru Sāvarṇi
Vā 100 59

Sambhūtī (1)—a wife of Vairāja
Bhā VIII 5 9

Sambhūtī (II)—a wife of Jayadratha

Bhā IX 23 12

Sambhūtī (III)—a son of Vasuda

M 12 36

Sambhūtī (IV) (*Sambhrtī*)—a daughter of Daksa and wife of (Pulaha) (*V₁ P*) Marīci, mother of Pūrnāmāsa and four daughters

V₁ I 7 7, 25, Br. II 9 52 and 55, 11 11, *Vā* 10 27, 30, 28 9, *V₁ I* 10 6

Sambhūtī (V)—the mother of Hari in the Rāvata epoch.

V₁ III 1 40

Sambhūtīs—divya avatārs, Nārāyana, Narasimha and Vāmana, manusya avatārs seven due to Bhṛgu's curse, Dattatreya, Māndhātā, Jamadagni, Rāma Vedavyāsa, Kṛṣṇa and Kalki

Vā 98 88-104

Sambhrama (I)—a gana in the service of Kubera

M 180 98

Sambhrama (II)—a son of Satarūpā

M 4 25

Sammata—a main stream of Kuśadvīpa

V₁ II 4 43

Sammada—the King of fish with a number of children and grandchildren, observed by sage Saubhari who turned to the life of a house-holder from that of penance

V₁ IV 2 70

Samardana—a son of Vasudeva and Devaki

Bhā IX 24 54

Sammūha—a Marut of the 6th gana

Br III 5 97

Samyadrasu—one of the best seven rays of the sun, the root of Agni

Va 53 45, 48

Samyama (I)—the son of Dhūmrāksasa and father of Krsāsva and Devaja

Bhā. IX 2 34

Samyama (II)—a Yāma deva

Br II 13 92

Samyamani(ā)—the city of Yama, south of Meru,¹ reached by Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma to recover the dead son of Sāndipani;² visited by Arjuna to recover the dead child of Dvārakā Brāhmaṇa³

¹ Bhā V. 21 7, VI 3 3, Br II 21 31, M 124 22, Vā 50 88

² V₁ II 8 9, Bhā X 15 42-46 ³ Ib X 89 43

Samyātī (I)—a son of Bahugana (Bahugata-V₁ P) and father of Ahamyātī

Bhā IX 20 3, V₁ IV. 19 1

Samyātī (I)—a son of Nahusa,¹ became a muni to attain moksa and Brāhmāhood²

¹Bhā IX 18 1, M 24 50, Br III 68 12 Vi IV 10 1 ²Va 53 13-14

Samyuta—a son of Daśaratha and father of Sālīsūka
Vi IV 24 30

Samyūpa—a son of Śūra and Bhojā
M 46 3

Samyogajam—a sin of four kinds, the doer, the aid, cause of action and approver, each ten times greater than the other

Br IV 8 39-40

Samrambha—one of the names in the fourth Marut gana

Va 67 127

Samrāt (I)—a son of Citraratha and Ūrnā, had a son Marici on Utkalā

Bha V 15 14-15

Samrāt (II)—Vairāja Purusa, got that name as having assumed the form of Sāma, also Vairāja Manu (see Vairāja)

Br II 9 39, Va 10 15 94 23

Samrāt (III)—the daughter of Kardama, the progenitor

Br II 14 8

Samrāt (IV)—the title of a king who conquers all Bhāratavarṣa,¹ the title of Hariscandra after his Rājasūya,² of Kārtavīrya³

¹Br II 16 16, M 114 15 Va 45 86 ²Ib 88 118 ³Br III 16 23

Samrāt (v)—a daughter of Priyavrata

Vā 33 8, Vi II 1 5

Samrāt (d) *agni*—also Kṛśānu—one of the 8 Agnis worshipped by Brahmans

Br II 12 21, Vā 29 19

Samvatsara (i)—a sage in the Darūvana

Br II 27 104

Samvatsara (ii)—a part of the five-year yuga,¹ a year, the first among years, is Agni, represented by Kāvya pitrs,² of different kinds—divyasamvatsara, Dhruvasamvatsara, Pitrśamvatsara, and Saptarsīsamvatsara

¹Bhā III 11 14 V 22 7, Vi II 8 71-2 ²Br II 21 131, 24 57, 141 28 15, III 8 17, 72 30 ³Ib II 28 21, 29 10, 16 and 18

Samvatsara (iii)—a Śakti

Br IV 32 15

Samvatsara (iv)—is Agni

M 141 18

Samvatsara (v)—Vārāha Viśnu got the form of

Vā 23 104

Samvarana—a son of Rkṣa, and husband of Tapātī, and father of Kuru

Bhā VI 6 41, VIII 13 10, IX 22 3-4 M 50 20, Va 99 214, Vi IV 19 75 6

Samvarta (i)—a son of Angiras, and a yogin, helped Marutta in his *yajñas*,¹ enabled Prāmsu's son to go to Heaven²

¹Bhā IX 2 26, Vā 65 101 ²Br III 61 5

Samvarta (II)—a son of Svarūpa and a gotrakāra,¹ attained salvation at Benares²

¹M 196 4 ²Ib 180 63

Samvarta (III)—a priest of Maruttacakravartī who went bodily to heaven with all his relations and Marutta taking *yajña* with him, hence Brhaspati got angry with him as he anticipated the destruction of the world

Va. 86 9, 11

Samvartaka (I)—a group of clouds ordered by Indra to inundate Gokula,¹ *Pralaya* clouds²

¹Bhā X 25 2-7 ²M 2 8, Vā. 77 7, 100 156

Samvartaka (II)—also Aurva and Vadavāmukha;¹ the fire that consumes waters, the *pralaya* fire;² son of Manyu-mān Agni³

¹Br II 7 9, 12 35-6, 22 43, 25 45, 55 ²Ib IV 1 152, 2 50
Va 6 29, 54 57 ³Ib 29 33

Samvartta—a son of Pathya and Atharvāngras

Br III. 1 106

Samvarttakas—massive clouds like elephants and of different colours pouring down rain for 100 years during the period of dissolution

Vi. V 11 1, VI. 3 31.

Samvaha—the chief of the fourth Vātaskandha

Br III 5 85, M. 163 32

Samvedhas—with Brhaspati in rāśi

Br II 23 87.

Samśaya—a son of Unmāda and grandson of Nārāyana and Śrī

B- II 11 4

Samśruta—a Trayārseya

M 198 4

Samsad—an assembly.

Vā. 30 120, 83 106

Samsāra—compared to an ocean; the evils of family life as explained by the king of mountains; the necessity of children, the difficulty and anxiety in procuring good husbands for daughters, etc.,¹ the duhham of, explained.²

¹M 55 27 154 145-174, Vā. 101 195 204 ²V₁ VI 5 10-56

Samsāram—(tāmāsa) of six kinds—man, animal (paśu), beast (mrga), bird (paksi), snake (sarisṛpu) and vegetation (sthāvara), sāvīkam Brahmā and others, rājasam—the intervening viṣṭambhaka among the 14 s'āśanas

Vā 14 35-41, 100 203

Samhata—a son of Kuntī

M 43 9

Samhatāśva—a son of Nikumbha,¹ well-versed and possessed of prowess in war, had two sons Krsāśva and Aksayāśva²

¹ Br. III 63 64 M 12 33 ² Vā 88 63

Samhāra (I)—a Bhairava god on the sixth parva of Geyacakra

Br IV 19 79, 20 92

Samhāra (II)—the *pralaya* at the end of Kaliyuga, first covering by waters, next by tejas, then by ākāśa, then by *bhūtadī*, then by *mahat*, and lastly by *avyakta*,¹ the period ending all manvantaras, each continuing for several yugas,² impossible to be told in detail³

¹ Vā 21 11, 102 4, 27-31, ² Vā 100 118 ³ Vā 61 126-27

Samhāram pādām—the fourth pāda of the Purāṇa,¹ of the Vā P. of 1,000 ślokas, represents the Kali yuga²

¹ Br IV 1 2-5, 3 4 ² Vā 32 64, 100 2 and 5

Samhita—Vedic texts,¹ three Samhitās composed by eight sages²

¹ Br II-29 52, 31 11-13 M 264 23, Vā 58 13, 104 86 ² Ib 61 1 2 4, 121

Samhūtī—(Sadvatī)? A wife of Agni and mother of Parjānya

Vā 28 16

Samhṛti—a Mantrakṛt of the Angirasa branch

Vā 59 98

Samhrāda—a son of Hiranyakaśipu, wife Kṛti, and father of Pañcajana

Bhā VI 18 13-14, Br III 5 34 Vā 67 70

Samhlāda—a son of Hiranyakaśipu, his sons were Nivātakavacās, not to be killed by Devas, Gandharvas, Urugas, Rāksasas, but killed by Arjuna by the grace of Śiva

M 6 9, 28-9

Sara—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 232

Saraghā—the queen of Bindumat and mother of Madhu

Bhā V 15 15

Saramā (I)—(Sārama), the messenger of Indra, of whom the Dānavas were afraid

Bha V 24 30

Saramā (II)—one of Kaśyapa's wives Her offspring were beasts of prey

Bhā VI 6 26

Saramāna—a nephew of Hiranyakaśipu

M 6 27

Sarayū—(Mahānadī) R in Bhāratavarsa, its source was visited by Balarāma who then travelled to Prayāgā along its bank The river of Ayodhyā, Asamanjasa used to throw into it the children who were his playmates¹ R from the Himālayas,² sacred *tīrtha*,³ one of the 16 rivers married by Havyavāhana,⁴ in the Vaidyuta hill and has its source in the Mānasa lake,⁵ a Rākṣasa named Brahmapāda lived in

the forest here called Vaibhrajyam,⁶ in the chariot of Tripurārāi.⁷

¹Bhā V 19 18, IX. 8 17, X. 79 9-10, Br III 12 Ib 15, III 51 65, 55 11; Vā. 108 79, ²Br II 16 25 ³M 22 19 ⁴Ib 51 14 Vā 29 14 ⁵Br II 18 15 and 70, M 114 21, 121 17 ⁶Vā 45 95, 47 15 ⁷M 133 M, 163. 60.

Sarava—a southern kingdom

Br II 16. 57.

Sarasvatī (I)—(Vāk Devī), Visvarūpā, a mind-born daughter of Brahmā who began to love her Being criticised by his sons for it, he gave up his body in shame Presented Prthu with a wreath, and was offered a wreath of pearls by Viśvakarman Gave away a string of beads to the Lord Gave Vina to Kumāra, a Mother goddess² The Goddess of Learning,³ enshrined in the faces of Brahmā,⁴ Gāyatrā⁵ in the 23rd Kalpa, constitutes 32 aksaras, is prakṛti and Gauḷi,⁶ source of all worlds,⁷ of four feet⁸ Presented to Skanda a great vīra⁹

³Bhā I 24, III 12, 28 and 33, IV 15 16 VIII 8 16, Br II 26 45, M 3 32 171 33, 260 44 ²Br III. 10 47, 35 44 IV 7 72, 19 70, 73, 20 101, 36 19, 40 8, ³M 1 2, ⁴Ib 13 52, ⁵Ib 246 57, ⁶Vā 23 38, ⁷Ib 23 54-5, ⁸Ib 23 88, ⁹Ib 72 45

Sarasvatī (II)—(Mahānadī) R in Bhāratavarsa of Brahmāvarta, in Kuruksetra Here Ūrvaśī enjoyed water sports with her companions when Purūravas found her a second time¹ The Brahmanadī, on its banks Vyāsa composed the *Bhārata*, and his hermitage was on the western bank Here he heard the *Bhāgavata* from Nārada² Here Parāśurāma had his *avabhṛta* bath³ On its banks was the Ambikāvana⁴ Here sages practised *tapas* At its source Prthu performed a hundred *aśvamedhas*⁵ Lies on the way from Dvārakā to Hāstinapura Flows west at Prabhāsa, was made to flow back towards a desert where Ambarīsa performed sacrifices⁶ When the sages per-

formed *yañña* on its bank, a question arose as to who was the superior god in the world Bhrgu, the son of Brahmā was deputed to find this out⁷ Here are eleven places sacred to Trita, Uśanas, Manu and others Vīdura had his ablutions in all of them⁸ Kṛṣṇa sat under an *aśvatta* tree on its banks preparing to leave off mortal coil and asked Uddhava to go to Badarī⁹ On its banks Kardama performed austerities for 10,000 years Its banks filled with hermitages, one was Kardama's In it Devahūti bathed¹⁰ Visited by Balarama¹¹ Parikṣit came to hear Dharma at the place where the R flows East, complaining to Earth on the advent of Kālī¹² Defined¹³ From the Himālayas, fit for śrāddha offerings,¹⁴ a holy river,¹⁵ sacred to pitrs, flows from the slopes of the Hemakūta hill,¹⁶ flows through Kuruksetra,¹⁷ scene of talk between Garga and Atri¹⁸ sacred to Devamāta,¹⁹ in the chariot of Tripurārī²⁰

¹ Bha I 4 15, IV 19 1, V 19 18, IX 14 33 II 9 44, Br II 12 16, Vā 45 95, 55 43, 108 59, 78 109 21, ² Bhā I 4 27, 7 2 ³ Ib IX 16 23 ⁴ Ib X 34 2 and 4 ⁵ Ib IV 14 36, 16 24 ⁶ Ib X 71 22, IX 30 6, IX 4 22 ⁷ Ib X 89 1-2 ⁸ Bhā III 1 21-22 ⁹ Ib III 4 3-8. ¹⁰ Ib III 21 6, 22 27 23 25 24 9 ¹¹ Ib X 78 18-19 ¹² Ib I 16 37 ¹³ VIII 4 23-4 ¹⁴ Br II 16 24 27, III 13 69, 14 83, V I III 14 18 ¹⁵ M 7 3 ¹⁶ Ib 22 23 ¹⁷ Ib 121 64-5, 186 10, 229 3 ¹⁸ Ib 239 18 ¹⁹ Ib 13 44, ²⁰ Ib 114 20, 133 24

Sarasvatī (III)—a R in Sālmahdvīpa

Bhā V 20 10

Sarasvatī (IV)—the mother of Sārvabhauma—Harī

Bha VIII 13 17.

Sarasvatī (V)—a wife of Pūrnāmāsa, sons, Virāja and Parvasa

Br II 11 12, Vā 28 10

Sarasvatī (vi)—a wife of Dadhīci

Br III 1 94, Vā 65 91

Sarasvatī (vii)—a Laukīkya Apsaras

Br III 7 10

Sarasvatī (viii)—a Varnaśakti, worships Kāmāksī

Br IV 39 14, 44 57 and 71

Sarasvatī (ix)—the mother of Danu and Diti by Āditya

M 171 57

Sarasvatī (x)—a Mt in the Himālayas

Vā. 23 168

Sarasvatī (xi)—the wife of Havyavāhana

Vā. 29 14

Sarasvatī (xii)—the name of a tīrtha

Vā 77 67

Sarasvatī (xiii)—the wife of Ranti

Vā 99 129

Sariddhaja (Sīradhijā)—a son Hrasvaroman, discovered Sitā in the Agniksetra of his Aśvamedha

Br III 64 15-17

Saridbhuvī—Pravara (Angiras).

M 196 15

Sarūpā—a wife of Bhūta, brought forth innumerable Rudras

Bhā. VI 6 17-18

Sarūpya—a son of Duskanta and father of Andira

Br III 74 5

Sarga (I)—one of the five sections of the Purāṇa,¹ dealing with creation of the universe,² different kinds of,³ Prākṛta,⁴ of Brahmā⁵

¹M 53 65, Va 4 10, 9 4, 100 195 53, 132 103 9 ²Br IV 1 37, 3 and 26 31 4 5 ³Ib I 153 54 II 5 55-8 Vā 1 63
⁴Ib 4 90, V₁ 1 5 19-20, 24 ⁵Vā 8 36-40

Sarga (II)—the order of creation, a form of Brahman known as Purusa and Ksetrajña with the aid of Pradhāna originated mahat tatva out of which was born ahamkāra, engaged further in creation, the creator engendered the rudiment of sound (śabdatanmātrkam) from which was produced, ākāśa or ether, it was invested with śabda or sound, then was created Vāyu, invested with the rudiment of touch, fire invested with the rudiment of rūpa or form, waters invested with the rudiment of taste, and lastly an aggregate of all this (earth) originates of which smell is the property, those rudimental elements are designated aviśesas or devoid of qualities and this goes by the name of elemental creation, from ahamkāra are again produced the ten organs of sense and the ten divinities along with the eleventh, mind. These several elements could not by themselves produce and therefore there was a blending, and the result of this compound was the formation of an egg-like anda, where figures the Lord in vyakta rūpa, its womb being Meru and its water being the oceans containing all worlds, Gods and men, surrounded outside by seven envelopes like elements of fire, water etc, first was one of darkness of five Parvas darkness, illusion, blindness, ignorance, and of no light, three prākṛta sargas—mahata, bhūta, and aindriyala, three Vaikṛta sargas—mulhya sarga, Tairyakhyoni, deya sarge arākṣrota and anugraha sarga the ninth

sarga was named *Kaumāra*, then came the creation of devās asuras, pitrs and men

Vi I 2 7 29-60 5 4-5 19 25 VI 8 2 and 13

Sarga (III)—a son of Ākāsa

Vi I 8 11.

Sargas—(*Vaikṛtas*) created as distinct from *Prākṛta*, five in number, these are mukhya sarga (*sthavara*), tairyak-yoni (*tiryaksrotas*), deva sarga (*ūrdhvasrotas*), mānusa (*arvāksrotas*) and anugraha (blend of *satvika* and *tāmasa*)

Vi I 5 21 24

Sarpa (I)—a *Raksasa* with the sun in nabhonabha months, a son of Yātudhāna

Br II 23 11, III 3 70, 7 90 Vā. 69 128

Sarpa (II)—a son of Brahmadhāna

Br III 7 98 Vā 69 133

Sarpa (III)—to be worshipped in house-building

ML 253 27

Sarpa (IV)—one of the eleven Rudras

Vā. 66 69

Sarpas (I)—a class of *Rāksasas* sprung from *Sarpa*, also *Pannagas*

Br II 32 1 35 191 III 7 97 8 70

Sarpas (II)—snakes whose overlord is *Taksaka*¹ moving creatures, *sarīsrpās*²

¹ML 8 7 ²Ib 38 10

Sarpakarni—a mind-born mother

M 179 25

Sarpaga—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 237

Sarpayāga—(also Sarpasatra) performed by Janamejaya (s v)

Bha IX 22 36 XII 6 17

Sarpinī—the māya goddess created by the five commanders of Bhanda to counter attack saktis fought with Nakulī who vanquished her

Br IV 23 16 67, 24 3, 25 8

Sarpimukhya—to be worshipped before building a palace

M 268 18

Sarmā—a daughter of Krodhavaśa and a wife of Pulaha mother of Śyāma and Śabala followers of Yama

Br III 7 172 312 441

Sarya (*sarpa*?)—a son of Yātudhāna

Br III 7 90 97

Sarta (I)—a son of Dhanusa

M 50 30

Sarta (II)—a son of Atri, the ancestor of the 12th dvāpara.

Vā. 23 157

Sarva (III)—a grandson of Svāyambhuva Manu,
(but in 31 18 putra is substituted for this name)

Vā 33 9

Sarva (IV)—Sarvavit, Sarvātma, epithets of Viṣṇu
ety of²

¹Vi V 17 9 ²Va 5 37

Sarvakarma—a son of Kalmāsapāda

M 12 46

Sarvakāma (I)—the son of Ṛtuparna and father of
Sudāsa

Bh^a IX 9 17 18, Vi IV 4 39

Sarvakāma (II)—an Uttama siddhi

Br IV 36 57, and 88

Sarvakṣetrañña—the supreme being

Vā 103 22

Sarvakhecarikāmudrā—a Devī

Br IV 19 14

Sarvaga (I)—a son of Kāśi and Bhīma

M 50 54 Vi IV 20 46

Sarvaga (II)—a mountain kingdom

M 114 55

Sarvagata—a son of Bhīmasena by Kālī

Bhā IX. 22 31

Sarvajitvasu—a Mauneya Gandharva

Br III 7 3

Sarvajrmbhana śakti—in the Cākṛaratha

Br IV 19 33, 36 82

Sarvajña—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th *dvāpara*

Vā 23 157

Sarvajñā—a śakti, in the *Sarvajñādyantaram*—a protection of *cakra*

Br IV 19 42, 36 92

Sarvajñānamayī—a devī in the *Sarvajñādyantaram*

Br IV 19 43, 36 93

Sarvatejas—a son of Vyusta and Puskarinī, married Ākūtī father of Manu (Cāksusa)

Bhā IV 13 14-15

Sarvatobhadra (I)—a pleasure garden of gods

Bhā V 16 14

Sarvatobhadra (II)—Mt in Krauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 21

Sarvatobhadra (III)—a palace or temple with a number of towers, Citraśālā, five bhūmikas, the torana is 30 hastas,¹ Catusśālā in the temple or palace²

¹M 269 34, 48 ²Ib 254 2

Sarvatraga—a son of Dharmasāvarṇi

Vi III 2 32

Sarvajitvasu—a Mauneya Gandharva

Br III 7 3

Sarvajrmbhana śakti—in the Cākṛaratha

Br IV 19 33, 36 82

Sarvajña—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th dvāpara

Vā 23 157

Sarvajña—a śakti, in the Sarvajñādyantaram—a protection of cakṛa

Br IV 19 42, 36 92

Sarvajñanamayi—a devī in the Sarvajñādyantaram

Br IV 19 43, 36 93

Sarvatejas—a son of Vyusta and Puṣkarinī, married Ākūti father of Manu (Cākṣusa)

Bha IV 13 14 15

Sarvatobhadra (I)—a pleasure garden of gods

Bhā V 16 14

Sarvatobhadra (II)—Mt in Krauñcadvīpa

Bha V 20 21

Sarvatobhadra (III)—a palace or temple with a number of towers, Citraśāla, five bhūmikas, the torana is 30 hastas,¹ Catuṣśāla in the temple or palace²

¹M 269 34 48 ²Ib 254 2

Sarvatraga—a son of Dharmasāvarṇi

Vī III 2 32

Sarvaduhkhavimocanī—in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 39, 36 88 44 134

Sarvadvandvaksayamkarī—a Sakti in the Cakraratha

Br IV 19 34, 36 84, 44 131

Sarvapatalā—is Lalitā

Br IV 18 16

Sarvapāpahara (I)—a devi in the Sarvajñadyantara

Br IV 19 43, 36 94, 44 138

Sarvapāpahara (II)—R a main stream of Kusadvīpa

V₁ II 4 43

Sarvaprapūrikā—a Mudrādevi

Br IV 44 15

Sarvapriyankaridevi—in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 38, 36 87, 44 134

Sarvaphalatyagavratam—in the third day of the bright half of Mārgasīrsa, the giving of fruits (16 varieties to be made in copper) recommended Sauras, Vaiṣnavas, Yogis and Bhāgavatas may do this

M 96 5-11, 21.

Sarvabījā—a Mudrādevi

Br IV 19 14 44, 115

Sarvamangalakarīnī—a devi in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 38, 36 87, 44 134

Sarvajitvasu—a Mauneya Gandharva

Br III 7 3.

Sarvajrmbhana śakti—in the Cākṛaratha

Br IV 19 33, 36 82

Sarvajña—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th dvāpara

Vā 23 157

Sarvajñā—a śakti, in the *Sarvajñādyantaram*—a protection of cakṛa

Br IV 19 42, 36 92

Sarvajñānamayī—a devī in the *Sarvajñādyantaram*

Br IV 19 43, 36 93

Sarvatejas—a son of Vyūsta and Puskarinī, married Ākūti father of Manu (Cākṣusa)

Bha. IV 13 14-15

Sarvatobhadra (I)—a pleasure garden of gods

Bhā V 16 14

Sarvatobhadra (II)—Mt in Krauñcadvīpa

Bha V 20 21

Sarvatobhadra (III)—a palace or temple with a number of towers, Citraśālā, five bhūmikas, the torana is 30 hastas,¹ Catuśśālā in the temple or palace²

¹M. 269 34, 48 ²Ib 254 2

Sarvatraga—a son of Dharmasāvarṇi

Vi. III 2 32

Sarvaduḥkhavimocanī—in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 39, 36 88, 44 134

Sarvadvandvaksayamkarī—a Sakti in the Cakraratha

Br IV 19 34, 36 84, 44 131

Sarvapātalā—is *Lalitā*

Br IV 18 16

Sarvapapaharā (I)—a devī in the Sarvajñadyantara

Br IV 19 43, 36 94, 44 138

Sarvapapaharā (II)—R a main stream of Kusadvīpa

Vi. II 4 43

Sarvaprapūrīkā—a Mudrādevī

Br IV 44 15

Sarvapriyankarīdevī—in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 38, 36 87, 44 134

Sarvaphalatyagavratam—in the third day of the bright half of Mārgasīrsa, the giving of fruits (16 varieties to be made in copper) recommended Sauras, Vaiṣṇavas, Yogis and Bhāgavatas may do this

M. 96 5-11, 21.

Sarvabījā—a Mudrādevī

Br IV 19 14 44, 115

Sarvamangalakarīnī—a devī in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 38, 36 87, 44 134
P 71

Sarvamangalā—an Aksarādevī

Br IV 19 59, 37 34

Sarvamantramayī—a Śakti in the Cakraratha

Br IV 19 34, 36 84, 44 131

Sarvamahānkuṣā—a Mudrādevī

Br IV 19 14

Sarvamṛtyupraśamanī—a devī in the Binducakra.

Br IV 19 40, 36 88, 44 134

Sarvamedhas—a god of Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 60

Sarvayonī—a Mudrādevī

Br IV 19 15

Sarvarakṣāsvarūpinī—a devī in the Sarvajñādyantaram.

Br IV 19 44, 36 94, 44 138

Sarvarañjanaśakti—a devī.

Br. IV 36 83

Sarvarogaharam—the cakra of Viśvayāntaram.

Br IV 37 2

Sarvavaśamkarī—a Mudrādevī

Br IV. 19 13, 36 82.

Sarvaviḡhnannārīnī—a devī in Binducakra

Br IV 19 40, 36 88, 44 135

Sarvavidrāvini—a Mudrādevi

Br IV 19 13 and 32, 36 81 44 113 and 128

Sarvavrka—a son of Bhīmasena and Kāśi

Va. 99 247

Sarvavega—a son of the III Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 80, Vā. 100 84

Sarvavyādhivīnāśinī—a devī in the Sarvajñadyantaram

Br IV 19 43, 36 93, 44 137

Sarvasatvavaśankarī—from the back of Nṛsiṃha, follower of Vāgīśa

M 129 67

Sarvasamksobhinī—a Mudrādevi

Br IV 19 13 and 32, 36 81, 44 128

Sarvasampattipūranī—a Śakti in the Cakraratha

Br IV 19 34, 36 83

Sarvasampatpradā—a Śakti in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 38 36 87, 44, 143

Sarvasammohini—a Śakti in the Cakraratha

Br IV 19 33, 36 82, 44 128

Sarvasiddhiprada—a Śakti in the Binducakra

Br IV 19 38, 36 87, 44 133

Sarvasukha—a hill of Śālmahdvīpa

M. 122 95

Sarvasaubhagyaadhayini—a devī in the Binducakra
Br IV 19 40 36 89, 44 135

Sarvastambanasaktika—a Śakti in the Cakraratha
Br IV 19 33 36 82

Sarvahladinikā—a Śakti on the Cakraratha
Br IV 19 32, 44 128

Sarvākarsana kṛn mudrā—a Mudrā devī
Br IV 19 13

Sarvākarsanikā—a Śakti on the Cakraratha
Br IV 19 32, 36 81

Sarvāngasundarī—a Devī in the Binducakra
Br IV 19 40 36 89 44 135

Sarvadya jṛmbhinī—a Śakti
Br IV 44 129

Sarvadyaranjanī—a Śakti
Br IV 44, 129

Sarvādyavaśamkarī—a Śakti
Br IV 44 128

Sarvadyastambinī—a Śakti
Br IV 44 128

Sarvadyonmadinī—a Śakti
Br IV 44 129

Sarvādhārasvarupa—a Yoginī Sakti

Br IV 19 43, 36 94, 44 138

Sarvānandamayī—a Yoginī Sakti

Br IV 19 44, 36 94, 44 138

Sarvānubhūta—a son of Punyajana and Manibhadra,
an Yaksa

Br III 7 123, Vā. 69 155

Sarvāmnāyanīāsini—is Lalitā

Br IV 18 17

Sarvarthasādhikā—a Śakti in the Cakraratha

Br IV 19 34, 36 83

Sarvarthasādhini—a Sakti

Br IV 44 129

Sarvāśāpūrinī—a Śakti

Br IV 44 130

Sarvāhlādanikā—a Sakti

Br IV 36 81.

Sarvepsitaprada—a devī in the Sarvajñadyantaram

Br IV 36 95

Sarvesī (*sarveśvarī*)—a Rahasya yoginī sakti.

Br IV 19 48, 44 141.

Sarvasīvaryaprada—a Yoginī Sakti.

Br IV 19 42, 36 93

Sarvonmādana mudrā—a Mudrā devī

Br IV 19 14

Sarvonmādanaśaktikā—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br IV 19 33, 36 83

Salaya—sacred to Lalitāpītha

Br IV 44. 98

Sahilā—a mind-born mother

M 179 26

Salomadhī—a son of Candravijña.

Bhā XII 1 27

Savana (i)—a son of Priyavrata, remained a bachelor all life and learnt *Brahma vidyā*, became lord of Puskaradvīpa

Bhā V 1 25-26, V₁ II 1 7, 15

Savana (ii)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha and Ūrjā

Br II 11 41, Vā 28 36, 29, 18 and 26, V₁ I 10 13

Savana (iii)—one of the ten sons of Kardama (Svāyambhuva Manu) and king of Puskaradvīpa, father of Mahāvīra and Dhātakī.

Br II 13. 104; 14, 9, 14-15, M 9 4, Vā 31 18; 33 9, 14

Savana (iv)—is Sūrya.

Br. II. 24. 76

Savana (v)—the Agni formed of Pākayañās.

Va. 29. 38.

Savana (vi)—a sacrifice, the roots of which are Gāyatrī, Trstub and Jagatī¹

Vā. 31 47

Savana (vii)—a sage of the IX Daksasāvarṇi epoch

Vi. III 2 23

Savarnā (i)—a daughter of Sāgara and Velā, married by Prācinabarhis and had ten sons called Pracetas

Br II. 13 39

Savarnik—a manvantara when Asuras will regain lordship at the end of Śukra's curse

Vā. 98 52

Savitā (i)—a name of the sun,¹ garden of, in the north;² protects the Yamunā;³ has seven horses as vāhanas,⁴ worshipped on the eve of palace building⁵

¹Br II. 13 125 ²Vā. 36 11, 103 59 ³M. 253 30, 42 ⁴Ib 104 8 ⁵Ib 128 36, 268 21.

Savitā (ii)—an Āditya,¹ mandala of, Viṣṇu Sakti, the place where reside the chief Yaksas, Gandharvas, Uragas, Rāksasas, sages, Apsaras, Grāmanī by turn during twelve months in groups of seven causing snow, heat, rain, etc.²

¹M. 6 4, Vi. I. 15 131. ²Ib II. 10 19-22

Savitā (iii)—the name of Vyāsa in the 5th dvāpara, Kanka the avatār of the Lord fifth Vedavyāsa

Vā 23 129 Vi. III. 3 12

Savitā (iv)—the viskamba of the sun, is 9,000 yojanas, thrice is the mandala in measurement,¹ of Vaisākha in the Cāksusa epoch, the first planet of all,² brought forth with

śravana and placed in Dhruva,³ in the shape of a circle, the lord of the world⁴

¹ Va 53 54, 61 ² Ib 53 104 ³ Ib 53 111 ⁴ Ib 53 118

Savitri—a son of Aditi, married Prṣṇi in the Vaivasvata and became father of Sāvitrī and others. Fought with Virocana in a Devāsura war, Āditya of the month Āsāḍha, the fifth Vyāsa, milkman of gods on the earth,² heard the Purāṇa from Brhaspati and narrated it to Mṛtyu

¹ Bha VI 6 39, 18 1 VIII 10 29 X 58 20 XII 6 68, Br II 23 24 24 76 and 99, III 7 288 and 93 Vā 53 79 ² Br II 24 34 and 39, 35 118, 36 206, III 24 78, 57 22 ³ Br IV 4 59-60, 24 59

Savitrmanam—time reckoned by the sun's movement

Br III 3 38

Savitara—a son of Akrūra

M 45 29

Savaileya—Ātreya gotrakāra

M 197 4

Savya (I)—a son of Agnisamsya

Br II 12 13

Savya (II)—a Samhikeya asura

Br III 6 19

Savyasāci—Arjuna, in the disguise of a hunter killed Mūka and three crores of Manivartana country,¹ slew the Danavas known as Paulomas and Kālakeyas²

¹ Br III 5 36, 6 28, Vā 67 73 ² Ib 68 27

Savya—a Saṃhikēya asura.

Br III. 6 19

Sasmata—a sage of the Auttama epoch.

ML 9 14.

Saha (I)—a son of Prāna, and a Vasu.

Bha. VI. 6 12

Saha (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Madri

Bhā. X. 61. 15

Saha (III)—month (Tamil-Margalī),¹ sacred to Amsu.²

¹Br II. 13 10, Vā. 30 9, 50 201, 52 19, 62. 49 ²Bha. XII
11. 41.

Saha (IV)—a god of the Ābhūtaraya group

Br II. 36 56.

Saha (V)—one of the ten sons of Svāyambhuva Manu

ML 9 4.

Saha (VI)—the last and tenth son of Auttama Manu,
generous and much reputed.

ML 9 13

Sahajanya—the Yakṣa presiding over the month, Śuci.

Bha. XII. 11. 36

Sahajanya—an Apsaras in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu,¹
with the sun for two months, Śuci and Śukra

¹Br III 7 14, ML 16L 74 Vā. 69 49 ²Br II. 23 5 Vā. 52. 7
Vi II. 10 8

Sahaja—a Varna śakti

Br IV 44. 61

Sahajit—a son of Kuntī and father of Mahīsmat

Vī IV 11 8 9

Sahatandīputra—a pupil of Laugākṣi

Br II 35 41

Sahadeva (I)—a son of Divā(r)ka(ra) and a hero father of Brhadasva

Bha. IX 12 11, M 271 6 Va 99 283 Vī IV 22 4

Sahadeva (II)—a son of Jarāsandha of the Māgadha line, father of Somāpī(a) and Marjaspī,¹ enthroned by Kṛṣṇa, commanded by Kṛṣṇa, he arranged for the bath, dress and meals of the released kings, honoured Kṛṣṇa when he left the capital² Killed in Bhārata battle, his son Somāpī (Somādhi-M P) ruled for 58 years at Gṛivraja The latter's son was Śrutaśravas³

¹Bha IX 22 9 and 46, M. 50 33 Vī IV 19 84 23 4 ²Bha X. 72 48 73 24 6 and 31 Va 99 227 ³Br III 74 109-11 M 271. 18

Sahadeva (III)—a son of Havyavana, and father of Hina

Bha. IX. 17 17

Sahadeva (IV)—a son of Sudasa, (Sandāsa-Vī P), and father of Somaka

Bhā. IX. 22 1, Vā. 99 207, Vī IV 19 71

Sahadeva (V)—a son of Madri (Mādravati-Br P), born through the grace of the Aśvins Father of Śrutakarman His other son was Suhotra by Vijayā,¹ joy at Kṛṣṇa's visit to Indraprastha, paid his respects to him was consoled by

Kṛṣṇa when banished to the forest;² was sent to southern countries with Sṛñjaya³ His suggestion that Kṛṣṇa should be accorded the first honour among the Sadasyas in the Rājasūya of Yudhisthira was accepted. Entertained guests in that sacrifice. Approved of Draupadi's desire to release Aśvatthāman.⁴

¹Bhā IX. 22 28-31, Br III. 71. 155, M. 46 10, 50 50, Vā 96 154, 99. 245 Vi. IV. 14 38, 20 40 ²Bhā. X. 71. 27 58 4, 64 9
³Ib X 72 13, 74 18-25, 75 4. ⁴X I 7 50, 10 9

Sahadeva (vi)—a son of Sṛñjaya and father of Kṛśāśva

Br. III. 61. 15; Vā. 86. 20, Vi. IV. 1 54-5

Sahadeva (vii)—a son of Havyaśva; father of Añina

Br. III. 68. 9.

Sahadeva (viii)—a son of Tāmarā and Sahadeva

M. 46 16.

Sahadeva (ix)—a son of Haryadvata, a great soldier.

Vā. 93. 9

Sahadeva (x)—a son of Supratīta.

Vā. 99. 284.

Sahadeva (xi)—a son of Haryadhana and father of Adina.

Vi. IV. 9 27.

Sahadeva (xii)—a son of Devaka.

Vi. IV. 14. 17.

Sahadevā—a daughter of Devaka, and a queen of Vasudeva, mother of eight sons, of whom Bhayāsakha was one.

Bhā IX 24 23 and 52 Br III 71 131, 162 and 179 Vā 96 177, V₁ IV 14 18

Sahasrī—a queen of Hemanta rtu

Br IV 32 37

Sahasa—the tutelary deity of Pākayajnas, father of Adbhuta

Br II 12 40

Sahasas—of the south

Va 45 130

Sahasātyaputra—belonging to Lokākṣi

Vā 61 37

Sahasyaśrī—a queen of Hemanta rtu

Br IV 32 37

Sahasrajit (I)—(*Sahasrajih-M P*), the eldest of the five sons of Yadu and father of Śatajit

Bhā. IX 23 20 21, Br III 69 2 M 43 7, Vā 94 2, V₁ IV 11 5-6

Sahasrajit (II)—a son of Jāmbavatī, got killed in Prabhāsa.

Bhā X. 61 11, XI 30 17

Sahasrajit (III)—a son of Sudevī and Kṛṣṇa

Br III. 71 251

Sahasrajit (iv)—one of the sons of Sudevi and Viśvak-sena

Va. 96 242

Sahasrajit (v)—a son of Bhajamāna

Vi IV 13 2

Sahasradhâra—a Vamśavartin god

Br II. 36 29, Vā. 62 26

Sahasrapat—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 240

Sahasralingam—a tīrtha sacred to Pitrs

M. 22. 60

Sahasraśikhara—a Mt for garuda birds,¹ west of the Śītoda,² of Daityas³

¹Br III 7 453 ²Vā. 36 28 ³Ib. 39 61, 42 53

Sahasraśruti—a Mt. in Śālmahdvīpa

Bha. V 20 10

Sahasrastambakam—a thousand pillared mantapa with sculptured images of Hari

Br IV 34 85

Sahasrasruti—(Sahasrastuti-Bhā P) a R in Śākadvīpa

Bhā V 20 26

Sahasrasrotas—a boundary hill of Śākadvīpa

Bhā. V 20 26

Sahasrākṣa (I)—an attribute of Indra,¹ served his mother Diti (s v) during her penance to get a son to slay him, later he cut her phoetus into seven parts, they became Maruts²

¹ Br III 5 75, 101 etc, Va 39 19, 64 7, Vi I 9 19, V 14 14

² Vā 67 95-6

Sahasrākṣa (II)—the agni of the Asuras,¹ the son of Pāvaka (Vadavāmukha- Br P)²

¹ Vā. 29 41, 5 and 34 ² Br 12 5 and 36

Sahasrākṣa (III)—tīrtha sacred to Utpalākṣi,¹ sacred to Pitr²

¹ M. 13 34 ² Ib 22 52

Sahasrājīt (I)—a son of Bhajamāna

Bha IX. 24 8

Sahasrājīt (II)—a son of Upavāhyakā

Br. III. 71. 5

Sahasrāmśu—is sun

Br II. 21. 111.

Sahasrāṇika—a son of Śatānika, and father of Aśva-medhaja.

Bhā. IX. 22 39

Sahasrāśva—a son of Ahinaga

M. 12 54.

Sahasvān—a (Marṣa) son of Susandhu and father of Visrutavān. Also called Marṣa¹ He is called the son of Marṣa and father of Viśvabhava²

¹ Br III. 63 212, Vā. 88 211. ² Vi. IV. 4. 111.

Sahasrāsa—a Vānara chief

Br. III 7 243.

Sahānandi—(Mahānandi?) ruled for 43 years, father of Mahāpadma born of a Śūdra woman

Br III 74 134

Sahāyas—king's advisers and servants, a commander-in-chief either a Brahman or a Ksatriya, Pratihāra, dūta, raksins or bodyguards, a nāri or nurse, a sāndhivigrahika, desarakṣita, a revenue minister, swordsmen and other soldiers, a charioteer, sūdādyaksa, judges, members of assembly, Lekhaka, dauvārika, dhanādhyaksa, vaidya, ācārya, gaṇādhyaksa, aśvādhyaksa, durgādhyaksa, sthapatī, astrācārya, Purādhyaksa, āyūdhāgārādhyaksa, mantrins, upadhās, cārās

M. ch. 215

Sahisnu—(Paulaha) a son of Pulaha and Gati (Ksamā-Vā. P), a sage of the Caksusa epoch.

Bhā. IV 1 38, Br II 11 31, 36 78, Vā. 28 26 62 66, Vi I 10. 10, III 1. 28 M 9 22

Sahisnu (II)—the avatār of the Lord of the 26th dvāpara in the holy Rudravata with four sons

Vā. 23 212.

Sahūdakas—a hilly country

Vā. 45 136

Sahasikas—a southern country;¹ a tribe.²

¹ Br II. 16 57 ² M. 114. 47

Sahotkaca—a Janapada of the Ketumālā

Vā. 44. 12.

Sahya—(also Sahyādrī) a Kulaparvata, Mt in Bhārta-varṣa, from this the Kāverī rises Sages of this place visited Dvārakā¹ A Kulaparvata where sages performed penance, recovered from the sea with cities and villages²

¹Bhā V 19 16, VII 13 12, X 90 28 [4], Vā 45 89 104, Vi. II 3 3 ²Br II 16 8, III 56 22 and 57, 57 27, 58 24, M 114 17, 29

Sahyadhrti—son of Śatānanda, expert in arms, he once saw an Apsaras and dropped semen in a lake, it took the shape of a mīthuna who were rescued by Śantanu and became Gautamas

M 50 9-11

Sahyādrī—sacred to Ekavīra, see *Sahya*

M 13 40

Sakalāyanti—an ātreya gotrakāra

M 197 3

Sāketa—is Ayodhyā sometime ruled by the Nāgas

Br III 54 54, 74 195

Sāketa—a Janapada over which the Guptas ruled

Vā. 99 383

Sākṣi—witness, the Devas as witnesses to pindadāna

Vā 110 59 and 60

Sakṣipa—one of the names in the third Marutgana

Va. 67 126

Sāgara (1)—(Sindhu) one of the principal kṣetrams

M 110 1

• *Sāgara* (II)—the lord of rivers,¹ married *Velā*, the daughter of *Meru*;² had a daughter *Śavarnā* married to *Prācinabarhis*³

¹ Vā. 70, 9 ² Ib 30 35 ³ Br II 13 38

Sagara (III)—a son of *Śakti*

Vā. 70, 83

Sāgaras—(also *Sagaras* s v) were purified by the waters of the Ganges flowing from the foot of *Viṣṇu* 60,000 sons of *Sumati* who were unrighteous, sent by *Sagara* to seize the sacrificial horse, finding it near *Kapila* they treated him as thief but perished by the fire of his wrath, as they dug up the earth, the sea got enlarged and came to be known as *Sāgara*, ruled *Campā*

¹ Bha X. 41 15, Br III chh 52-3 54 11, 56 3 ² Ib III 74 197

Sankāsyā—the capital of *Kusadhvaja*,¹ also the name of the kingdom²

¹ Br III 64 19 ² Vi. IV 5 29

Sāmkrtas—of *Kauśika* gotra

Va. 91 100

Samkṛtaya—the *Kseropeta Brahmins*, of *Angirasa* line

Vā. 99 164

Sāmkṛti—a son of *Nara*

Vā. 99 160

Samkṛtya—a *Bhārgava* gotrakāra, a *śruta* rsi

Br II 33 2, M. 195 23

Samkhya (*Sāmkhyamukhya*)—Siva

Va 30 220 97 175

Sankhya (*Yoga*)—Revealed by Viṣṇu taught by Kapila to Āsuri¹ Here tattvas or first principles are taught Puruṣa the eternal, acts as agent to get things done by the gunas of Prakṛti Its relation to Bhaktiyoga² Its principles are differently enumerated as eleven, five, three and so on, according to one's *yuktī* or reason Creation of universe according to Sāmkhya, and the place of Prakṛti and Puruṣa therein³ Followed by Kṛṣṇa while ruling from Dvārakā and by Nārada in his worship of Naranārāyaṇa⁴ Practised by Vairājasas,⁵ is itself a kind of yoga,⁶ born out of the creator⁷

¹Bhā I 3 10, II 1 6, V 18 33, M 3 29, Vā 30 293 ²Bhā III 24 17, 25 31, ch. 26 (whole), 29 2, Vā 61 111 ³Bhā XI 22 1-25, Bhā 24 (whole) ⁴ch III 3 19, V 19 10, IX 8 14, X 8 45, XI 14 20 ⁵M 13 5 ⁶Ib 52 3, 110, 19, 182 18, 183 44, Va 66 110 ⁷M 183 50, 184 24, 245 87, 247 9, 248 17, 291 2

Sankhyāyanas—sages of rigid vows learnt the *Bhāgavata* from Kumāra and imparted it to Parāśara and Brhaspati

Bhā III 8 7-8, M. 200 11

Sātyaki (also *Śameya* and *Yuyudhāna*) a son of Satyaka,¹ followed Kṛṣṇa to Hāstīnapura and was welcomed Returned back to Dvārakā with him Followed the Vṛṣṇī host to the city of Bīṇa and fought with Kumbhāṇḍa, his minister,² learnt the secrets of archery from Arjuna,³ defended the western gate of Mathurā, being on the right detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army pursued the retreating enemy to five *yojanas* and came out successful,⁴ entered Yādava sabhā with Kṛṣṇa and Rāma and was honoured Defended Dvārakā and expelled Sālva's army,⁵ went to see the Pāṇḍavas at Upaplāvya, was consulted by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of his war with Jarāsandha Joined Yadus in defeating Paunḍraka,⁶ went with the sacrificial horse of Kṛṣṇa, fought with Aniruddha

at Prabhāsa,⁷ survived Kuruksetra war,⁸ was killed in Yādava battle at Prabhāsa⁹

¹Bhā. I 10 18, IX. 24 13-14, M 45 22, Va 96 63, Vi. IV 14 2 ²Bhā I 13 16 [1], X. 58 1 and 6, 28, 63 3 and 8, [51 (v) 30 31, 59 63] ³Ib III 1 31 and 35 ⁴Ib X. 50 20 [4] [50 (V) 12], [30] [51 (V) 25] ⁵IbX. [42 (V) 13-14], 52 [56 (V) 1] 76 14, 77 4 ⁶IbX. 78 [95 (V) 2], [50 (V) 8 and 28] ⁷Ib X. 89 22 [2] XI 30 16 ⁸Ib X 80 [3] ⁹Vi. V 37 46

Satyamugri—a sage and a Trayarseya with Hiranyastambī and Mudgala

M 196 41.

Sātyāyanti—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M. 195 26

Satrājīti—a devī and wife of Kṛṣṇa

Vā. 96 233

Sātraakūrṭti—that which is above and divine,¹ the mind becomes clean and the truth is open to him and leads to jñānam or knowledge,² of Viṣṇu³

¹Vā. 102 54 ²Ib 74 76 ³Ib 66 87, 104 6

Sātata (I)—a son of Āyu, and father of Bhajamāna and six other sons. Attacked the Asura followers of Balī

Bha. VIII. 21. 17, IX. 24. 6-7

Sātata (II)—the son of Satva (Janhu M P) wife, Kausalyā, father of four sons, Bhajamāna, Bhaṇi etc., who founded four different dynasties

Br III 70 48, 71 1, 2, M. 44 46-8, Vā. 95 47

Satvats (*sātatas*)—a Yādava tribe related to the Pāṇḍavas. Their overlord was Kṛṣṇa,¹ knew how to read

others' minds and possessed high understanding and culture,² ended their lives by fighting their own relations,³ are Bhāgavatas,⁴ a line of Kings from Sātvata⁵

¹Bhā 1 4 7 14 25 II 4 20 ²Ib III 2 9 ³Ib XI 30 18
⁴Ib XII 8 46 ⁵V₁ IV 12 44

Sātvatam Tantram—(sātvata sāstra) is Pāñcarātra? Propounded by Viśoka, a means of obtaining mukti for women, sūdras and slaves by the sāmpradāya given here,¹ taught by Nārada²

¹Bhā X 90 34 [2], VI 16 33 ²Ib I 3 8

Sātvata—samhitā the *Bhagavatam* a means to bhakti (see Sātvata śruti)

Bhā. I 7 6-7

Satvatīyas—the followers of sātvatatāntra

Bha. V 25 1.

Satvatī Śruti—is *Bhagavata* a discourse between Śuka and Parīkṣit at Hāstinapura

Bhā I 4 7

Sātanuha—married Kirtimati

Vā. 70 86, 73 31.

Sadyasugrīvī—a Pravara of Angiras

M. 193 16

Sādhaḥas—Dakṣa and other sons of Brahmā live in a place two crores of Yojanas above Maharloka

Vā. 101. 139.

Sādharmyavaidharmyakṛta—Sadasadātmaka in other worlds: the eternal being.

Vā 102. 34, 131.

Sādhitā—a Trayārseya.

M. 198. 5.

Sādhu—(Brahmacārī): He who has the means of vidyā; a Brahmacārī well disposed to a guru; (sādhugra-hasta)—the means of doing the Karmas ordained (sādhu vaikhānasa)—by performing penance in the forest (sādhu yatī) by endeavouring to apply himself to yoga

Vā. 59. 23-4.

Sādhyā (I) (Gana)—born of Sādhyā and Dharma— their son was Arthasiddhi,¹ created by Vāmadeva, of the Tāmasa epoch;² one of the 7 ganas of the Vaivasvata epoch.³

¹Bhā. VI. 6. 7; Br II 24. 27, 38. 3 ²M. 4 30, 5 17 9 16
³Ib 9 29, Vā. 10. 71; 21. 22; 30 99

Sādhyā (II)—Viṣṇu, Nārāyaṇa, lying in sleep in the vast mass of water.

Vā. 23. 108.

Sādhyā (III)—a son of Atri, the avatār of the 12th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 157.

Sādhyas (I)—the sons of Manu (Cākṣuṣa),¹ worshipped for control of subjects;² came with other gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikuntha.³

¹Bhā. VI. 6 15, 7 3, 13. 17. ²Ib II. 3. 5, III 20 42, V 1. 8. ³Ib XI. 6.2.

Sādhyas (II)—the twelve sons of Dharma and Sādhyā, superior to Gods, first created as Jayādevas from the face of Brahmā, again born in Svāyambhuva epoch as Jitas, in Tamasa epoch as Harayas, in Raivata epoch as Vaikunthas, Svārocisa epoch as Tusitas, in Uttama epoch as Satyas, in Cāksusa epoch as Chāndajas, and in the Vaivasvata epoch as Sādhyas, Vasus are their brothers, Gods of Cāksusa and Vaivasvata epochs, their names are Mana, Anumanta, Prāna, Nara, Apāna, Viryavān, Viti, Naya, Haya, Hamsa, Nārāyana, Vibhu, and Prabhu, live in Bhuvanloka, Nārāyana, their overlord,¹ worship gau, the mind-born daughter of the Mānasa manes,² requested Soma to give up Jārā to Brhaspati;³ with Angirasa's sons spread themselves in the world of Marici Garbha⁴

¹Br III 3 4-20, 58, 67, 4 33 8 6, 10 88, IV 2 28, 15 24, 20 46 30 8 M 36 1 132 3 171 42, 203 10-12 246 54 247 10, Va 66 4-12, 101 30, Vi I 9 64 and 70 ²M 15 15 ³Ib 23 35 ⁴Va 73 38 ⁵Ib V 1 17

Sādhyā (I)—a daughter of Daksa and one of the 10 wives of Dharma mother of Sādhyas gana¹

¹Bha VI 6 4 and 7 Br III 3 3 and 8 M 5 16-17, 171 42, 203 10, Va 66 2, Vi I 15 105

Sādhyā (II)—one of the mind-born daughters of Brahmā

M 171 32

Sādhyā (III)—the mother of Vaikunthas

Va. 67 41

Sanandam (Saunanda-Wilson)—the musala or club of Hari

Vi. V. 22. 7.

Sanu—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 247, Va. 96 238

Santanikalokas—the devas known as Vairājas live in

Vā 71 52

Sāntapanam—an expiation ceremony for ascetics guilty of sexual act

Vā 18 8

Sandīpani—(also Sāndīpana), of Kāśī, and a resident of Avantī, was the preceptor of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Taught them all branches of learning in 64 days, got back his dead son recovered from the world of Yama (from the sea V: P) by his pupils as *gurudakṣina*, acted as purohita in the *yajnas* performed by Kṛṣṇa at Kuruksetra,¹ his concern when Kṛṣṇa and Kucela were caught once in storm and rain.²

¹Bha III 3 2 X. 45 31-49 90 46 Vi. V 21, 19-31. [2] Va 98
99 ²Bhā X. 80 39-40, Br III 73-79

Sāndhivigrahika—one who has a knowledge of *sād-gunya*, knows the language of countries and is skilled in policy

M. 215 16

Sapindyam—extends to several generations

M 18 29

Sapatya—a pupil of Yāñavalkya

Br II 35 28

Sama—one of the political expedients used by Ṛṣabha,¹ two fold, the real and the unreal, the first to be applied to the *sādhus* (good men), by this the righteous are brought

under control,² there is no use applying it to the unrighteous. One of the four limbs of *niti*, the others being *bheda*, *dāna* (*uppradāna-Vi P*) and *danḍa* (*danḍa pāta-Vi P*)³

Bhā V 4 16 ²M 222 1-10 ³Ib 148 65-77, Vi V 22 17, 33 40

Sāmaga—eligible for Pārvana śrāddha,¹ best for a gift,² to be sung in connection with the rituals in digging tanks, wells, etc³

¹Br III 15 30, M 16 12 ²Ib 54 21 ³Ib 58 37, 43

Sāmagas—Pracya and Kārtā,¹ 8014 *sāmas*, *āranyaka* and *homa*²

¹Va 30 230 32 17 21, 99 191 ²Ib 61 47-8, 62 137

Samaghosa—chanting of *Sāma Veda* identified with the voice of the Varāha (*avatār*),¹ also *Sāmaghosa*²

¹M 248 69 ²Vā 62 137

Sāmaja—see *Nāgas*

Br III 7 351

Sāma (*samhitā*)—a *Veda* imparted to Jaimini,¹ who arranged it under Vyāsa's guidance, present in Vārūṇyayāna with Viśvāvasus and Gandharvas,² gave birth to a number of elephants,³ learnt by the Asuras,⁴ taught by Jaimini to his son Sumantu and his grandson Sutavāna, the latter's son Sukarma composed *Sahasra samhita* and taught to his pupils Hiranyanābha, Kausalya and Pauspiṇi, 500 pupils of the latter were the northern chanters of the *Sāma*, Hiranyanābha's disciples the eastern chanters of the *Sāma*, one of his pupils, Krta, taught to his disciples 24 branches

of the *Samhitā*,⁵ part of Viṣṇu,⁶ served with other Vedas as a horse of the chariot of Tripurārī⁷

¹Bhā. I 4 21, IX. 11 2, 21. 28, X. 7 14, 53 12, XI 27 31, XII 6 76, 11 47, 12 62 Va. 31 33, 65 26 Vi. III 4 9 and 13 ²Br II. 34 15, III 1 25 ³Ib III 7 334, 339 ⁴Ib IV 12 17 ⁵M 49 76, Vā 99 130 Vi. III 6 1-7 ⁶Ib V 1 37 ⁷M. 85 5, 133 31,

Sāmanta—neighbouring chieftains, their irritation against the king is a case of internal dissension,¹ they should behave like fire towards refractory sāmantas, residence of,³ followed Haihaya in his hunting expedition,⁴ subordinate to the Kauravas⁵

¹Br III 27 13, 39, 28 12, 38 20, 74 124, M. 223 8 ²Ib 226. ³Ib 227 168, 254 21 ⁴Br IV 14 10 ⁵M. 272 37

Sāmalanatha—a tīrtha sacred to Pitrs

M. 22 42

Sāmalomakhi—Ārseyappravara of Angirasa

M. 196 7

Sāmavratam—in honour of Śiva or Keśava

M. 101. 26

Sāmāni—Vaiṣṇava sāmās for Bhīmadvādaśī,¹ sung by Gandharvas;² Jaimini learnt them from Vyāsa,³ those learned in, know the Brahmā⁴

¹M 69 44 ²Vā. 2 31 ³Ib 9 50, 60 15 ⁴Ib 79 95, 101 346

Sāmānya—a mother goddess

M. 179 30

Sāmikā—a portion of the Pūrvasamhitā

Vā. 61. 57.

Sāmudra—see samudra

Br II 19 128, 131-5

Sāmudrī—a wife of Prācinabarhiṣa (Savarnī-Va P)
(Prācīṇabarhi-M P) mother of ten Prācinabarhiṣas

Br II 37 27 M 4 47 Va 30 36

Samūhika—vastu in house buildings

M 253 15

Samba (1)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī, reincarnation of Guha,¹ attended Anuruddha's marriage at Bhojakata, went with the Vṛṣṇī army to Bāna's city and fought with the son of Bāna,² went out to play and saw a huge lizard in a well and reported it to Kṛṣṇa,³ took Lakṣmānā, daughter of Duryodhana in a svayamvara. The Kurus imprisoned him. Afraid of Balarama's prowess, was released by Duryodhana and was given dowry. Went to Dvārakā after the Rajasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira and defended the city against Śālva.⁴ Went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse.⁵ Went with Kṛṣṇa's sacrificial horse. Fought with Pradyumna at Prabhasa.⁶ Disguised as a pregnant lady by Yadu youths for fun, approached a sage and asked him whether she would deliver a male child. In anger the sage said that she would give birth to a *musala* (iron rod) which would be death to the Yadu kula. Divested of his attire, the *musala* was seen, causing distress to the Yadus. The king ordered that it must be powdered and thrown into the deep. A bit that was left unpowdered was swallowed by a fish which was caught by a fisherman. The latter fixed it at the tip of his arrow. The particles of the *musala* were thrown ashore and grew to be *eraka* grass.⁷ Adopted by Gaṇḍūṣa, had five sons, all warriors, through Kāśī, one of the five vāmśaviras,⁸ married Kāśyā, daughter of Supārśva, and mother of Pañcaviras and a number of sons, all with divine sparks,⁹ was looked upon with love by the 16000

women of Kṛṣṇa and hence they were cursed by Kṛṣṇa to be robbed and dishonoured by robbers. They were rid of the curse by observing *anangadāna vratam* as prescribed by Dālbhya, the sage.¹⁰ Got killed in the Yādava struggle at Prabhāsa¹¹

¹Bhā. I. 10 29, 11. 17, 14 31, III. 1. 30 X. 61 11 M. 46 27, 47 18, V. IV 15 37, V 32 2, ²Bhā. X. 61 26, 63 3, ³64 1-4, ⁴Ib X 63 1-12, 43 52, 75 29, 76 14, 77 4 V. V 35 4-5 ⁵Bhā. X 82 6 ⁶Ib X 89 22 [2]: 90 33, XI 30 16 ⁷Ib XI 1. 13 23 V. V 37 7-10 ⁸Br III 71 191 and 260, 72 1 ⁹M 47 24 ¹⁰Ib 70 5-10, 17-19, 62 ¹¹V. V 37 46

Sāmba (II)—a son of Tarasvin

Vā. 96 254

Sāmba (III)—a *vamśavira*

Vā. 97 1

Sambam—the *Upapurāṇa* containing legends connected with Sāmba

M. 53 62

Sāmrājī—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 18 15.

Sāmarataka—the *pralaya* fire remembered by those who witnessed the fight between Arjuna and Aśvatthāman

Bhā I 7 31

Sāya—a son of Prabhā

Bhā. IV 13 13

Sāyanam—a lake on the slopes of the Hemakūta hill

Vā. 47 63

Sāyakāyan—an Ārṣeya Pravara of Angiras

M. 196 21.

Sāyā(nha)—(Evening), born of Dhātṛi and Kuhū
Bhā. VI 18, 3, Br II 21 121.

Sārana (I)—a son of Vasudeva (Ānakadundubhi) and Rohini and father of Sārsthī and others¹ Followed Vṛsnus to Bana's city Was consulted by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of attack on Jarāsandha, being on the left detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army, defended Dvārakā against Śālva² Went to see the Pāṇ-davas at Upaplāvya and to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse³

¹Bha I 14 28 IX 24 46 Br II 71 164 and 168 M 46 11
Va 96 162 ²Bha X. 63 3 [50 (v) 8] [11] 76 14; ³Ib X 78
[95 (v) 3], 82 6

Sarana (II)—a son of Devajani, an Yakṣa

Br III 7 130

Sārathi—an expert in the science of elephants, horses and chariots, one possessing geographical knowledge of the country, able to calculate the strength or weakness of the army corps, loyal, etc

M. 215 20 21

Saramaya—a son of Śvaphalka

Bha. IX 24 16

Sarameyas—uncle's descendants of Saranā's two sons
Br III. 7 313

Sarameyadana—one of the twenty-eight hells, contains 720 hounds of adamant teeth setting fire, administering poison, plundering of villages or caravans are punished here

Bhā. V 26 7 and 27

Sarasa—a kind of bird born of Jaṭayu.

M. 6 28

Sārvabhauma (II)—a son of Vidūratha, and father of Jayasena (Jayatsena-Vi P),
Bha IX. 22 10, M 50 35, Vā. 99 231 Vi IV 20 4.

Sārvabhauma (III)—a son of Sudha(va)rma; at Ekarāt
M 49 71 2, Vā. 99 186

Sarsthi—a son of Sārana
Vi IV 15 21.

Sālagrāma—the place to which Āgnidhra retired after dividing Jambūdvīpa among his nine sons,¹ yoga practised by Bharata at²

¹Vi II 1 24 ²Tb II 1. 34 13 4 and 34

Sālankāyana—a Devata
Br III 72 3

Salankāyanas—of Kausika gotra
Vā. 91 100

Saladi—a Pravara of Angras
M. 196 15

Sālavanam—in Bhadrāśva, where are mango trees; complexion of men here is white, and women kumuda, their age 10,000 years

Vā. 43 6-9

Salalaya—of the city where were Kapisirsaka houses
Br IV. 22. 26.

Sālokyatā—with *ōm* and its significance attained by a yogi.

Vā 20 8

Sālva—(also *Śālva*), in Duryodhana's army, was stationed by Jarāsandha at the western gate of Mathurā, during one siege, and at the Eastern gate during the other. Attacked the south when Gomanta was besieged¹. Was defeated and killed by Kṛṣṇa in Vaidarbhī svayamvara, arrived at Kundina

¹Bhā. X 78 [95 (v) 16], 50 11 [5], [2], 52 11 [8] ²Ib X 52, 17 and 19, 42 [1], 53 17, Vā 98 100

Sālvas—country of the

V₁ II 3 17

Sāvadyam—the truth of five-limbed bhūtas. An aśvarya of yoga

Vā. 13 5

Sāvarna (Manu)—a son of Prajāpati, 11th period

Va. 62 4, 100 85

Sāvarna antara—(first) three ganas of seven ṛṣis are distinguished, each of 20, he had nine mind-born sons, at the end of Cākṣuṣa and the beginning of Vaivasvata *Sāvarna* Manus come into being, sons of Dakṣa through his daughter, son of Samjñā *Sāvarna* Manus

Vā. 100 9, 19-29, 31, 53

Satana māsa—12 months of 30 days each, year of 360 days

Vā 100 223

Sātanam (manam)—a kind of measurement

Br II 21 137, IV 1 221.

Savarni (Manu) (I)—sv 8th Manu of the future,¹ Aśvatthāman and others are sages, he would have ten sons like Dhrti, Varṇan etc.,² a son of Vivasvān, engaged in penance in Meru;³ Sukra Predicted Bali, a grandson of Prahlāda as king in Savarni's Kingdom⁴

¹Bhā. V 19 10 ²M. 9 31. ³Ib 11 9, 38 ⁴Ib 47 218 247 72,

Sāvarṇi (Srutaśraṇa) (II)—a son of Mārtanda and Chāyā,¹ pupil of Sūki, became Manu Prajāpati, had his residence on the slopes of Meru²

¹Bhā. VIII. 13 10 ²Vā. 84 31, 100 19

Sāvarṇi (III)—a student of *Atharva Samhitā*

Bhā. XII 7 3

Sāvarṇi (IV)—a Paurāṇika learnt the *mūla samhitā*¹ from the disciple of Vyāsa

Bhā. XII 7 5 and 7, Br II 35 64 and 66

Sāvarṇi (V)—one of the sages of the Naimiṣa, learned in Śruti; an able speaker, addressed Vāyu, wife Sāmudri

Vā. 1 123, 21 1, 30 36, 34 62

Savarni (VI)—of śyāma colour, represents Rākāra

Va. 26 40

Sāvarṇi (VII)—a pupil of Romaharṣana.

Vi. III. 6 17

Sāvarṇimanu—14th Manu from 1st of Kārbūra varṇa.

Va. 26 46.

Savarnika (I)—a Bhārgava gotrahāra.

M. 195. 19

Sāvarnika (II)—the tenth Manu

Va 26 42

Sāvarnikas—*Paurānikas*, versed in *Yajurvākhyārtha*

Va 61 60

Sāvitra (I)—a *muhūrta* of the night

Br III 3 43 Va 66 44

Sāvitra (II)—one of the eleven Rudras

M 5 30, 253 42

Sāvitra (III)—a mantra gana

M 171 52

Savitra (VI)—the tenth Kalpa

Va 21 31

Sāvitravanam—the forest in the region of the Uttarakurus

M 83 34

Sāvitrī (I)—a R in *Plakṣadvīpa*

Bha V 20 4

Sāvitrī (II)—the daughter of Savitri Satī compared to her by Dakṣa

Bhā. VI 18 1, IV 2 11

Sāvitrī (III)—the initiating mantra the study of,¹ the sole property of Brahmins²

¹Bhā VIII 18 14, III 12 42 Va 77 21 ²Ib 106 58, 109 21

Sāvitṛī (iv)—Brahmā contemplated her in his mind when engaged in creation, at that time a being half male and half female broke through his body and it was named Śatarūpā,¹ also called Sarasvatī, Gāyatrī and Brahmānī;² Visvarūpā with two feet, came out by cutting through the head of Brahmā³

¹M 3 30 ²Ib 4 10, 187 45, 260 44 ³Va 23 78 91

Sāvitṛī (v)—the Goddess worshipped by King Aśvapati
M. 208 6

Sāvitṛī (vi)—the daughter of Asvapati and Mālatī, married Satyavān Nārada spoke to her of his short life Followed him to the forest knowing that his end was nearing Enjoyed his company seeing the fauna and flora there saw him unconscious when cutting fuel,¹ saw the Lord of death and begged him on her knees to let him live Yama granted her a boon which she would desire Her first was that her father-in-law should get back his sight and his kingdom Though granted, she pursued Yama to free her husband and praised the god's glory She was asked to name another boon and that was to bless her father with a number of sons It was granted Yama asked her to get back She did not feel weary and pursued him Her third request was to grant her one hundred sons Her continuous praise and earnestness pleased the god who restored her husband back to life She returned to the place where the body of Satyavān lay, with him she went home, found Dyumatsena enjoying his regained eye-sight and people requesting him to take up the kingship again Lived long and happy

¹M Chh 208 9 ²Ib Chh 210-4

Sāvitṛīkalpa—the 24th kalpa.

M. 290 9

Sāvitṛitīrtham (I)—in the Narmadā (Gayā-Vā P), auspicious for bath and the offering of madhyāṇha sandhya or noon prayers

* M 194 6 Va 112 22

Saharī—belonging to ārṣeya pravara of Angīras

M 196 23

Sāhasadanda—Uttama and Madhyama

M 227 16 21

Sahvaya—a Marut of the third gana

Br III 5 95

Sikata—a class of gods performing śrāddha

Br III 10 109 Va 73 61

Sikataparvatamaru—near the kingdom of Vidyādhara watered by the Nalini

Br II 18 60

Sita (I)—a sage of the Auttama epoch

M. 9 14.

Sita (II)—married Ēkaparnā, the daughter of Menā

M 13 9

Sita (III)—Śukra, one of the nine grahas, colour white

M 93 10

Sitakalpa—the thirty-second kalpa, Brahma's mind born is of kṛṣṇa colour, Brahmā called him Aghora, he had from his side four sons, all black in colour, dress etc, these

later worshipped the lord for 1000 years and attained Rudrahood

Vā. 23 22-35

Śitāṁśuka—a saṁhikēya

Vā. 68 19

Śitodam—a sacred lake in Meru

M 113 46

Siddha—a son of Krodha and a deva gandharva

Br III 6 38

Siddhas—Invisible celestials;¹ impart wisdom;² and sing in praise of Hari;³ came to see Kṛṣṇa,⁴ Kapila was the greatest, of siddhas,⁵ vanquished by Rāvana in Jambūdvīpa,⁶ wander in this world in the guise of Brahmans, hence guests must be fed worthy of them, devas are Yogesvaras and move for the promotion of dharma in different guises⁷

¹Bhā. II 6 13, III 20 44, V 1 8, VI 2 32 7 3-4 VII 8 37-8
²Ib VIII 14 8 23 26 ³Ib X 3 6 4 11 10 28 25 31 39 44 62
 19, 85 41 ⁴Ib XI 6 3, 12 3, 14 5 ⁵Ib XI 16 15 24 12 31 2 XII
 12 6 ⁶Br II 15 10, III 7 255, IV 20 46, 30 9, 33, 3 39 56 ⁷Vā
 23 191, 30 88 34 21, 38 58 47 46, 71 74 72 35

Siddhakṣetram (r)—on the banks of the Ganges

M. 110 12

Siddhakṣetram (r)—in the Himālayas,¹ where Yogins go with their very bodies or Kāyārohanam²

¹Vā 23 175 182 ²Ib 23. 222.

Siddhapadam—the holy spot on the Sarasvatī where Devabhūti attained nirvāṇa

Bhā. III 33 31.

Siddhapura—a *tīrtha* sacred to Mātṛ

M 13 46

Siddhalakṣmī—in Geyacakra

Br IV 19 80

Siddhaloka—(Svarga)¹ the permanent residence of Nārada²

¹ Va 41 81-2 ² Bha. IV 29 80

Siddhavanam—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 55

Siddhā (I)—the presiding deity of Sarvarohahara cakra

Br IV 37 9

Siddhā (II)—another name for Kumārī

Va 49 92

Siddhārtha (I)—a son of Manibhadra and Punyajana an Yakṣa

Br III 7 122 Va 69 154

Siddhārtha (II)—a son of Siddhasana

M 271 12

Siddhi (I)—wife of Bhaga

Bha VI 18 2

Siddhi (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa, married Dharma, mother of Sukha

Br I 9 50, 61, 62, Va 10 25, 37, V₁ I 7 23 and 31

Siddhi (III)—the wife of Kāma

Br II 9 62

Siddhi (IV)—a devi in the Cakrarājaratha

Br IV 19 4

Siddhi (V)—a Kalā of Brahmā

Br IV 35 94

Siddhi (VI)—a mind-born mother

M 179 18.

Siddhi (VII)—of yoga, when one feels himself and the earth all of tejas becomes a siddha,¹ the state of attaining the desired thing by means of vaivastya from the sarīmahat,² characteristics of pratibhā, śravana, darsan of devas and brahmāvarta,³ eight fold⁴

¹Va 11 64 ²Ib 59 75 ³Ib 12 6 and 9 ⁴V1 I 6 16

Siddhis—eighteen in number of which ten are the principles of gunas, and eight depend on Hari These are Anumā, Mahimā, Laghimā, Prākāśya, Īsitva, Vasita other siddhis enumerated All these are consequences of yoga

Bhā XI 15 3-34 Br IV 18 18, 38 38

Siddhiksetram—in the Amarakantaka hill

Br III 13 14

Siddhimati—the wife of Matanga and mother of Laghuśyama

Br IV 31 103

Siddheśvaram—a tirtha sacred to Pitr̥s

M 22 43, 191 108, 122

Snīvālī (i)—a daughter of Angiras and Śmṛti, and wife of Dhātri mother of Darśa

Bha IV 1 34, VI 18 3 Va 28 15 Br II 11 13. ¹Vā 1 10 7,

Snīvalī (ii)—a R in Śālmahdvīpa

Bhā V 20 10

Snīvālī (iii)—the goddess of the New Moon day,² a Śakti, the New Moon day which ends in the Prathama day;¹ the moon enters the sun on the New Moon day,² a day for meritorious gifts³

¹Br. II 11 18, 26 44, 28 10, 59, IV 32 13, M 133 36, 141 9, 50 ²Vā 50 201, 55 42, 56 9 54 ³Vī II 8 80.

Snī(vālī) (iv)—left her consort Kardama and loved Soma with 8 other Devis, a devī attending on Soma

M 23 34 Br III 65, 26, Vā 90 25

Snīvālī (v)—a son of Anuhrada

Va 67 75

Sindhavas—The seas which issue from the urethra of Brahmā

Bhā III 12 26

Sindhu (i)—a R in Bhārata varṣa The region round about fell into the hands of Vrātyas and others,¹ a mahānadi falls into the western ocean fit for śrāddha²

¹Bha. V 19 18, XII 1 39, Va 45 97 ²Ib 47 39, 69 241, 77, 56, 113, 108 79

Sindhu (ii)—(c) Its king was Jayadratha, who was a contemporary of Jarāsandha was stationed on the east of Gōmanta during the siege

Bhā. X. 52 11 [6]

Sindhu (III)—a Ksetram in Prayāgā

M 110 1

Sindhu (IV)—one of the three branches of the Gangā from the Pāriyātra hill flowing to the north,¹ in the chariot of Tripurārī,² flows through the kingdoms of Darada, Kāsmira, Gāndhāra and others falls into the western ocean,³ noted for Padma elephants,⁴ north and south of, unfit for śrāddha,⁵ confluence of, with the sea holy⁶

¹M 114 20, 121 40 Br II 16 24 27 ²M 133 23 163 62
³Br II 18 41, 46-7, III 13 121 ⁴Ib III 7 358 ⁵Ib III 14 33 and 81 ⁶Ib III 13 57

Sindhuka—an Āndhra overcame the Kanva Suśarman (Sunga) and began the Āndhra line ruled for 23 years

Br III 74 161 Vā 99 348-9

Sindhutata—the region of the Indus, ruled by Mlecchas

Vi IV 24 69

Sindhudeśa—noted for war horses

Br IV 16 16

Sindhudvīpa (I)—a son of Nābha, and father of Ayutāyu

Bhā. IX. 9 16

Sindhudvīpa (II)—a son of Ambarisa, and father of Ayutāyu

Br III 63 170, M 12 45, Vā. 88 171 Vi IV 4 36

Sindhunetra—a commander of Bhandā

Br IV 21 82

Sindhumandala—(c) a northern kingdom

Br II 16 47

Sindhuyojana—a kind of measurement.

Br. IV. 31. 66.

Sindhuretā—the kingdom of.

M. 121. 48.

Sindhusauvīra—(c) the country over which Rahūgana ruled.

Bhā. V. 10. 1, M. 114 41, Vā 45 116.

Simha (I)—a son of Mādri and Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 61. 15.

Simha (II)—a palace in the form of a lion; the *torana* is 16 hastas.

M. 269. 36, 49.

Simhas—born of Hari and Pulaha, as a son of Jāmbavān, a *vānara jāti*;¹ a golden image of, as a gift for *vīravratam* of women;² the riding animal of Lalitā;³ born out of the wrath of Śiva and destroyed Dakṣa's sacrifice.⁴

¹ Br. III. 7. 176, 304, 319; 22 19, 26 30, IV 6 50. ² M. 101. 28.

³ Br. III. 35. 38; 51. 10; IV. 17 8, 29 41 ⁴ Vā 101 295

Simhaghosa—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 81; 26. 48

Simhadvāra—the lion-gate in front of Śivaloka.

Br. III. 32. 11.

Simhanāda (also meghanāda) a war cry;¹ made by Kṛṣṇa on seeing the Ariṣṭa bull;² before wrestling with Cāṇūra.³

¹ Br. IV. 29. 28; ² Vl. V 14 8. ³ Ib V. 20. 35.

Simharatha—the chariot of lion of Kārttikeya

Vā. 41 38

Simhala—an Upadvīpa to Jambūdvīpa,¹ the modern Ceylon to be conquered by Kalki²

¹Bhā. V 19 30 ²Br II 31 82, III 73 107, M. 144 56

Simhalas—Ceylonese

Vā 58 82, 98 107

Simhastha Brhaspati—When Guru is in Simha (this only once in every twelve years) Gayāśrāddham not to be omitted

Vā 105 19

Simhasana—the lion throne for kings,¹ of Devī which was placed in the Sabhā,² of the Pāṇḍavas, Mārkaṇḍeya seated by Yudhisthira on,³ of Tāraka Asura⁴

¹Br III 26 21 ²Ib IV 14 12 ³M 103 18 ⁴Ib 148 29,

Simhāsanesvarī—Lalitā

Br IV 15 58

Simhāśya—a palace with candraśālas

M. 269 46

Simhikā (I)—a daughter of Diti and Kasyapa and sister of Hiranyakasipu the wife of Vipracitti, and mother of one hundred and one sons of whom Rāhu was the eldest;¹ mother of 14 Rākṣasas,² mother of grahas³

¹Bhā. V 24 1, VI 6 37, 18 13, Br II 24 92, M. 6 25
Vā 67 60, 128 50, Vi I 15 14L ²Br III 5 12, Vi. I. 21. 10-11,
³M. 171. 60

Simhikā (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa,¹ a goddess enshrined at Kṛtaśauca²

¹M. 171 29 ²Ib 13 45

Sirālaka—a son of Bhandā

Br IV 26 48

*Silindhra*s —(c) a western kingdom watered by the Sitā

Br II 18 44.

Sitā (i)—a branch of the Gangā issuing from the city of Brahmā descends Kesara and other hills, falls on the summits of Gandhamādāna, and traversing the continent of Bhadrāśva, falls into the Eastern Ocean,¹ rises out of the Sitānta slopes of the Mukuñja hill, flows through Sumañjasa, Mālyavata, Vaikanka, Maniparvatam, Ṛsabham, Jathara, Devakūta, and reaches through the Gandhamādāna and takes the name of Alakanandā and enters the Mānasa lake

Bhā V 17 5-6, Br II 12 16, 18 22, 41-5 26 44, III 56 52, Vā 42 17-35, 47 39, 43, 55 42, Vā II 2 34-5, 8 113

Sitā (ii)—The goddess enshrined at Citrakūta

ML 13 39

Sitā (iii)—a R of Kuśadvīpa

M 122 71

Sitā (iv)—wife of Havyavāhana

Vā 29 14

Sitā (v)—the supernatural daughter of Janaka,¹ is Lakṣmī, the wife of Rāma;² was discovered by Siradhvaṇa when ploughing the earth for a sacrifice³ In her svayamvara, Rāma broke the dhanus of Śiva Ravished by her beauty Rāvana took her to Lankā and kept her under a *śatśūpa* tree Recovered by Rāma Ever devoted to her lord, enjoyed his company at the capital In the sacrifices she gave away all her things as gifts except *saumangalya*

Bore the water jar when Bharata carried the Pādukā ⁴ Respect of, to Brahmanas and elders, was sent to Vālmiki's hermitage though pregnant as Rāma heard a citizen speak ill of her stay in Rāvana's palace, gave birth to Kusa and Lava After entrusting her sons to the care of the sage, she entered the bowels of the earth ⁵

¹ V₁ IV 4 92 3 5 28 ² V_a 106 58 V₁ I 9 144 ³ V_a 88 195, 89 15, 108 19 and 25 ⁴ Bha V 19 1 5, IX. 10 3 13 18, XI 4 21 Br III 63 196 Bha IX 10 6 30 44 & 56 11 4 and 35 X 71 9 83 10 ⁵ IX 10 41 and 47 11 10 15

Sītādri—a Mt in Gayāsila

Va 108 56

Sītārāmāśrama—sacred to Hari

Bha VII 14 32

Sīteraja—a R of the Bhāratavarṣa

Vā 45 101

Sītodam—a lake

Va 42 47

Sītodāmpādikā—a R of the Ketumālā continent

Va. 44 21

Sīmanta—one of the *samskaras* enjoined on a *dvija*

V₁ III 13 6

Siradhvaja—a son of Hrasvaroman, when he was ploughing the earth for an *yajña*, he discovered Sītā, and hence her name Father of Kusadhvaja, (his brother, Kusadhvaja and son Bhānumat-V₁ P)

Bha IX 13 18-19 Va 89 15 17, V₁ IV 5 27-30

Sīrāyudha—(Baladeva), had the ploughshare as his weapon

V₁ IV 1 94 and 96

Sīri—(Baladeva)

V₁ IV 13 85 V 36 13

Sukanyā (I)—A daughter of Sayāti when once she went with her father to the hermitage of Cyavana, she saw an anthill with two luminous objects in holes which she pricked with a thorn. This resulted in blood-flowing from the eyes of the sage Cyavana. The king asked the sage's pardon by giving his daughter in marriage. Aśvins called on them and made Cyavana look young to the puzzle of Sukanyā. The Aśvins revealed to her of Cyavana's rejuvenation. Once her father came and seeing her with a young man, he took him to be her paramour and scolded her. But when he heard the truth of the matter he was pleased.

Bhā IV 3 2-23, Br III 1 93, 8 31, 25 80, 61 19 M 12 21,
Vā 65 90 86 23 V₁ IV 1 62

Sukanyā (II)—mother of Sumedhas

Vā 70 26

Sukamala—a son of Devayani, and an Yaksa

Br III 7 129

Sukara—a Rāksasa

Vā 69 166

Sukarman (I)—a son of Śvaphalka

Bhā IX 24 16 Br III 71 112

Sukarman (II)—A son of Sunvā(na) an illustrious pupil of Jaimini and author of the *Saman* with a thousand

Samhitas His pupils were Hiranyanābha and Pausyañjī, besides an Āvantiya Had 500 disciples from the north and a good number from the east¹ The story goes that as he taught the *Samhitas* on *anadhyayana* days, Indra killed his pupils At this the sage took to prāyopavesa, and Indra appeased him by saying that he would have two best pupils alive, and these were Hiranyanabha and Pausyañjī²

¹Bhā XII 6 76-78, Va. 61 27-32 ²Br II. 35 32, V₁ III 6 2-3

Sukarmas—gods of the epoch of the 13th Manu

Bha. VIII. 13 31

Sukarmāna (I)—a group of gods of the epoch of Raucya Manu Gods of the fourth Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 84 & 88, 97 100 Va 100 87

Sukarmāna (II)—one of the three devaganas of the 13th Manu, oblation given to them are curds and ghee

Va 100 101, 104, Vi III 2 38

Sukarmana (III)—a group of Gods of the XII epoch of Manu

Vi. III. 2 34

Sukarsa—a *mantragana*

M. 171. 25

Sukalpa—one of the eight sons of Mahapadma, all of whom ruled only for 12 years

M. 272 21

Sukāmas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Va. 43 20

Sukalas—the Pitr̥s, sons of Vasistha—Hiranya garbha, propitiated by sūdras in ceremonies Mānasa is their kingdom The R Narmadā is their mind-born daughter (Mānasī Kanyā Narmadā)

Br III 10 96-7 Va 73 46 8

Sukālīna—a class of Pitr̥s

M 102 21

Sukīrti (*Bhārgava*)—a sage of the second Sāvama epoch

Br IV 1 69

Sukumāra (I)—King a son of Dhr̥staketu and father of Vīthotra

Bha IX 17 9

Sukumara (II)—a son of Havya after him Sukumāra varsa

Br II 14 17-19 Va 33 16

Sukumāra (III)—a son of Suvibhu and father of Dhr̥ṣṭaketu

Br III 67 76, Vā 92 71, V₁ IV 8 20

Sukumara (IV)—a son of Bhavya of Śākadvīpa

V₁ II 4 60

Sukumaram—a kingdom of Śākadvīpa down the Jalada hill, named after Sukumāra

Br II 14 19, 19 91 M 122 21 V₁ 33 18 49 86

Sukumārī (I)—a R. of Śākadvīpa

Br II. 19 96, M. 122 30, V₁ 49 91 V₁ II. 4 65

Sukumārī (II)—a R from Śuktimanta

M. 114 32, Vā. 45 107

Sukṛta (I)—a son of Vasistha and a Prajāpati of the Svārocisa epoch.

M 9 9

Sukṛta (II)—a son of Prthu

M. 49 55

Sukṛta (III)—a sage of the X epoch of Manu

VL III 2 27

Sukṛta (I)—a R of Plaksadvīpa

Br II 19 19, Vā. 49 17, Vī II 4 11

Sukṛtā (II)—a R of the Śākadvīpa

M. 122 33

Sukṛti (I)—a sage of the epoch of the Tenth Manu

Bhā. VIII. 13 22

Sukṛti (II)—a son Vṛsa

Vā. 99 178

Sukṛti (III)—a son of Prthu and father of Vibhrāja

VL IV 19 42

Sukṛśā—a R from Ṛsyavān

M. 114 25

Suketana—son of Sunitha, and father Dharmaketu.

Bhā. IX. 17 8

Suketu (I)—a son of Nandivardhana of Magadha, and father of Devarata, a bold and righteous king

Bha. IX. 13 14, Br III 64 7, Va 89 7, V₁ IV 5 25 Br III. 64 7

Suketu (II)—a son of Uttama Manu

Br II 36 40, Vā. 62 35

Suketu (III)—a Dānava

Br III 6 6 Va. 68 6

Suketu (IV)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 243

Suketu (V)—a son of Sagara

Br III. 63 147

Suketu (VI)—a son of Ketumān father of Dharmaketu.

Br III. 67 74

Suketu (VII)—a son of Sunitha, a righteous monarch, father of Dharmaketu

Va 92 69-70 V₁ IV 8 19

Sukesa (I)—a sage in Dāruvana

Br II 27 104.

Sukesa (II)—a Dānava.

Br III 61 9 Va. 63 9

Sukesa (III)—a Mt.

Br III 7 453.

Sukeśī(a)—a daughter of Tumburu

Br III 7 13, IV 33 19, Vā 69 49

Suksatra—a Brhadratha ruled Magadha for 56 years

Br III 74 112

Suksetra (I)—a son of the second Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 71

Suksetra (II)—a son of Brahmasāvarṇi Manu

Vl III 2 28

Sukha (I)—born of Śānti

Bha IV 1 51

Sukha (II)—a son of Siddhi

Br II 9 61, Va 10 37

Sukha (III)—a son of Śukī and Garuda

Br III 7 450

Sukhaduhkha—represent Brahman

Br IV 43 77

Sukhavratam—performer of the, becomes Yaksarāja

ML 101, 73

Sukha (I)—the city of Varuna to the west of Meru on the Mānasa midnight here when mudday at Amarāvati

Br II 21 32 38, Va. 50 89, Vl II 8 9

Sukha (II)—one of the three Devaganas of the first Sāvarni Manu 20 in number

Br IV 1 12 18 19

Sukha (III)—R a mahanadi between the Nīlā and Kumunja hills, on its shores is a *talavana*

Va 37 23

Sukhī—a R in Plakṣadvīpa

Br II 19 19

Sukhīnala—a son of Nrcaksu and father of Pārīplava

Bha IX 22 41 2

Sukhībala—a son of Nrcaksu (Tricaksu-Va P), (Nrpa-caksu-Vi P) and father of Pārīplava

M 50 82 Va 99 274 Vi IV 21 12

Sukhodaya—a son of Medhatithi and founder of the Sukhodayam kingdom (Sukhanu kingdom in Plakṣadvīpa)

Br II 14 36 8 Va 33 32 Vi II 4 4 and 5

Sukhodayam—a varsa adjoining the Nārada hill of Plaksa ¹ same as the Kaumāram ²

¹Br II 14 38 19 15 Va 49 14 ²M. 122 22

Sugati—a son of Gaya and Gayanti

Bha V 15 14

Sugativratam—leads to the world of Indra

M 101 56

Sugandha—a son of Devajani and an Yaksa

Br III 7 130

Sugandhā (I)—(*Sugandhi*)—a servant maid of Vasudeva gave birth to Pundra and Kapila through Vasudeva

Br III 71 163, 185

Sugandhā (II)—the Goddess enshrined at Mādhava-vana

M 13. 37

Sugandhā (III)—an Apsaras

Vā. 69 7

Sugandhi—one of the 13 wives of Vasudeva, mother of Pundra

Va 96 161, 183

Sugrīva (I)—a friend of Rāma Dvivida was one of his ministers Helped Rāma in his expedition to Lankā Held the chauri when Bharata carried the Pādukā Attained salvation by satsanga,¹ the son of Viraja and Sūrya Rumā was his queen younger brother of Vāli;² present at Rāma's abhiṣeka;³ to be worshipped before commencing the construction of a palace⁴

¹Bha. IX. 10 16, 19 & 43 X. 67 2 XI 12 6 ²Br III 7 215, 220 & 70 ³Vī. IV 4 100 ⁴M 268 15

Sugrīva (II)—the name of a horse of the chariot of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 53 5 70 14, 89 49

Sugrīva (III)—a son of Śrutadevi and Kṛta

M. 46 5

Sugrīva (iv)—the name of a son of Garuda on the Vaikanka hill

Vā 39 40

Sugrīva (v)—a king of Kinnaras, a gana, all of them horse-faced, and going after his name

Vā 41 30, 69 32

Sugrīvī—a daughter of Tāmrā and Kaśyapa, mother of sheep, horses, camels and asses

M 6 30, 33, V₁ I 21 15, 17

Sucaksu—a branch of the Gangā

Br III 56 52

Sucala—ruled for 22 years

Va. 99 306

Sucandra (i)—went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse,¹ an Andhaka²

¹ Bhā X 82 6 ² Br III 71 143

Sucandra (ii)—a son of Krodhā and a Devagandharva, father of Dhūmrāśva

Br III 6 39, Va 68 39, 86 18

Sucandra (iii)—a son of Devajanī an Yakṣa

Br III 7 129

Sucandra (iv)—of the solar race an ally of Kārtavīrya an able soldier Attacking him, Paraśurāma remembered Bhadrakālī and vanquished him father of Puṣkarākṣa

Br III 39 18, 50, 40 1

Sucirā (*Sucārā B*)—a daughter of Śvaphalka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 17.

Succhāyā—a daughter of Agni and wife of Śiṣṭa, (Śiṣṭi-Vī.P.).

M. 4. 38; Vī. I. 13. 1.

Sujangha—the first of several sons of Dattāli; all known as Paulastyas.

Vā. 28. 24.

Sujanghī—a wife of Dānāgni; many sons all Paulastyas.

Br. II. 11. 29.

Sujana—a son of Bhṛgu.

M. 195. 12.

Sujaya—a Bhavya god.

Br. II. 36. 71.

Sujāta—a Vānara chief and a son of Śveta.

Br. III. 7. 181.

Sujātā—a Brahmanvādini

Br. II. 33. 19.

Sujāteya—belonging to Trayāṇeya

M. 198. 7.

Sujāta—a tribe

Vā. 43. 122.

Sujyestha—a son of Agnimitra, and father of Vasumitra,¹ ruled for seven years²

¹Bha XII 16 17 Vi IV 24 35 ²Br III 74 151.

Sutamī—a son of Ugrasena

Br III 71 133 Va. 96 132

Sutanū (I)—a daughter of Ugrasena, the Kasi king, and a wife of Vasudeva, mother of Paundraka

Bha X. 66 [5], Br III 71 134 M. 44 76 46 21 Vi IV 14 21

Sutanu (II)—a daughter of Yudhisthira, married Asvasuta, son Vajra

Va. 96 250

Sutapas (I)—the gods of the eighth manvantara one of the three devaganas of the first Savarni Manu, twenty in number

Bha. VIII 13 12, Br IV 1 12, 14 & 15 Va 100 13 15

Sutapas (II)—a son of Antariksa and father of Amitrajit.

Bhā. IX. 12 12

Sutapas (III)—a son of Hema, and father of Bali

Bha IX. 23 4, Br III 74 25, Vi IV 18 12

Sutapas (IV)—the progenitor and husband of Prśni of the Svāyambhuva epoch

Bhā. X. 3 32

Sūtapas (v)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha, and Ūrjā,¹ a sage of the Raucya epoch²

¹Br II 11 42, Vā 28 36, Vi. I 10 13 ²Br IV 1 103

Sutapas (vi)—a Śiva god.

Br II 36 33.

Sutapas (vii)—a Marut of the first gana.

Br III 5-92.

Sutapas (viii)—a Vānara chieftain.

Br. III 7 236.

Sutapas (ix)—(Paulapa) a sage of the Rohita epoch.

Br IV 1. 64.

Sutapas (x)—(Ātreya) a sage of the fourth Sāvarna Manu.

Br. IV 1. 91. Vā 100 96

Sutapas (xi)—a son of Sena.

M. 48. 23

Sutapas (xii)—a son of Pariṣnava or Pariplava

M. 50 83.

Sutapas (xiii)—Gods of the Sāvarni epoch.

Vi. III 2 15

Sutapas (xiv)—a sage of the XII epoch of Manu

Vi. III 2 35.

Sutapas (xv)—a sage of the XIII epoch of Manu

Vi. III 2 40

Sutapa—a R. of the Plakṣadvīpa

Va. 49 17

Sutamitra—a Marut of the second gana

Br III. 5 93

Sutalam (I)—an under world and the residence of Bali represents the two knees of the Lord,¹ Built by Viśvakarman Bali was sent to this as punishment but was pleased with it the great cave which Bali and Prahlāda entered;² reached by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma to recover their brothers killed by Kamsa, Bali then as Indrasena welcomed them,³ Pātālam, assigned to Bali by Vāmana⁴

¹Bha II 1 27, 5 40, V 24 7 & 18, VIII 13 14 ²Ib VIII 22 32, 23 3 & 9, 11-12 ³Ib X. 85 34-38 ⁴M 246, 69, 75-9, Vi. II 5 2-3

Sutalam (II)—the second world of white soil residence of Brahmanas,¹ here is the town of Mahājambha and other Asuras and Nāgas²

¹Br II 20 11, 14, 25, Vā 50 11, and 13 ²Vā 50 20 25

Sutahotra—a son of Svarbhānu, had three sons Kāśa, Śala, and Grtsamada

Vā 92 2

Sutāpi (I)—a daughter of Devaki and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva

M 44 73

Sutāpi (II)—the avatār of the Lord in the second dvāpara

Vā 23 120

Sutāra (I)—an Yaksa gana

Vā. 69 39

Sutāra (II) (*Sutara*)—a gana of the 4th Sāvarna Manu of 10 gods

Br IV 1 84, 89

Sutāra—a daughter of Upamadgu (Cal Edn and Wilson-sister).

V₁ IV 14 9

Sutāla—a rtvik at the Yāga of Brahmā

Vā 106 36

Sutustimat—a son of Ugrasena

V_L IV 14 20

Sutirtha—a son of Susena

Vā. 99 273

Sutyā—a special ceremonial of the Soma sacrifice (of *Prthu*), the *havis* for Brhaspati offered to Indra, and hence the *Sūta*—Brhaspati and Indra, master and disciple, the wrong offering led to *Sūta*'s varna vaikṛta

V_A 1 34, 62 137

Sutrāmas (*Sutrāman Bhā P*)—(*Sūtrāmana-V₁ P*) gods of the epoch of the thirteenth Manu, of the Raucya Manu (*Sutrāmanas*)

Bhā. VIII 13 31, Br IV 1. 97-99, V₁ III 2 33

Sutrāmāna—one of the three devaganas of the 13th Raucya manu, these devas drink ghee given in Prayājya homas

Vā 100 101, 104

Sutrat (*Sutvān*)—the son and pupil of Sumantu father of Sukarman

Br II 35 31, Vā. 61 26

Sutvāna (I)—the name of the daityas

Br III 6 14

Sutvāna (II)—a grandson of Jaimini, taught by him one *Samhitā* of the *Sama Veda*, he taught his son Sukarma

Vl. III 6 23

Sudakṣa—an Aṣṭa deva

Br II 13 94

Sudaksina—the son of Paundraka King of Kāmbhojas attacked with Jarāsandha the western gate of Mathurā and the eastern gate of Gomanta, performed funeral rites to his father In order to take vengeance on Kṛṣṇa he worshipped Śiva who directed him to pray to Dakṣiṇāgni out of which would spring up an *abhicāra* fire which would kill Kṛṣṇa He did so but the Agni was not able to meet Kṛṣṇa's cakra and returned only to kill Sudaksina himself

Bha X 66 27-40 50 11 [5], 52 11 [7]

Sudatī (I)—an Apsaras

Br III. 7 8

Sudatī (II)—(Sadvatī) a daughter of Priṭi and Pulastya, mother of Parjanya and wife Agni

Vā. 23 23

Sudantā—an Apsaras

Vā. 69 7

Sudamṣṭra (I)—a son of Ajāta and an Andhaka.

M 44 84 Vā. 96 141.

Sudamstra (II)—the adopted son of Asamanjasa

Vā. 96 141.

Sudaridra—an old poor Brahman of Pāñcala deśa who had the four cakravākas (in previous birth sons of Kauśika) as his sons, all learned Brahmans. The sons left for yoga giving a verse (on their previous births) to their old father to show it to the king and get money and land. Thus he did and got much wealth including many villages

M 21 3-10

Sudarī—a daughter of Vrsaparva.

M 6 22

Sudarśana (I)—a weapon of Kṛṣṇa, known as Cakra,¹ reached Kṛṣṇa when Mathurā was besieged by Jarāsandha, and was used to kill Śatadhanvā,² sent to the sun and moon to ward off Rāhu's attack,³ presented to Ambarīsa, fell upon Duvāsa when he raised a spirit to attack Ambarīsa who begged to spare the sage and the Cakra did so,⁴ a weapon of Hari, at Kāśī.⁵

¹ Bhā I 8 13, III 19 22, VIII 4 19 ² Ib X 50 11 [2], 57 21
³ Ib V 24 3 ⁴ Ib IX 4 28 & 48, 52 11 & 12, XI 27 27 XII 11 14,
 Br III 5 28 40 66 ⁵ M V 29 17, 30 67, 33 35, 34 37

Sudarśana (II)—a son of Bharata

Bhā V 7 3

Sudarśana (III)—the husband of Oghavatī and a sage, called on the dying Bhīma

Bhā IX. 2 18, I 9 7

Sudarśana (IV)—a son of Dhurvasandhi and father of Agni varṇa (of Kuśa varṇa)

Bhā IX. 12 5, Br III. 63 209, Vā 88 209, Vi IV 4 108

Sudarśana (V)—a Vidyādhara who mocked at Angīrasa's ugliness and was cursed to become a reptile until

released by Kṛṣṇa, when he seized Nanda, Kṛṣṇa came to his rescue, and at his touch the serpent was transformed into the Vidyādhara. He bowed to the Lord and went to his region

Bhā X. 34 12-18, XI 16 19

Sudarśana (VI)—a *tīrtha* visited by Balarāma

Bhā. X 78 19

Sudarśana (VII)—a son of Punyajana and Manibhadra, an Yakṣa

Br III 7 125, Vā. 69 156

Sudarśana (VIII)—a Jambū tree (see V P)

M 114 74 Vā 285 22

Sudas—an Apsara gana from winds

Vā. 69 57

Sudāna—a Śiva god.

Br II 36 32

Sudānta—a son of Hṛdika

Br III 71 141, Vā. 96 140

Sudāman (I)—the florist of Kamsa welcomed Kṛṣṇa with Rāma and presented them with choice garlands, was blessed with long life and happiness

Bhā. X. 41 43-52.

Sudāman (II)—defended the northern gate of Mathurā when it was besieged.

Bhā X. 50 20 [3]

Sudamini—wife of Śamika

Bha IX 24 44

Sudasa (I)—a son of Sarvakāma, father of Kalmāṣa-nemi (Mitrāsaha-V₁ P)

Bha IX 9 18, V₁ IV 4 39-40

Sudāsa (II)—a son of Cyavana and father of Sahadeva (Sandāsa V₁ P)

Bha IX 22 1, V_a 99 208 V₁ IV 19 71

Sudāsa (III)—a son of Brhadratha and father of Śatānika

Bhā IX 22 43

Sudāsa (v)—a son of Virasena and father of Kalmāsa-pada a friend of Indra

Br III 63 175

Sudāsa (vi)—a son of Caṇḍyavara

M 50 15

Sudasa (vii)—a son of Ṛtuparna

Va. 88 176

Sudūghamukhī—a Śakti

Br IV 44 56

Sudeva (I)—a son of Dakṣinā and Tuṣita god.

Bha. IV 1 7-8

Sudeva (II)—a son of Campa and father of Vijaya

Bhā IX. 8 1.

Sudeva (III)—a son of Devaka

Bhā. IX 24 22, Br III 71 130, M. 44 72 Vā 96 129

Sudeva (IV)—a son of Cancu

Br III 63 118, Vā 88 120

Sudeva (v)—a son of Rukmini and Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 245

Sudeva (VI)—a son of Madirā

Vā 96 170

Sudevī (I)—the mother of Ṛṣabha

Bhā. II 7 10

Sudevī (II)—a devī and consort of Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 251, Vā. 96 234

Sudevī (III)—wife of Dharma

M 171 48

Sudeśa —(c) a Kingdom,¹ the country of Janamejaya²

¹Br III 68 20 ²Vā 93 21

Sudesna—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmini went with the sacrificial horse of his father

Bhā. X. 61 8, 89 22 [2], M. 47 16, Vā. 96 237 V₁ 28 1

Sudesnā—the queen of Balī Vairocana, son of Sutapa, issueless Balī advised her to have intercourse with sage Dirghatamas, finding him old and blind she sent her slave girl (Nurse-Vā P) to whom were born Kaksivān and Caḥṣusa, the king found this out and persuaded the queen and sage once again, the sage agreed on condition that she

smearred all his body with curds and salt and licked the whole of it, she did so omitting the bottom portion, the sage cursed that her first son would be without buttocks, on her request he agreed that her first grandson would be born like that and not her son, she got five sons, Anga, Vanga, etc

Br III 74 34-88, M 48 61-79, Vā 99 34, 68-86

Sudyu (I)—the son of Cārupada and father of Bahugava

Bhā IX 20 3

Sudyu (II)—the son of Abhayada and father of Bahugata

V₁ IV 19 1

Sudyumna (I)—one of the ten sons of Cāksusa Manu, Ilā converted into a male (Kimpurusa), once when he rode into a forest on a sandhava horse, he came upon Umā's pleasure garden where he with his followers were transformed into females. This was due to a boon granted to Pārvatī by Śiva. In this womanly form Budha saw and embraced her. Aila Purūravas was born of this union. Sudyumna wanted to regain his male form and prayed to Vasistha. The latter waited on Śiva who allowed Sudyumna to have male form and female form in alternate months. Returning to his kingdom he was not liked by his subjects. His three sons were in charge of Dakṣināpatha. In the fullness of time Purūravas was placed in charge of Pratiṣṭhāna, Sudyumna leaving for forest to perform penance, father of three sons, Utkala, Gaya and Haritāśva (Kīratāśva-Vā P), (Vinata-V₁ P), being once a female had no share of the kingdom, however got Pratiṣṭhāna, through Vasistha's help, that was given to Purūravas.

Bhā VIII 5 7, IX 1 (whole), Br II 36 79-106 III 60 14-27, M 4 42, 12 16-17, Vā 62 91, 85 15-19, 25 28 V₁ I 13 5 IV 1 10-16

Sudyumna (II)—a Mantra Brāhmaṇa Kāraka

Va 59 131, 62 67

Sudhanus (I)—a son of Kuru, and father of Suhotra

Bhā. IX. 22 4 & 5, V₁ IV 19 78-9

Sudhanus (II)—a son of the daughter of Yudhishthira

Br III 71 259

Sudhanvan (I)—a son of Virajasa Prajāpati and king of the East (West-V₁ P)

Br III 8 18, V₁ I 22 11

Sudhanvan (II)—a son of Kuru

M 50 23, Vā 99 217

Sudhanvan (III)—a son of Dhṛisnu and father of Ṛsa bha, a charioteer of the Devas

Vā. 65 102

Sudhanvan (IV)—a son of Satyahita Vikrānta (Satyahita-V₁ P) and father of Jatu

Vā 99 225, V₁ IV 19 82

Sudharman (I)—a Pratardana god

Br II. 36 31.

Sudharman (II)—a son of the III Sāvarna epoch

Br IV 1. 80, Vā 100 84

Sudharman (III)—the guardian deity of the East

M. 8 9

Sudharman (iv)—a sage of the Cāksusa epoch, attained heaven by tapas

M 9 22, 143 38

Sudharman (v)—a son of Asvinī and Akrūra

M 45 33

Sudharman (vi)—a son of Drdhanemī

M 49 71

Sudharman (vii)—a son of Dharmasāvarṇi

V₁ III 2 32

Sudharma—the heavenly sabhā sent by Indra and brought to Dvārakā by Kṛṣṇa, taken by Vāyu under orders of Kṛṣṇa, in this Kṛṣṇa seated himself ¹ It formed the council hall of Dvārakā Here Kṛṣṇa met the elders Entered by Kṛṣṇa after the Kuruksetra war, ² went back to heaven after Kṛṣṇa's departure to it ³

¹ Bhā I 14 34-38 X Ib 64 [1], Br IV 9 6 10 23 ² Ib X [67 (v) 42], 68 35, 70 17, 80 [12] XI 30 4 ³ V₁ V 35 24, 38 7

Sudharmāna (i)—a group of 12 gods of the Raucya epoch, ¹ partake in *upayājya* sacrifices ²

¹ Br IV 1 55, 59 60, 97 ² Va 100 101-5

Sudharmana (ii)—a group of gods of the IX Manu

V₁ III 2 21

Sudharmāna (iii)—a group of Gods of XIII Manu

V₁ III 2 38

Sudhaman (i)—a son of Ghr̥tapṛ̥ṣṭha

Bha. V 20 21

Sudhāman (II)—(see also *Vairāja*) a son of *Viraja* and *Gauri*) a *lokapāla*, father of *Vairaja* .

Br II 11 13, Va. 28 11, 50 206, 62 66

Sudhāman (III)—(also *Vairāja*) a son of *Kardama*; a *lokapāla* of *Lokāloka* hill, attained heaven by *tapas*

Br II 21 157, 30 40, M. 124 95 Vi II 8 83

Sudhāman (IV)—a *Kaśyapa* and a sage of the *Cāksusa* and *Raivata* epochs

Br II 36 61, 77

Sudhāman (V)—a disciple of *Lokāksi*, an *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 135

Sudhāman (VI)—a son of *Vāli*, an *avatar* of the Lord

Vā 23 160

Sudhāman (VII)—an *Ajita deva*

Va 67 34

Sudhāman (VIII)—a sage of the *Raivata* epoch

Vi III 1 22

Sudhamanus—a group of 12 gods of the epoch of *Uttama* *Manu* and also of the II *Sāvarna* *Manu*

Br II 36 26, 28, IV 1 55, 67, Vi III 1 14

Sudhāmāna (I)—a group of gods of the X epoch

Vi. III 2 25

Sudhāmāna (II)—a son of *Prajāpati* and lord of the Eastern direction

Va 70 16

Sudhambudhi—is Madirāsindhu

Br IV 28 79

Sudhāvantau—months of Isa and Ūrja

Va 30 9

Sudhavāpi—see Amrtavāpikā

Br IV 35 6

Sudhya (I)—a group of gods of the Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 43, Vā 62 37

Sudhya (II)—a group of gods of the Tāmasa epoch

V₁ III 1 16

Sudhīra—the son of Kṣemya, and father of Ripuñjaya

V₁ IV 19 55

Sudhṛti (I)—a son of Rājyavardhana and father of Nara

Bha IX 2 29, Br III 8 35

Sudhṛti (II)—a son of Rāstravardhana

Br III 61 9

Sudhṛti (III)—the son of Dhṛtumat and father of Dhṛṣṭaketu

Br III 64 9, Vā 89 9

Sudhṛti (IV)—a son of Vikrānta and father of Nara

Va. 86 13

Sudhṛti (V)—a son of Kevala and father of Nara

VI VI 1 39-40

Sudhrti (vi)—a son of Mahāvīrya and father of Dhṛṣṭaketu

Bha IX 13 15, V₁ IV 5 25 6

Sunaksatra (i)—a son of Manudeva and father of Pus-kara (Kinnara-V₁ P)

Bha IX 12 12, M 271 8, V₁ IV 22 4

Sunaksatra (ii)—a son of Nirāmitra and father of Brhatsena

Bhā IX. 22 47

Sunaksatra (iii)—a son of Sahadeva

Vā 99 284

Sunanda (i)—a chief attendant on Viṣṇu,¹ a celibate and devoted to Hari Praised Dhruva and followed Hari going to Prthu's sacrifice² Attacked Asura followers of Bali³

¹Bha I 14 32 II 9 14, VII 8 39, VIII 20 32 22 15 X. 39 53, 89 57 ²Ib IV 9 30, 12 22, 19 5 ³VIII 21 16

Sunanda (ii)—a disciple of Brahmā

Va. 22 16

Sunandaka—a gopa friend of Nanda

Bhā. X. 34. 4

Sunandana (i)—a son of Kṛṣṇa

Bha X 90 34

Sunandana (ii)—a son of Puruṣabhīru and father of Cakora

Bhā XII 1 25-26

Sunandanam (i)—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Va. 43 19

Sunandanam (II)—a forest in the Brahmaksetram
Va 59 129

Sunanda (I)—R, on its bank Manu (Svāyambhuva)
practised *tapas* renouncing the world

Bha VIII 1 8

Sunandā (II)—a daughter of Sāranā

Br III 71 168, Va 96 166

Sunandā (III)—a mind-born mother

M 179 12

Sunandī—a son of Nandana

V₁ IV 24 56

Sunaya (I)—a son of Pariplava (Paripluta-Va P, Pariplava-V₁ P) and father of Medhāvī

Bha IX. 22 43, Va 99 275 Va IV 21 12

Sunaya (II)—an Ajita deva

Br II 13 93

Sunaya (III)—a son of Kratu (Ṛtu Vā P) and father of Vītahavya

Br III 64 22 Va 87 22 V₁ IV 5 31

Sunassēpa—a son of Viśvāmītra, conferred by Devas,
was the well-known Devasūta

V₁ IV 7 37

Sunaha—a son of Jambu and Kāveri

Br III 66 30

Sunahdhya—a son of Ksatravṛddha Father of Kaśa and two other righteous sons.

Br III. 67 3

Sunabha (I)—a son of Ajāta and an Andhaka

M. 44. 84

Sunābha (II)—a son of Garuda in Svetodara hill

Vā. 39 56

Sunāman (I)—a son of Ugrasena,¹ a brother of Kamsa, on the latter's death came to encounter Kṛṣṇa and was killed

¹Bha. IX. 24. 24, Br III. 71 133, M. 44 74, Vā. 96 132, Vl. IV 14 20 ²Vl. V 20 90

Sunāman (II)—a pupil of Laugākṣī

Br II. 35 41.

Sunāman (III)—a son of Devakī and Vasudeva

Br III. 71. 183

Sunāman (IV)—an Asura in the Sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 79

Sunamā—a name for Devakī, a daughter of Devaka.

Vā. 96 131.

Sunamnī—one of Vasudeva's wives

Br III. 71. 161.

Sunāsam—the city of Kālakeyas, on the Devakūta in Māyāda parvata

Vā. 40 11-15.

Sunīti (I)—a queen of Uttanapāda and mother of Dhruva. Not loved by her husband she was banished, welcomed Dhruva returning after tapas, and embraced him with affection, went to heaven in front of Dhruva,¹ lament of, at her child's severe penance,² attained the status of Tāraka³

¹Bhā IV 8 8 & 65, 9 41, 49-50, 12 32 33, V₁ I 11 3 ²Ib I 12 14-21 ³Ib I 12 94

Sunīti (II)—a son of Sutala and father of Satyajit

V₁ IV 23 9-10

Sunītha (I)—a son of Santati and father of Suketana (Suketu-Vā P & V₁ P), a righteous king

Bhā IX 17 8, V_a 92 69, V₁ IV 8 19

Sunītha (II)—a son of Suṣena and father of Nrcaksu (Nrpacaksu-V₁ P)

Bhā IX. 22 41, M 50 81, V₁ IV 21 12

Sunītha (III)—a son of Subala and father of Satyajit

Bhā IX. 22 49

Sunītha (IV)—a son of Saunati and father of Kṣema

Br III. 67 73

Sunītha (V)—a son of Satyā and Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 252

Sunītha (VI)—a son of Nāgnajiti(jit) and Kṛṣṇa

M 47 19, Vā 96 243

Sunītha (VII)—a son of Śrutaśravas and Caidya; a righteous monarch

M 46 6

Sunītha (viii)—a son of Ksema

ML 49 79

Sunītha (ix)—in the *Gayāśulā*

Vā. 108 48

Sunīthā—daughter of Mrtya(u) (Pitrs), queen of Anga and mother of Vena, informed beforehand of Vena's coronation, protected his dead body of mantras

Bhā. IV 13 18 14 2 & 35, Br II 36 103 M 4 44, 10 3
Vā. 62 93, 108 Vi I 13 7, 11.

Sunetra (i)—a son of Śukī and Garuda

Br III 7 450

Sunetra (ii)—a Brhadratha, ruled for 40 years

Br III. 74 129, Vā 99 306

Sunetra(ka) (iii)—a son of Kauśika in previous births, born as Cakravāka in Mānasa

M 20 18

Sunetra (iv)—a son of Anuvrata, ruled for 25 years

ML 271. 26

Sunetra (v)—a Yakṣa king in Kailāsa

Vā. 41. 25

Sunetra (vi)—a son of Manivara

Vā. 69 160

Sunetra (vii)—a son of Niramitra and father of Brhadharma

Vi. IV 23 4

Sunenu—a Sudharmāna god

Br IV 1 61

Sunda—a son of Hrāda (Nisunda-Vā P) father of Mārica through Tādakā,¹ an Asura²

¹Br III 5 34-5, Vā 67 71 72 ²Vī V 1 24

Sundanisunda—a tīrtha fit for śrāddha offering

Br III 13 47

Sundara (I)—Śāntikarna, ruled for a year

M 273 11.

Sundara (II)—a son of Pulindasena and father of Śata-karnu

Vī IV 24 47

Sundarī (I)—one of the four queens of Bhanda

Br IV 12 13

Sundarī (II)—a name of Lalitā, a mother goddess,¹ presiding deity of the Cakra-Guptatara²

¹Br IV 18 15, M. 179 29 ²Br IV 36 78

Sunvat—a son of Sumantu

Bhā. XII. 6 75

Supakṣa (I)—a deva

Vā 31 7

Supakṣa (II)—a Mt. Temples of Vaiṣṇavata, Soma, Vāyu and Nāgadhīpa on

Vā 31 63 42 48

Supatha (I)—c watered by Pāvanī

Br II. 18 56

Supatha (II)—a Dānava

Br III 6 11, Vā. 68 11

Suparna (I)—a name of Garuda;¹ brother of Aruna,² outwitted by Kālanemi in the Tārakāmaya,³ residence of, in the Mārkaṇḍeya hill⁴

¹Bhā. III 1 39, M. 8 8, Vi. I 21. 18 ²M. 174 47 ³Ib 173
32 ⁴Vā. 40 1 2

Suparna (II)—a boundary hill in Plaksadvīpa

Bhā. V 20 4

Suparna (III)—an Asura residing in Rasātalam

Br II 20 39

Suparna (IV)—a son of Krodhā and a deva gandharva

Br III. 6 39

Suparna (V)—a Mauneya gandharva

Br III. 7 11.

Suparna (VI)—a brother of Sumatī, wife of Sagara

Br III 63 158

Suparna (VII)—a devagana

Vā 31. 12

Suparna (VIII)—a son of Antariksa, and father of Amī-
trajit

Vā 99 286, Vi IV 22 5

Suparnas—worship Pitr̥s, *Soma Samhitās* are attributed to them

Br II 35 71, III 10 111 .

Suparnā—a name of Vinatā and mother of Garuḍa

Bhā VI 6 22

Suparvān (I)—a god of Sukarmāna group

Br IV 1 88, Vā 100 92

Suparvān (II)—an Asura of Śrītalām

Vā 50 38

Suparvāna—a Sādhya

M 171 45

Supāndu—a Devagandharva

Vā 68 38

Supāra—a son of Samara and father of Prthu

V₁ IV 19 41, 42

Supāras (I)—one of the five devaganas of the epoch of R̥tusāvarṇi, mind-born son of Brahmā with ten branches

Vā 100 87

Supāras (II)—a group of 27 gods of Tāmasa epoch

V₁ III 1 16

Supārśva (I)—Mt on one side of Meru, five currents of honey produced by the celestial Kadamba tree flow down

from its tops, on the north Ilāvṛta,¹ a Viṣkambha hill round Meru;² sacred to Nārāyaṇi³

¹Bha. V 16 11 & 22, Va 30 16, Vi. II. 2 18 ²M. 83 23, 113 45 ³Ib 13 36

Supārśva (II)—a son of Dhṛta(dha)nemi, and father of Sumati.

Bhā IX. 21 27, V₁ IV 19 49

Supārśva (III)—the father of Kāśyā, wife of Sāmba
M 47 24

Supārśva (IV)—a son of Rukmaratha

M. 49 73, Va. 99 188

Supārśva (V)—a son of Kāśma

Va. 96 252

Supārśva (VI)—son of Śrutāyu and Srñjaya

V₁ IV 5 31.

Supārśvaka (I)—a son of Śrutāyus and father of Citra-ratha

Bhā. IX. 13 23

Supārśvaka (II)—a son of Citraka

Br III. 71. 114, Vā. 96 113

Supārśvaka (III)—a son of Śatha.

Br III. 71. 170

Supārśvaka (IV)—a son of Asvini and Akrūra

M. 45. 32.

Supārśvaka (v)—of the Rohini family

Va 96 168

Supalaka—a rtvik at the *yajña* of Brahmā

Va 106 38

Supuñjika—a Saimihikeya Asura

Br III 6 19

Supuṣṭmān—a son of Ugrasena

Va 96 132

Supraketasa—a god of Prasuta group

Br II 36 70

Supratika (I)—a son of Pratikāśva (Pratitāsva-V₁ P) and father of Marudeva

Bha IX 12 12, V₁ IV 22 4

Supratika (II)—the name of the elephant which Bhagadatta got from Kṛṣṇa

Bha X 59 37, Br III 7 328

Supratika (III)—the city of, between the Ganges and Vindhya,¹ a son of Pravira, ruled for 30 years²

¹Br III 7 357 ²Ib III 74 186

Supratika (IV)—a Vāhlika King, 30 years

Va 99 373

Supratika (v)—the beautiful elephant born of Samna the pleasant, appearance from Vairūpya,¹ three sons, Prāharī, Sampātī and Prthu by Cittī²

¹Br III 7 328, 335-341 ²Va 69 225

Supratika (vi)—a son of Bhadra.

Vā. 69. 213.

Supratikavanam—the boundary between the source of the Ganges and Karūṣa country

Vā. 69. 239.

Supratita—a son of Pratitāśva

Vā. 99. 284

Supratista—an elephant.

Vā. 69. 219

Supratīpa—a son of Pratipāśva (tāśva-Vā P.)

M 271 7, Vā 99. 284

Supratisthitā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 6

Supradam—a region in the Sālmālidvīpa adjoining the Kakuda hill.

Br. II. 19. 45

Suprabha—a son of Vapuṣmat and founder of the Suprabha kingdom.

Br. II. 14. 32, 34; Vā. 33. 28, 30, VI. II. 4. 23, 29

Suprabham—a varṣa centering round Kakuda hill of Sālmāli.

Vā. 49. 41.

Suprabhā—a daughter of Svarbhānu, and wife of Namuci.

Bhā. VI. 6. 32.

P. 81

Suprabhātā—R in Plakṣadvīpa

Bhā V 20 4

Suprayogā—R originates from the Sahya hills of the Dakṣināpatha

Br II 16 35, M 114 29, Va 45 104

Supriyā—an Apsaras

Br III 7 7

Subandhu (I)—a Vānara chieftain

Br III 7 232

Subandhu (II)—a son of Attahāsa *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 193

Subala (I)—a prince of Gāndhāra his daughter was Gāndhārī, and son Śakuni

Bhā I 13 28-29, III 1 14, X 84 1

Subala (II)—a son of Sumatī, and father of Sunītha

Bhā IX. 22 48-49

Subala (III)—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa wanted to eat the fruits of the palmyra grove then in possession of Dhenuka

Bhā X 15 20, 22 31

Subala (IV)—a son of Bhautya Manu

Br IV 1 115

Subala (V)—a Nāga

Br IV 20-54

Subala (vi)—Ojasvi of the 14th epoch of Bhautya Manu.

Vā 100 116

Subala (vii)—a son of Dr̥dasena and father of Sunita

Vī IV 23 8-9

Subālaka—in previous birth a son of Kauśika, born as one of the ministers of the Pāñcāla king, Brahmadatta,¹ son of Babhru, also called Pāñcāla and author of *Kāmasāstra*, remembered his previous birth and retired from the world for penance²

¹M. 20 24 ²Ib 21. 30

Subāhu (i)—a son of Śatrughna,¹ his capital was Mathurā²

¹Bhā. IX. 11, 12, Vā. 88 186, Vī IV 4 104 ²Br III 63 187

Subāhu (ii)—a son of Kālindi

Bhā X. 61. 14.

Subāhu (iii)—a son of Pratibāhu, and father of Śāntasena

Bhā X. 90 38

Subāhu (iv)—an Apsaras.

Br III 7 7, Vā. 69 6

Subāhu (v)—a Gandharva born to Krodhā

Br III 7 8

Subāhu (vi)—a Vānara chieftain

Br. III. 7. 241.

Subāhu (vii)—a son of Hrdika

Br III 71 141.

Subāhu (viii)—a sage of the Raivata epoch.

M 9 19.

Subāhu (ix)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra

M 45 32

Subahu (x)—a Gandharva king in Kailāsa

Va 41 21

Subāhu (xi)—a Rāksasa killed by Rāma

Vi IV 4 100

Subrahmanya (i)—fought with Pradyumna at Śonitapura defeated, returned from the field Visited by Balarāma

Bhā X 63 7 & 15, 79 13

Subrahmanya (ii)—one of the 16 Ṛtviks for an *Yajña*, from the knees of Nārāyana

M. 167 10

Subhagā (i)—a daughter of Rīṣṭa

Br III 7 13

Subhagā (ii)—a Śakti,¹ a mind-born mother²

¹ Br IV 44 75, ² M 179 14

Subhagā (iii)—an Apsaras

Vā 69 48

Subhadra (I)—one of the seven divisions of Plaksa-dvīpa

Bha V 20 3

Subhadra (II)—a son of Pauravi and Vasudeva

Bha IX. 24 47

Subhadra (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā fought with Sangrāmajit deluded by Kṛṣṇa

Bha X. 61 17 XI 30 16

Subhadra (IV)—an Yakṣa, a son of Puṇyajanu and Maṇibhadra

Br III 7 124 Vā. 69 156

Subhadra (I)—a daughter of Vasudeva and Devakī queen of Arjuna mother of Abhimanyu and grandmother of Parikṣit, younger sister of Kṛṣṇa of dark complexion¹ taken by Kṛṣṇa to Dvārakā,² heard from the wives of Kṛṣṇa of their marriage and was in wonder;³ grieved at Kṛṣṇa's departure from Hastināpura welcomed Vidura⁴ the pride of the Vṛṣṇas⁵

¹Bha. IX. 24 55, 22 33 M 46 15, 50 56 Vā. 96 175-6 V. IV 20 51 99 249 ²Bha. X. 64 [11], ³Ib X. 84 1 ⁴Ib I 10 9 13 3 ⁵Br III 71 177-8

Subhadrā (I)—the goddess enshrined at Śonasaṃgama

M 13 45

Subhadrā (II)—the wife of Aniruddha

Vi. IV 15 40

Subhānu—a son of Satyabhāmā went with Kṛṣṇa's sacrificial horse

Bha. X. 61 10, 89 22 [3]

Subhamā—a queen of Kṛṣṇa

M 47 13

Subhāsa—a son of Supārśva II and father of Suśruta

V₁ IV 5 31

Subhāsana—a son of Yuyudha, and father of Śruta

Bha IX 13 25

Subhujā—an Apsaras

Br III 7 7 Va 69 8

Subhūm—a son of Ugrasena

Br III 71 133 V₁ IV 14 20

Subhruī—a son of Rohinī and Ānakadundubhi

M 46 12

Subhaumā—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent

Va 43 23

Sumangalas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent

Vā. 43 19

Sumaṇṇasa—Mt

Vā. 42 19

Sumati (1)—a son of Bharata, whom he succeeded
Elevated as a deity by Pākhaṇḍas as he followed the path of
Rṣabha His queen was Vṛddhasenā and son Devatājit
Father of Devadyumna through Āsuri,¹ father of Tejas(a).²

¹ Bh. V 7 3, 15 1-3 Va 33 53 ² Br II 14 62, V₁ II 1
33, 36

Sumati (II)—a son of Nrga and father of Bhūtajyotis
Bha IX. 2 17

Sumati (III)—a son of Somadatta and father of Janamejaya, was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhishthira
Bhā IX. 2 36 X. 74 8

Sumati (IV)—a son of Rantibhāra, and father of Raibhya.
Bhā. IX. 20 6 & 7

Sumati (V)—the son of Supārśva, and father of Sannatimān
Bha IX 21 28 M 49 74 Vā. 99 188 Vi IV 19 49

Sumati (VI)—a son of Dyumatsena (Dhr̥dasena) and father of Subala
Bha IX 22 48

Sumati (VII)—a Carakādhvaryu
Br II 33 12, 35-63

Sumati (VIII)—(Atreya)—the wise sage
Br II. 35 63

Sumati (IX)—a son of Uttama Manu.
Br II. 36 40

Sumati (X)—one of the twenty Amṛtābha gods
Br II. 36 53, IV 1. 17, Vā. 100 16

Sumati (XI)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group
Br II. 36 55

Sumatī (xii)—a son of Haryaśva and Dīṣadvatī

Br III 63 75

Sumatī (xiii)—a daughter of Arīṣṭanemi (of Kasyapa-
V₁ P) and sister of Suparna (Garuḍa-Va P),¹ queen of
Sagara s v, and mother of 60000 sons born by the grace of
Aurva and known as Sāgaras out of long gourd, each of
them entrusted to a nurse, became developed in nine months
and in course of time attained youth²

¹Br III 63 159 ²Bha IX 8 9 and 11, Br III 49 59 51
28 and 39 52 Va 88 159 164 V₁ IV 4 1 4

Sumatī (xiv)—a Brhadratha, for 33 years

Br III 74 119 Va 99 305

Sumatī (xv)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu

M 9 33 Va 100 22

Sumatī (xvi)—an Asura in the Sabhā of Hiraṇya
kaśipu

M 161 79

Sumatī (xvii)—a pupil of Suta Romaharsana

Va 61 55 62 46 and 48 V₁ III 6 17

Sumatī (xviii)—a son of Janamejaya with him ends
the Vaiśala line

V₁ IV 1 58 9

Sumatī (xix)—a son of Antināra

V₁ IV 19 4

Sumanas (i)—a son of Ulmuka and Puṣkarinī

Bha IV 13 17

Sumanas (II)—a queen of Madhu and mother of Viravrata

Bhā V 15 15

Sumanas (III)—a Mt in Plaksadvīpa Here Vāraha Viṣṇu killed Hiraṇyākṣa

Br II 19 12 Va 49 11 Vi II 4 7

Sumanas (IV)—a god of the Prasuta group

Br II 36 70

Sumanas (V)—a garden of the gods

Br III 7 101

Sumanas (VI)—a son of Manubhadra and Puṇyajanī, an Yakṣa

Br III 7 122

Sumanas (VII)—a son of Āgneyī and Ūru

M. 4 43

Sumanas (VIII)—the name of Cakravāka in Mānasa in previous birth a son of Kausika

M. 20 18

Sumanas (IX)—a Mt in Gomedaka

M. 23 3

Sumanas (X)—same as Āmbikēya of the Śakadvīpa

M. 122. 16

Sumanas (XI)—an Ekārṣeya.

M. 200 5.

Sumanas (xii)—a gana attributed to Visravas

Va 69 28

Sumanas (xiii)—the son of Hasta and father of Tridhanvā

V₁ IV 3 26

Sumanas (xiv)—Mt hill of the Sālmahdvīpa

122 94

Sumanasa (i)—a son of Ūru (Kuru-V₁ P)

Br II 36 108, M 4 43, V₁ I 13 6

Sumanasa (ii)—a gana of the IV Sāvārna Manu includes 33 Tusita gods

Br IV 1 83-7

Sumanasa (iii)—one of the five deva ganas of the epoch of Ṛthu Sāvārna, a mind-born son of Brahmā with ten branches

Vā. 100 87

Sumanasa (iv)—a group of ten gods of the XII epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 34

Sumanabha—an elephant

Vā. 69 219

Sumanājasa—a Śiva god

Br II. 36 32

Sumanta—a son of Manibhadra

Vā. 69 154

Sumantu (I)—a sage who was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhisthira

Bhā X 74 7

Sumantu (II)—a son of Jaṃini and father of Sutvan or Sunvan, learnt a *Samhita* of the *Sāma Veda* from him, divided the *Atharva Veda* into two divisions,¹ a pupil of Vyāsa, helped him in arranging the *Atharva Veda*, in charge of the *Atharvāṅgiras* (*Atharva Veda*), Kabandha, the pupil of, to whom was given by him the whole of the *Atharva Veda*

¹Bhā XII 6 75 Br II 1 13 34 13, 35 31, 55, Vā. 61 26
V₁ III 6 2 ²Bhā I 4 22, XII 6 53, 7 1, Vā 60 13, 15, 61 49,
V₁ III 4 9, 6 8-9

Sumantu (III)—a son of Attahāsa avatār of the Lord

Vā. 23 193

Sumantu (IV)—a son of Janhu, and father of Ajaka

Vi. IV 7 7-8

Sumahān (v)—a Mt that entered the sea for fear of Indra.

M. 121, 73

Sumālī (v)—a follower of Vrtra in his battle with Indra. Slain by Hari,¹ a son of Praheti, the Rāksasa;² the Rāksasa king in IV Talam, served as calf when they milked the earth³

¹Bhā. VI. 10 21, VIII 10 57 ²Br III 7 90 ³Ib II 20
33, 36 219

Sumālī (II)—a son of Khasa and a Rāksasa

Br III. 7 133

Sumāli (III)—a son of Lanku,¹ resident of the fourth talam or gabhastalam,² milked both milk and blood in Kapālapātra by which the Rākṣasas prosper,³ acted as calf when the Rākṣasas milked the cow-earth⁴

¹ Vā 69 128, 165 ² Ib 50 32 ³ Ib 62 184 ⁴ M 10 23

Sumāli (IV)—a son of Mahāpadma, all the sons of Mahāpadma ruled for a hundred years after which nine of them were done away with by Kautalya

V₁ 24 23-6 Bhā XII 1 11

Sumitra (I)—a son of Suratha the last of Bārhadbalas and of Ikṣvākus of the Kaliyuga

Bhā IX. 12 15-16 Br III 74 106, 244, M 271 14, 16, Vā 99 290, V₁ IV 22 10-13

Sumitra (II)—a son of Vṛṣṇi and Gāndhārī, had a son, Anamitra

Bhā IX 24 12 Br III 71 19, M 45 1 V₁ IV 13 8, 9

Sumitra (III)—a son of Śamika and Sudāminī

Bhā IX 24 44

Sumitra (IV)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī fought with Suratha at Prabhāsa

Bhā X 61 11, XI 30 16

Sumitra (V)—a son of Uttama Manu

Br II 36 40

Sumitra (VI)—a sage who waited among others on Paraśūrāma for the reclamation of Gokarna

Br III 51 7

Sumitra (vii)—a son of Antarikṣa
M 271 9

Sumukha (i)—a Kādraveya nāga
Br III 7 35

Sumukha (ii)—a Vānara chief
Br III 7 242

Sumukha (iii)—a Viḡṇṇanāyaka
Br IV 27 81, 44 68

Sumukha (iv)—a son of Suhotrī, the avatar of the Lord
Va 23 127

Sumukha (v)—a Nāga
Va. 69 7L

Sumukhī (i)—a Laukīya Apsaras
Br III. 7 10

Sumukhī (ii)—a daughter of the Gandharvas
Vā 69 10

Sumukheśvarī—a Varna śakti
Br IV 44 60

Sumustida—one of the 9 sons of Ugrasena
M. 44 75

Sumūrdhajas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent
Va 43 20.

Sumūlā—a R of the Kētumālā

Vā 44 19

Sumūl—a Corakādhvaryu

Br II 33 13

Sumeka—the father of Ṛtus whose sons are five known as *ārtavas*, considered as *prapitāmaha*, as by it people die and are born

Vā 30 16, 19

Sumedha—a son of Jaigīsavya, an *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 139

Sumedha(ka)—a Mt to the east of Arunoda where Ādītyas and Vasus live

Vā. 36 19, 37 26, 39 48

Sumedhas (I)—a god of Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 60

Sumedhas (II)—Rājarsi, a tapas siddha

Vā 57 122

Sumedhas (III)—a sage of the Cāksusa epoch

Vi III 1. 28

Sumedhasa (I)—a group of gods of Raivata Manu 14 in number.

Br. II 36 51, 60

Sumedhasa (II)—of the Agastya family

M. 202. 2.

Sumedhasa (III)—a mantrakṛt

Vā. 59 97

Sumedhas—Medha, Medhatithi, Satyamedha, Prsnimedha, Alpamedha, Diptimedha, Yasomedha, Sthuramedha, Sarvamedha, Asvamedha, Pratimedha, Medhavat and Medhaharta

• Va 62 51 2

Sumedha (I)—a daughter of Sukanyā and Cyavana wife of Nidhurva and mother of Kunda pāyins

Br III 8 31 Va 70 26

Sumedhā (II)—a R of the Ketumālā country

Va 44 17

Sumeru—is Meru (s v)

Br II 14 49, 15 42

Sumodākam—a son of Havya

Va. 33 16

Sumohinī—one of the four queens of Bhanda

Br IV 12 13

Sumaulas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country

Vā. 44 10

Sumha (I)—(c) a northern kingdom,¹ a tribe²

¹ Br II 16 46, 18 51 ² M 163 67, Br III 74 87

Sumha (II)—a Ksetraja son of Bali, after him came the Sumhas,¹ after him the name of the kingdom²

¹ Br III 74 27, 87, M 48 25 ² Vā. IV 18 13-14

Suyajña (I)—An *avatār* of Hari as son of Akūtī and Ruci begot on Dakṣmā, gods called Suyamas

Bha II 7 2

Suyajña (II)—a king of Uśīnaras, fell in battle His relations and queens bemoaned his loss bitterly beating their breasts At this Yama appeared before them in the form of a child and demonstrated the instability of life, comparable only to a dream Even ages of mourning will not help the dead man to come back Saying this he disappeared This impressed them so much that they retired to forest after performing funeral obsequies

Bha VII 2 28-59

Suyajña (III)—the father of Nara

Br III 71 87

Suyajña (IV)—a son of Aksara and father of Uśanas

Br III 70 23

Suyamas—sons of *Suyajña*, an *avatār* of Hari

Bha II 7 2

Suyāśas—a son of Aśokavardhana, and father of Sangata (Daśaratha-V₁ P)

Bha. XII 1 14 V₁ IV 24 30

Suyasā (I)—a queen of Divodāsa who prayed at Nikumbha's temple for a son but did not get so her husband got it destroyed

Br III 67 47-9, Va 92 44 51

Suyāśa (II)—a Śakti

Br IV 44 72

Surūpa (III)—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 161.

Surūpa (IV)—the adopted son of Asamanjasa

Va 96 141

Surūpa (V)—an Andhaka

V₁ 96 141

Surūpas—a group of gods of Tāmāsa Manu

Br II 35 43

Surūpā (I)—a daughter of Marici and wife of Atharvan
Angīras, had ten sons

Br III 1 102, M. 196 1, Va. 65 98, 105

Surūpā (II)—a daughter of Rohini, mother of two sons

Br III 3 74-5

Surūpā (III)—a *kala* giving energy to Agni

Br IV 35 83

Surupā (IV)—a daughter of Vrkadevi

Va. 96 180

Surecakas—(c) a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Va. 44 14

Surenu—a daughter of Vṛṣvakarmā, sister of Maya, wife of the Sun god, known as Samjñā, gave birth to Manu and then to twins Yama and Yamunā' took the guise of a horse and wandered in the Kuru country and became the horse of Savitā, through her two nostrils were born Asvins also known as Nāsatya and Dasra Unable to bear the sun's rays, she requested Chāyā to take her place and guise until

she returned, she went home, but after some time her father turned her out

Br III 59 21, 34, Va 84 21-24, 26-86

Sureśvara—one of the 11 Rudras

M 5 29

Suraisina—Ārṣeya pravara (Angiras)

M 196 8

Surocana—a territorial division of Śālmalīdvīpa

Bha V 20 9

Suroci—one of the seven sons of Vasīṣṭha

Bha IV 1 41

Surottamā—an Apsaras

Va. 69 4

Suroda—the sea of wine surrounding Śālmalīdvīpa

Bhā V 1 33, 20 7, M 122 104, 123 1, V₁ II 4 33

Surosā—the city of Rāksasas in Rasātalam

Br II 20 40

Sulocanā—a mind-born mother

M 179 17

Sulomā—a Gandharva

Va 69 26

Suva—one of the seven worlds

M 60 2

Suvaksas—a Mt. west of the Śītoda.

Vā. 36. 27.

Suvaca—belonging to Ārṣeyapravara.

M. 196. 11.

Suvaprā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 28.

Suvamśa—a son of Vasudeva and Śrīdevā.

Bhā. IX. 24. 51.

Suvarā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 6.

Suvarcas (I)—a son of Svāgata and father of Suśruta.

Br. III. 64. 21; Vā. 89. 20.

Suvarcas (II)—a son of the second Sāvarna Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 72.

Suvarcas (III)—a son of the IV Sāvarna Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 95.

Suvarcas (IV)—a daughter of Sārana.

Vā. 96. 166.

Suvarcas (V)—a son of Soma; Ksatrapranetara in the 24th Catyuryuga.

Vā. 99. 438.

Suvarcas (VI)—a son of Ṛtusāvarna Manu.

Vā. 100. 99.

Suvarcalā (I)—a wife of Parameṣṭhi and mother of Pratiha.

Bhā V 15 3

Suvarcalā (II)—(Arcalā?, Savālā?) wife of Pratiha and mother of Pratiharta and two other sons.

Bhā V 15 5

Suvarcalā (III)—a consort of the Sun god

V₁ I 8 8

Suvarcas—a son of Manu, an Aiksvāku, restored the Ksatriya supremacy as first king in the 29th Catyuga

M 273 57, Vā 62 85

Suvarcasa—a mantrakṛt

Br II 32 105

Suvarccala—a wife of Rudra (Raudritanu) of the eight-fold body of Mahādeva-Br P), mother of Sanaścara

Vā 27 49, Br II 10 76

Suvarcā—a wife of Prācīna garbha

Br II 36 99

Suvarna (I)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu

M 9 33

Suvarna (II)—fire, the presiding deity of

V₁ V 1 14

Suvarnaketakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā

Vā 44 11.

Suvarnagosa—a Kinnara gana, horse-faced

Va. 69 32

Suvarnadhenu—fit for gift during Viśokadvādaśi

M 82 20

Suvarnam—a gold coin, a fine of 100 Suvarnas for one who, having been paid a wage does not protect the cow or milks it or uses it, besides he is liable to be bound by iron chains and made to work for his master

M 227 8 22 122

Suvarnasalila—a sacred *tīrtha* attached to the Narmadā, a bath there takes a man to the Rudraloka and makes him a king in the next birth

M. 191 47-8

Suvarna (I)—a R of the Bhadra country

Vā. 43 27

Suvarna (II)—a R of the Ketumala country

Va. 44 20

Suvarnakṣam—a place sacred to Śiva

M. 181 25

Suvarman (I)—a son of Citraka

Br III. 71. 115, Vā. 96 114

Suvarman (II)—a son of Dr̥ḍhanemi

Vā. 99 185

Suvaha—the fourth Śhandha from Soma to Rakṣa province

Vā. 67 117

Suvahas—Prakrtis as aid to the creator

Vā 103 28

Suvāk—a sage by garbha

Va 59 94

Suvācā—a daughter of Sāsana

Br III 71 168

Suvāsana—the gods of the epoch of the Tenth Manu

Bha VIII 13 22

Suvāha—one of Danu's sons

Vā. 68 7

Suvāhana—a son of Jaigisavya, an *avatar* of the Lord

Vā 23 139

Suvitta—a sage by garbha

Va 59 94

Suvitti (I)—a mantrakrt and of Angirasa branch

Vā. 59 101

Suvitti (II)—Mantraśarīra and a son of Brahmā

Va 67 6

Suvibhu—a son of Vibhu and father of Sukumāra

Br III 67 76, Vā 92 71, Vi. IV 8 20

Suvīra (I)—a son of Kṣemya (Kṣema-Vā P) and father of Ripuñjaya

Bhā IX. 21. 29, Vā 99 193

Suvīra (II)—a son of Śibi, after whom came the Suvira country.

Bhā. IX. 23 3, Br III 74 23, M. 48 19, Vā. 99 23-4, Vi. IV 18 10

Suvīra (III)—a son of Devaśravas and Kamsavati

Bhā. IX. 24 41.

Suvīra (IV)—a son of Devajani, and an Yakṣa

Br III. 7 130

Suvīra (V)—a Mt to the east of Arunoda

Vā. 36 18

Suvīra (VI)—a son of Manivara

Va. 69 161.

Suvīras—their king was Śaibya

Bhā. X. 52 11 [12]

Suvīrya—one of Danu's sons.

Va. 68 6

Suvrtā—a daughter of Kakudmi, married Baladeva

Vā. 86 29

Suvrttā—an Apsaras

Vā. 69 7

Suvrddhi—a son of Rājavardhana, father of Kevala

Vi. IV 1 37-8

Suvenu—a king of the Ikṣvāku line, his daughter was Renukā

Vā 91 89

Suvela—Mt a hill near Kailāsa

M 121 6

Suvrata (I)—a son of Kṣema (Kṣemya-*V₁ P*) and father of Dhamasūtra (Dharma *V₁ P*)

Bha IX 22 48, *V₁ IV* 23 6

Suvrata (II)—a son of Śveta and a Vānara chief

Br III 7 180

Suvrata (III)—a son of Darvā (Darsa *M*) and Usinara, chief of the Ambasta Kingdom,¹ ruled for 38 years²

¹Br III 74 20, 22, *M* 48 18, 21 *Va* 99 20, 22 ²Ib 99 304

Suvrata (IV)—a Brhadratha, ruled for 64 years

Br III 74 116

Suvrata (v)—a mantapa with 60 pillars

M 270 3 and 7

Suvrata—a daughter of Daksa and mother of four Manus,¹ got four sons through Brahmā, and they became the originators of four castes, hence Savarnas²

¹Br IV 1 39-42 ²*Va* 100 24, 42 52

Susarman (I)—a king of Trigarttas and the prince a vassal of Yudhiṣṭhira went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse

Bha X 52 11 [14], 82 26

Susarman (II)—a Kanva king after Nārāyana was killed by his servant, a Vṛṣala and Āndhra jātya, who usurped the kingdom After some time his brother Kṛṣṇa, became king ruled for four years (ten years *M P*),¹ a son of

Suyāśā (III)—a daughter of Gandharvas, husband Pracetas, sons Yaksas and four daughters all Apsaras

Va. 69 10 11, and 13

Suyodhana (I)—a son of Kakutstha

M. 12. 28

Suyodhana (II)—(see under *Duryodhana*),¹ was the Lord of 11 aksauhinis²

¹ Vi. V 35 4. ² M. 103 3

Sura—otherwise Kubera

Bha. X. 10 7

Suras (I)—the gods who adopted *Surā* of *Vāruni Devi* which sprung forth from the churning of the ocean

Br. IV 9 69

Suras (II)—the names of gods during *Manvantara*

Va. 61. 76

Surakṣa (I)—a son of *Nirāmitra*, ruled for 56 years

M. 271. 22

Surakṣa (II)—the 14th *Vyāsa*, *Gautama*, the atatar of the Lord

Vā. 23 162

Suratha (I)—the son of *Ranaka* and father of *Sumitra*

Bha. IX. 12. 15

Suratha (II)—a son of *Janhu* and father of *Vidūratha*.

Bha. IX. 22. 9-10, M. 50 34 Vā. 99 230, Vi. IV 20 2-3

Suratha (III)—a son of Kulaka

M 271 13, Va 99 230

Suratha (IV)—a son of Janamejaya

Va 99 229

Suratha (v)—a son of Kundaka and father of Sumitra

Vi IV 22 9-10

Suratha—a daughter of Daksa

M. 171 29

Suradvat—see Saradvat

Br III 74 59

Surabhī (I)—the mythical cow a daughter of Daksa and one of Kaśyapa's wives, gave birth to cattle and those with cloven hoofs,¹ came with Indra to see Kṛṣṇa. Pleased with his good will for the cattle kingdom, she told him that he was chosen Indra of goloka. Then she bathed him in her milk while Indra bathed him with Ganges water and called him Govinda, to the singing and dancing of celestials, a mother goddess, mother of eleven Rudras² and two daughters, Rohini and Gāndhārī also was born Vṛsodakṣa, the latter presented as the banner of Maheśvara;³ blessed Dīr-gatamas who heckled her son for eating sacrificial grass to get rid of all sins and to become the renowned Gautama

¹ Bhā. I 17 9, VI 6 26-27, M 5 32 62, 44 Vā 66 55, Vi I 15 125 21. 24 ² Ib X. 27 1-24 ³ Br III 3 56, 69, 78 7 466, 74 49 and 90, M 48 43-84, 146 18, Vā. 70-76

Surabhī (II)—a son of Arkāgni

Br II 12 43, Va. 29 40

Surabhī (iii)—a forest garden on the banks of the Vamśaukasārā,¹ a garden of gods²

¹M 121 61 ²Br III 7 101

Surabhī (iv)—wife of Dharma, longed for union with Brahmā, their children were Rudras, cattle, medicinal plants and so on

M 171. 35-42, 277 8.

Surabhī (v)—a mind-born mother

M 179 12, 251 2

Surabhī (vi)—a forest on the bank of Śailodā R in the Aruna hill,¹ fit for tapas²

¹Vā 47 22 ²Vā 69 94

Surabhī (vii)—*Harīśrnga*

Vā 47 60-1

Surabhī (viii)—a Gandharva with the sun in the Śarat season

Vā 52 13

Suramāputra—a Nāga with one hundred heads residing in Rasātalam, also Vāsukī, a friend of Indra

Br II 20 40

Suramitra—a Marut of the second gana

Br III 5 93

Surarāja—an image of Indra, with *Indrānī*

M 260 66-70

Suravinda—an Yakṣa lady of lustrous brightness, originates *gana* through *Karālaka*

Vā 69 38

Suravimardana—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 6

Surasa (I)—Mt in India

Br II 16 21, Vā 45 90

Surasa (II)—a son of Śukī and Garuda

Br III 7 450

Surasa (III)—a son of Raucya Manu

Br IV 1 104 Vā 100 109

Surasa (IV)—a Mt west of the Śītoda

Vā 36 27

Surasana—a pleasure garden to which Kardama and Devahūti went

Bhā III 23 40

Surasa (I)—R in Bhārata varṣa, from the Ṛkṣa hill, (from the Vindhyas-V₁ P)

Bhā V 19 18 Br II 16 29 Vi II 3 11

Surasa (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the 13 wives of Kasyapa,¹ mother of Yātudhānas and 1000 snakes, of which 26 are chiefs, all these had sons and grandsons most of which were killed in the sacrifice of Jana mejaya,¹ in the chariot of Tripurāri²

¹Bhā VI 6 25, 28, M 6 1 37 8 42, Vā 66 54, Vi I 15 124, 21 19 ²M 133 27, 146 18

Surasā (III)—an Apsaras

Br III 7 8, Vā. 69 7

Surasā (IV)—a daughter of Krodhavaśa (Krodhā-Vi P) and wife of Pulaha, mother of *sarpas*

Br III 7 173, 443, Vā 69 205

Surasā (V)—a daughter of Sārana

Br III. 71 168, Vā. 96 166

Surasā (VI)—a daughter of Anāyusā, gave birth to *vyādhus*

M. 171 59

Surasā (VII)—a mind-born mother

M. 179 19

Surasā (VIII)—a R of the Bhadra

Vā. 43 25

Surasikā—a Rākṣasa who married Nila, daughter of Keśini

Br III 7 147

Surasundarī—a daughter of Varuna and Śunādevi

Br III 59 6, Vā. 84 6

Surā (I)—is Stutā, mother of Kaḥ, as Vāruni devī

Br III. 59 9, IV 9 65

Sura (II)—six different varieties of liquor drunk by the Śaktis on the third day of the war, gaudī, paṣṭi, mādhi, lādambari, Haitāh, lāngaleyā and tālajāta, also that from kalpavṛkṣa, they were of different tastes, sweet, bitter,

saltish, etc., and of various colours,¹ liquor with Kaca's powdered body mixed in it taken by Śukrācārya and thus deceived by the Asura, hence he ordained that no Brahman should thereafter take liquor, and if he did he would fall from his status and commit a sin equal to brahmicide and would be despised by the world at large²

¹Br IV 28 71-6, Va 101 162 ²M 25 39, 60, 62 3, 76 12

Surā (III)—the sea of liquor

M 2 34

Surā (IV)—the wife of Kah, son of Mada

Vā 84 9

Surasena—a son of Karna

Vā 99 112

Surasenāpati—is Skanda

Vā 53 31

Surahantā—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu

M 161 79

Surāṅganā—a daughter of Nāgnajit

Vā 96 243

Surādevī—issued from the milk ocean when it was churned

M 250 3

Surānandā—a Devī on the Geyacakra

Br IV 19 75

Surānta—a Rākṣaṣa who was killed in Lankā war

Bhā. IX. 10 18

Surapa—the drinking of spirituous liquors leads to the Sūkara hell ²

¹ Va 101 152 ² Br IV 2 154, 167

Surāpas—a group of gods of the XII epoch of Manu
Vi. III 2 34

Surāmbudhi—is Madirā sindhu
Br IV 28 70

Surāyanā—a sage
M. 200 8

Surala (I)—a sage and a *Samhita* *Lartā*
Br II 35 45

Sura (II)—a disciple of Sringiputra
Va. 61 40

Suralas—of the southern country
Va 45 129

Suravatī—a R of the Bhadrā country
Va. 43 30

Surastra—a western kingdom visited by Vidura from the Sarasvatī Its king attacked the eastern side of Gomanta with Jarāsandha

Bha. II 16 62, M. 163 72. Bhā. III 1. 24, X 52. 11 [5]

Surastras—of the south
Va. 45 131.

Surāsindhu—is Madirā sindhu

Br IV 20 76

Surucī (I)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of Tapas

Bhā XII 11 39

Suruci (II)—a Gandharva with the sun in the Śarat season

Br II 23 13, III 7 11

Suruci (III)—a son of Marīci

Vā 65 110

Suruci (IV)—the favourite wife of Uttānapāda and mother of Uttama,¹ took Dhruva to task for getting into his father's lap and asked him to go to forest. It was predicted that she would die falling into forest fire, welcomed Dhruva returning from tapas,² insulted Dhruva, the son of the king by Suniti³

¹ V₁ I 11 2 ² Bhā IV 8 8 23, 41-7 ³ V₁ I 11 7, 10

Suruci (V)—resides in the āsvayuja in the Sun's chariot

V₁ II 10 11

Suruvu—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 242

Surūpa (I)—a son of Śukī and Garuḍa

Br III 7 450

Surūpa (II)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hīranyakaśipu

M 161 80

Nārāyana; with him the Kanva dynasty came to an end, killed by his servant Balipucchaka, an Andhra.

¹ Bhā. XII. 1. 20, 22-3, M. 272 35, 273 1-2, Br. III. 74. 159 ² Vā. 99. 346-48, Vi. IV 24. 41-3.

Suśarman (III)—a pupil of Sūta,¹ versed in the *Purānas*.

¹ Vā. 61. 56. ² Br. II. 35. 64.

Suśarmāna—sons of Manu Sāvarni

Vā. 100 59.

Suśānti (I)—the son of Sānti and father of Puruja (Puramjaya-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 21. 31, Vi. IV 19 57

Suśānti (II)—Indra of the Uttama epoch of Manu.

Br II 36 37, Vi. III 1 13

Suśānti (III)—a son of Nila

M. 50 1, Vā. 99 194.

Suśilā—a Devī; a daughter of the Madra king and a queen of Kṛṣṇa; highly chaste

M. 47. 14, Vā. 96 234, Vi. V 28 4

Suśrama—a Brhadratha; ruled for 38 years.

Br III 74 118.

Suśravas (I)—a god of the Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II. 76. 56.

Suśravas (II)—a Prajāpati.

Vā. 65 53.

Suśravas (III)—a son of Dharma and father of Dr̥ḥasena

V₁ IV 23 6-7

Suśrī—a Kala of Agni

Br IV 35 83

Suśruta (I)—a son of Suvarcas (Subhāsa-V₁ P) and father of Jaya

Br III 64 21, V₁ IV 5 31

Suśruta (II)—a son of Śruta

Vā 89 21

Suśliṣṭa—a mantapa with 36 pillars

M 270 4, 11

Susā—a city of Varuna

M 124 23

Susumna (I)—one of the seven important rays of the sun by which the waning moon is fed

Br II 23 38, 61, 74, 24 66, 28 28, Vā 52 37 and 57, 53 46, 56 27, V₁ II 11 22

Susumnā (II)—a sacred pool in the Himālayas, fit for śrāddha

Br III 13 123-4, Vā 77 115

Susumnā (III)—a Śakti of Māruta

Br IV 33 70

Susumnā (IV)—in the navel of Gayā

Va 108 66

Suṣena (i)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmīṇī.

Bhā. I 14 31; Vl. V. 28. 1.

Susena (ii)—a chief of the Krodhāvaśa group of serpents.

Bhā. V. 24. 29.

Susena (iii)—a son of Manu (Svārocīsa).

Bhā. VIII. 1. 19.

Susena (iv)—a son Vṛṣṭimat, and father of Sunītha (Nṛcaṣu, B. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22 41; M. 50. 81; Vl. IV 21 12.

Susena (v)—a son of Vasudeva and Devakī; killed by Kamsa.

Bhā. IX. 24. 54, Br. III. 71. 174, M. 46 13 Vā. 96 172, Vi. IV. 15 26-27.

Susena (vi)—the Gandharva presiding over the month of Tapas.

Bhā. XII. 11. 39

Susena (vii)—a grāmanī with the Śarat sun.

Br. II. 23 14; Vā. 52. 14.

Susena (viii)—a marut of the second gana,¹ a kinnara with a human face.²

¹ Br. III. 5 93, Vā. 67. 124. ² Ib. 69 35

Susena (ix)—the father of Tāra

Br. III. 7. 219, 232

Susena (x)—a son of Antarikṣa.

M. 271. 9

Susamyama—the sabhā of Vaivasvata, on the third inner slope of Meru

Va 34 86

Susaha—a pupil of Laugāksi

Br II 35 41

Susthalā—with the sun in the Madhu and Mādhava months

Br II 23 4.

Sustadhas—Pitrs who live in the region of Kāmadughā

M. 15 20

Suhū—a son of Ugrasena

Bha. IX. 24. 24

Suhotra (I)—a son of Ksatravṛddha and father of Kāśya and two other sons—(Kāśyapa, Kasa and Grtsamada-Vi P)

Bha. IX. 17 2-3, Vi. IV 8 4-5

Suhotra (II)—a son of Sudhanus and father of Cyavana

Bha. IX. 22 5, Vi. IV 19 79

Suhotra (III)—a son of Sahadeva by Vijayā (Mādrī-M P), Vijayī-Vi. P)

Bha. IX. 22 31, M. 50 55, Vā. 99 248 Vi. IV 20 47

Suhotra (IV)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 237

Suhotra (V)—a son of Kāñcanaprabha (or Kāñcana) a brave king, married Kesinī and father of Janhu.

Br III. 66 24 Vā 91. 53, Vi. IV 7 3

Susena (xI)—a son of Śuciḍratha

Vā 99 272

Susena (xII)—an Yakṣa who resides in the Sun's chariot during the month of Āsvayuja

V₁ II 10 11

Susoma—R in Bharatavarsa

Bha V 19 18

Susmanta—a son of Trasa

Va 99 133

Susandhi (I)—a son of Prabhu or Maru father of Sahasvān

Br III 63 211

Susandhi (II)—a son of Prasuśruta(ka) and father of Amarsa

Va 88 211 V₁ IV 4 111

Susamanjas (I)—a son of Asamanja

Br III 71 142

Susamanjas (II)—a son of Kambalabarhisa

Va 96 141

Susamedhasa—a group of Gods of the Raivata

V₁ III 1 21

Susambhavya—a son of Raivata Manu

Br II 36 63

Susamyama—the sabbhā of Vaivasvata, on the third inner slope of Meru

Va 34 86

Susaha—a pupil of Laugākṣi

Br II 35 41

Susthalā—with the sun in the Madhu and Madhava months

Br II 23 4

Susvadhās—Pitrs who live in the region of Kāmadughā

M 15 20

Suhū—a son of Ugrasena

Bha. IX. 24 24

Suhotra (i)—a son of Kṣatravṛddha and father of Kāśya and two other sons—(Kāśyapa, Kasa and Grtsamada-V: P)

Bhā. IX, 17 2-3, Vi. IV 8 4-5

Suhotra (ii)—a son of Sudhanus and father of Cyavana

Bha. IX 22 5, Vi. IV 19 79

Suhotra (iii)—a son of Sahadeva by Vijayā (Mādrī-M P), Vijayī-V: P)

Bha IX. 22 31, M. 50 55, Vā. 99 248 Vi. IV 20 47

Suhotra (iv)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 237

Suhotra (v)—a son of Kāñcanaprabha (or Kāñcana) a brave king, married Kesinī and father of Janhu

Br III 66 24 Vā 91. 53, Vi. IV 7 3

Suhotra (vi)—a son of Janhu and Kāverī

Vā 91 60

Suhotra (vii)—a son of Brhadksatra, and father of Hastin

Vā 99 165, V₁ IV 19 27-8

Suhotra (viii)—the wise, the son of Sudhanva.

Va. 99 218

Suhotra (ix)—a rtvik at Brahmā's *yajña*

Va 106 36

Suhotra (x)—a son of Bhagiratha

V₁ IV 4 36

Suhotri—the *avatar* of the Lord in the fourth dvāpara with four sons, Sumukha, Durmukha, etc

Va 23 126

Suhma (i)—born of Dīrghatamas and Balī's wife

Bhā IX 23 5

Suhma (ii)—a Bālaya Ksatra (Brahmā), a son of Balī

Va. 99 28

Suhrada—one of Danu's sons

Va. 68 6

Sūkara—a kind of hell, here fall the slayers of Brahmans, consumers of spirituous liquors, stealers of gold, etc.

Va. 101. 146, 152, V₁ II. 6 2 and 9

- *Sūkaramukha*—one of the twenty-eight hells, intended for the king or his officials who punish the innocent, and Brahmans with corporal punishment

Bhā. V 26 7 and 16

Sūktāni—relating to Brahmā Viṣṇu, Arka, Rudra, Indra, Agni, Soma, to be recited at the śrāddha

M. 17 37, 246 60

Sūkṣma—a Dānava

Br. III. 6 9, Vā. 68 9

Sūkṣmam—a third Yogaiśvarya and Pañcabhūtāmtaka, indriyas, manas, buddhi, and ahankāra

Vā. 13 5

Sūkṣmas—seven in number, these with the *bhūta* result in *aiśvarya* and *aiśvarya* results in its turn in *rāga* or desire while Brahmā is *virāga* or void of *rāga* the *sūkṣma bhāva* is *Prasthūla bhāva*

Vā 12 27-32

Sūkṣmahṛdayā—the goddess following Bhava mālīni

M. 179 71

Sūkṣmā—a Śakti.

Br IV 35, 97

Sūkṣmāmṛtā—a Śakti.

Br IV 35 99

Sūci (*Sūcimukha*)—a class of Piśācas.

Br III. 7 377, 383

Sūcīmukha (I)—one of twenty eight hells, intended for the haughty and the miserly

Bha V 26 7 and 36

Sūcīmukha (II)—a commander of Bhaṇḍa killed by Tīraskarnikā

Br IV 21 78, 24 9, 44, 96

Sūcīmukha (III)—a Piśāca clan

Va 69 265

Sucivedha—a hell

Br IV 33 61

Sūcīdarbhas—the kingdom of Suvira

Vā 99 24

Sūta (I)—versed in *Purāṇas*, *Itihasas*, and *Dharma-sastras*, and their expounder addressed by Ṛsis, Śaunaka and others Insulted by Balarāma,¹ Romaharsana, the pupil of Vyāsa narrated the *Purana* to the sages assembled for the sacrifice at Kuruksetra,² addressed as Munī, Sattama, Mahā-buddhi and Brahmasuta³

¹Bhā I 1 5 9, 22 4 2 X 78 23 M 1. 4, 23 1 ²Br II 1 15 13 41 24 3, 30 5, III 9 36 67 2, IV 1 1, 2 69 7 ³M 113 58, 125 3, 146 2, 180 3

Sūta (II)—The bard of Prthu born of his somayāga (aśvamedha sūti-V₁ P) on the sautya day a caste formed by the union of Ksatriya with a Brahman woman to train horses and elephants and be in charge of chariots and act as physicians to them,¹ charioteer of Kārtavīrya,² sang in praise of Prthu³

¹Br II 36 113, 159-161 172, V₁ I 13 51 ²Br III 38 19, 41. 21, 55 9, 14, IV 4 8 ³V₁ I 13 64

Sūta (III)—a name of Adhiraṭha, and son of Satyakarmā; the foster father of Karna

M. 48 108 Va 99 117, 118

Sūta (IV)—an official in the royal household

M. 212 14

Sūtapaṭra—the son of Sūta—Sāmsapāyana, tatvārthadarśivān.

Va 71 1, 14

Sūta—a Laukika Apsaras

Br III 7 10

Sūtās—minstrels who panegyrised Prthu—praised Kṛṣṇa's birth and celebrated his victory present at Rukmiṇis marriage;¹ woke up Hahaya²

¹ Bha I 15 20, X 5 5, 50 37, 53 43, 70 20, 71 29, 84 46

² Br III 28 1-2

Sūtikā—gra(r)ham—Here bhasma forms amulet pollution of,¹ the place of confinement from which Pradyumna was stolen away by Sambara²

¹ Br II 27 114, III 14 88 ² Vi V 27 3 and 10

Sūtikās—a tribe

M. 114 46

Sūtimāruta—'painful winds of Parturition' (Wilson)

Vi. VI 5 15

Sūtrakāra—got war elephants from gods

Br III 7 349

Sūtranirnaya—Brahmasuta establishing unity of *Jiva*, *Īśvara* and *Bhūta*

Vā 104 22

Sūtram (ety)—definition of few letters, free from doubt, terse, and universal

Va 59 142, 104 108

Sūdādhyaksa—the chief cook of the King, they should have their hair and nails cleanly cut

M 215 22-3

Sūna—the region of *adharmā* and *Kālī*

Bha I 17 38

Sūnās—the five obstacles to the attainment of heaven by a house-holder *Kandanī*, *pesanī*, *cullī*, *jalakumbhī*, *pramarjanī*, sins (husking, grinding, fire place, water pots and cleaning) To get rid of these sins he performs the five *Yajñas*

M 52 15-16

Sunāmukha—a *Kādraveya nāga*

Br III 7 35

Sūnrta (I)—a wife of *Dharma*, and mother of *Satyasena* and others

Bha VIII 1 25

Sūnrta (II)—mother of *Svadhāmā*

Bhā VIII 13 29

Sūnrta (III)—a daughter of *Dharma* and *Lakṣmī*, married *Uttānapāda*,¹ mother of *Dhruva*²

¹ Br II 36 87 M 4 34 5 ² Vā 62 75 6

Sūpasāstram—the science of cookery

M 215 22

Sūrasenas—praised the heroic exploits of Hari

Bha IX 24 63

Suri—the last son of Sivadatta

Br III 35 13

Sūrpākāras—of the southern country

Va. 45 128

Sūrmyā—a queen of Anuhrāda

Bhā VI 18 16

Sūrya (1)—is Mārtānda as he occupies the inanimate globe, is Hiranyagarbha being born of the Golden Egg By his course are divided all the worlds the Lord of all, animate and inanimate His movement among the *Rasis* in the sky Traversing the signs of Mesa and Tula (the Goat and Balance) he makes days and nights of equal length traversing the five signs commencing with Vrsabha (Bull) he makes days longer and nights shorter in a month by 24 minutes traversing the five signs commencing with Vrsçika, he reverses the process Rides in a chariot of one wheel with Aruna as charioteer Sixtythousand Vālahkilyas go in front of him singing the Vedas is also served by other sages, Gandharvas, Apsaras, Nāgas, Yakṣas, Yātudhānas, and Gods,¹ the sun moves with Meru and Dhruva on his right and marches towards the signs of the Zodiac. The twelve signs are the twelve months of a year If he traverses one-sixth of the orbit, it is Rtu, and if he completes one-half of his heavenly path it is ayana Sometimes the velocity is slow, sometimes rapid and moderate the name of the year differs accord-

ingly² also known as Divaspati and Divākara, 100 thousand yojanas from the earth, and the same distance from moon;³ does not shine in Ilāvrtam,⁴ protects the earth and hence Ravi,⁵ cosmology of, sunrise at Samyamana, midday at Amārāvati, evening for Vibhā and midnight for Sukhā His rays enter fire during nights and come back during mornings, hence waters are warm during nights and cool during days, in a *muhurta* Sūrya spreads over a lakh and 81,000 yojanas,⁶ chariot of one wheel with vedic metres as horses, colour of the sun in six seasons different, parent of the worlds, all birth and devastation due to him⁷ Twelve-fold ātma, instructed Yājñavalkya in the form of a horse the *Yajus*,⁸ father of the Yuvati class of Apsaras, a friend of king Satrājī⁹ Relative size of sun, moon, etc., relative splendours, motions and qualities, different classes of rays named,¹⁰ survives antara pralaya, came after Brahmā in the order of creation,¹¹ Śrāddha deva,¹² Sunday sacred to¹³ fight with Kālanemi¹⁴

¹ Bhā V 20 43 6, 21 (whole) ² Ib 22 1-7 ³ Br IV 2 20, 29 ⁴ Ib II 17 10 ⁵ Ib II 20 58 Ch 21 ⁶ Ib II Ch. 22-3, M Ch 128 ⁷ Br II Ch 24 ⁸ Ib II 35 23 5 ⁹ Ib III 7 21, 215 71 21, 29 ¹⁰ M Ch 128 13-74 ¹¹ Ib 2 12 and 31 ¹² Ib 13 1 ¹³ Ib 70 33 ¹⁴ Ib 150 151-179 268 11

Surya (II)—a son of Kasyapa and Aditi, wives Samjñā and Chāyā, father of Manu, Sraddhadeva and Yama and Yamī, see Vivasvan¹ Presented Prthu with arrows from his rays, worship of in Plaksadvipa,² begot a son on Prthā, still a maiden,³ presented his friend Satrājita with Syamantaka (s v),⁴ propitiated by Yājñavalkya, imparted to him *Vājasa-myasta Yajus* in the form of a horse⁵ Pointed out with Soma, Rāhu in deva's disguise Hence Rāhu chases him in parvas Fought with Bāna in Devāsura war,⁶ Badavā was another wife, and Tapatī daughter,⁷ is Vibhāvasu ten Kalas of,⁸ gives life to Agni⁹ (Āditya) came to Kārtavīrya Arjuna in Brahman's disguise and asked for a gift of all sthāvara for his food and offered in turn bows ever effulgent to help in burning

down all sthavaras,¹⁰ *mahatmya* of, in the Bhavisya,¹¹ the day sacred to the sun is the one when Hastam and Saptamī fall on the same day,¹² is Rāhu's abode,¹³ knows what Śiva did to Pūsa and Bhaga,¹⁴ through Sarasvatī, got his two sons (not named),¹⁵ worship of, by Brahmans¹⁶

¹Bha VI 6 39-41, IX. 1 10-11 ²Ib V 15 18 20 4-5 ³Ib IX. 24 32 5 ⁴Ib X 56 3 ⁵Ib XII 6 66-74 ⁶Ib VIII 9 24-6, 10 30 ⁷Ib VIII 13 8-10, IX. 22 4 ⁸Br I 21 83 ⁹Ib IV 35 81-3. ¹⁰M 2 31, 44 3-11 ¹¹Ib 53 31 ¹²Ib 5 4 ¹³Ib 127 10 ¹⁴Ib 155 7 ¹⁵Ib 171 57-8 ¹⁶Ib 184 31

Sūrya (III)—a son of Bah, a Dānava

M. 6 11, Br III 6 8

Sūryas—see Ādityas

V₁ V 1 58

Sūryakanta—a Kulaparvata of the Uttara Kuru country.

Va 45 25

Sūryakundam—in Brahmaksetra

Va 59 122.

Sūryatejas—a son of Manubhadra and Punyajani, an Yakṣa

Br III 7 122 Va. 69 154

Sūryapadam—in Gayā

Va 111 54

Sūryabhakta—eligible for Pārvana śrāddha

M. 16 9

Sūryamandalam—seen after 1000 years in the 27th Kalpa, all yogas and mantras came out of this

Va 21 65

Sūryaratha—the sun's chariot, made by Brahmā out of the parts of the year with Vedic metres as horses, described, equal to those Varuna, his attendant ganas in different parts of the year (one gana for every two months) and its motion detailed, has only one wheel

M 125 37-47, 126 1-47, Vā 51 54 67 52 42 8

Sūryalokam—for a bath in Sangameśvaram

Va 111 3-4 10-11 M 191 78

Sūryavamśa—to be revived by Manu at the end of Kali

Bha IX 12 6

Sūryavarcas—the Gandharva presiding over the month of Ūrja, a Mauneya Gandharva,¹ with the sun in the months of Māsi and Pangunī,² in the sun's chariot during the Phālguna month³

¹ Bha XII 11 44, Br III 7 2, 23 21, Vā 69 2 ² Ib 52 21

³ V₁ II 10 18

Sūryavratam—in honour of the Sun god

M 101 36

Sūryā—a daughter of Kālindi

Bha X. 58 20

Sūryarakas—a western country

Br II 16 60

Sūryoparāga—observed by Kṛṣṇa and the other Yadus by bathing in Syamantapañcaka and fasting

Bha. X. 82 1-11

Srjarana—a son of Dyutiman

Va. 28 7

Srñjaya (I)—a son of Uttama Manu

Bhā. VIII 1. 23

Srñjaya (II)—a son of Kālanara (Ia) and father of Janamejaya, king vanquished by Kṛṣṇa

Bha. IX. 23 1 2 II 7 35 Va 99 14.

Srñjaya (III)—a son of Devamūḍha and Mārisā, wife Rāstrapālī and father of Vṛsa and other sons;¹ went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse²

¹ Bha. IX. 24 29 and 42 ² Ib X. 82 13 and 24.

Srñjaya (IV)—a son of Dhumrāsva

Br III. 61. 14

Srñjaya (V)—a son of Pratīpakṣa and father of Jaya

Br III. 63 8

Srñjaya (VI)—a son of Bhajamāna

Br III. 71. 3

Srñjaya (VII)—a son of Śūra and Bhojā, father of Dhanu and Vajra.

Br III. 71. 149 193 M. 46 3

Srñjaya (VIII)—a son of Kalānala and father of Puranjaya

Br III. 74 14, VI. IV 18 3-4

Srñjaya (IX)—father of two daughters who became queens of Bhajamāna

M. 44. 49

Srñjaya (x)—a son of Śamika

M 46 27

Srñjaya (xi)—the son of Dhūmrākṣa and the father of Sahadeva

Va 86 19 V₁ IV 1 53-4

Srñjaya (xii)—the adopted son of Vastāvara.

Va 96 190

Srñjaya (xiii)—a brother of Vasudeva

V₁ IV 14 30

Srñjaya (xiv)—a son of Haryaśva

V₁ IV 19 59

Srñjayas—praised the heroism of Kṛṣṇa,¹ enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus Took part in the festivities connected with the marriage of Rukminī and Kṛṣṇa,² welcomed Kṛṣṇa, followed Sahadeva in his conquest of southern countries, took part in Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājāsūya, rose against Śiṣupāla³

¹Bhā I 7 13, II 7 35, IX 24 63 ²Ib X [50 (v) 3], 54 58

³Ib X 71 29, 72 13, 74 41, 75 12

Sṛtamjaya—the son of Karmaṇi and father of Vipra

Bha IX 22 47

Sṛpā—a R in the Vindhya

Br II 16 32

Sṛṣṭi (i)—a son of Ugrasena

Bha IX. 24 24

Srsti (II)—creation is of three kinds in primitive times—at will, at mere sight and at a simple touch But after Daksa's epoch creation by sexual union came into being,¹ (in the Vaivasvata epoch, came sexual union Br P),¹ creation starting when the balance of the gunas is disturbed,² according to Sāṅkhya³

¹Br I 4 3, II 37 48, M 5 2, Va 63 45 ²Ib 5 9 ³Ib 4 46-90

Srsti (III)—a son of Dhruva, asked his own shadow to become a woman, and this was Chāyā, mother of five sons, Prācinagarbha and others

Br II 36 96-8

Setu (I)—a son of Babhru and father of Ārabdha

Bha. IX. 23 14-15, V₁ IV 17 2-3

Setu (II)—the name of the bridge built by Rāma to go to Lankā as testified by Jāmbavan, sacred to Hari Visited by Balarāma who made a gift of cows to Brahmans here

Bhā X 56 28, VII 14 36, X 79 15-16

Setu (III)—a son of Svārocīṣa Manu

Br II 36 19

Setu (IV)—one of the two sons of Druhyu and father of Aruddha

Br III 74 7, M 48 6, Va 99 7

Setukās—a southern country, a tribe

Br II 16 56, M 114 46, Va 45 125

Sena—a son of Bṛhadratha

M 48 22.

Senājit (I)—a son of Kṛśāśva and father of Yuvanāśva
Bhā IX 6 25

Senājit (II)—a son of Viśada and father of Rucirāśva
and three other sons
Bhā IX 21 23

Senājit (III)—the Apsaras presiding over the month of
Tapasya
Bhā XII 11 40

Senājit (IV)—a Marut of the second gana
Br III 5 93, Vā 67 124

Senājit (V)—a Brhadratha, the reigning king when the
Purāna was written by the term *Sāmpratam*
Br III 74 113

Senājit (VI)—a son of Aśvajit, (Viśvajit-Vā P), father
of four famous sons
M 49 49-50, Vā 99 172, V₁ IV 19 35-6

Senājit (VII)—a son of Brhadkarma ruled with Sam-
prayāta for 50 years (had just passed away when this
account was written),¹ father of Śrutamjaya²

¹M 271 23 ²V₁ IV 23 5

Senājit (VIII)—a grāmanī with the sun in Śarat
Vā. 52 14

Senājit (IX)—(*Sāmpratam*), a great and bold warrior,
ruled for 35 years
Vā 99 300-1

Senājit (x)—an Yakṣa, who resides in the sun's chariot during the Kārtika month

V₁ II. 10 12

Senāni (i)—a commander-in-chief,¹ an epithet of Skanda;² a number of them in Bhanda's army; also Cāmunātha;³ of Tāraka;⁴ see *Senāpati*.

¹Br II. 29 76 ²Ib III 42 9 ³Ib IV 21 76 ⁴M 148 38,

Senāni (ii)—a name of Viṣṇeśvara

Br IV 44 69

Senāni (iii)—a Rudra.

M. 171. 39.

Senāni (iv)—one of the seven Prānins of a king

Vā. 57. 70

Senāpati—(*Senāni*) qualifications of, may be a Brahman or Kṣatriya,¹ residence of, with five courts (*prākāras*).²

¹M. 148 79, 215 8-10 ²Ib 223 8, 254 18

Sendraphenā—R. sacred to Pitr̥s, the place of Indra's penance when he fell after killing Namuci.

M 22 60-61.

Saitya—a sage having no marriage alliances with Brhaspati, Bharadvāja, Garga, etc

M 196 24.

Saidhavyāyanas—of Kauśika gotra

Vā. 91 102.

Sainikas—a tribe.

M. 114. 43.

Saineya—is Sātyaki

Bha I 8 7, 10 18

Saindhava (I)—the king of Sindhu country could not defeat Arjuna supported by Kṛṣṇa,¹ killed Abhimanyu during the Kuruksetra war but was slain by Arjuna, see Jayadratha²

¹Bhā 1 15 16 ²Ib X 78 [95 (v) 30], 35

Saindhava (II)—the horse of the Sind on which Sud-yumna rode to the northern forests

Bha IX 1 23

Saindhava (III)—(c) a kingdom watered by the Sindhu, noted for horses

Br II 18 48, IV 17 27, M 121 47

Saindhava (IV)—a disciple of Śaunaka, again divided the *Samhita* into two parts and gave to Muñjakeśa

Va 47 46, 61 53 V₁ III 6 12

Saindhavas—were enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus,¹ country of the²

¹Bha X [50 (v) 3] ²V₁ II 3 17

Saindhavayana—read *Atharva Samhitā* with Babhru from Śuneka, a pupil of Śaunaka

Bha XII 7 3, Br II 35 60

Saindhavayanas—a Kauśika clan,¹ Trayārṣeya²

¹Br III 66 74 ²M 198 4

Sainya—an army of four-fold forces and of six limbs, a nuisance to peace

Br III 26 52-3 27 12-13, 38 18, 48 7

Sainyāti—a Pravara R̥si

M. 199 15

Sainhlāda—a son of Hiranyakasipu

V₁ I 15 142

Saibalkā—a sage

M 200 15

Saimham—(Vapu) Viṣṇu in the body of a lion

Vā. 97 17

Saimhikeya—is Rāhu who got a slap with the spoon of Mohini

Br IV 10 19

Saimhikeyas—the fourteen sons of (Asura) Simhikā and Vipracitti, however only 13 names are given, they had their own sons and grandsons forming groups in thousands (hundreds-Va P), vanquished by Bhārgava, son of Jamadagni,¹ city of, in the northern slopes of Maryāda hill²

¹Br III 6 18 22 M 6 25 249 51 67 Va 68 17 22 ²Ib 40 11

Sairandhri—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārseya

M 199 12

Saivala—a Kulaparvata of Bhadrāsva

Va 43 14

Saivalas—a Janapada of the Bhadra country

Va 43 21.

Savyā (I)—wife of Jyāmagha

Vā 95 32

Savyā (II)—one of the wives of Vasudeva

Va. 96 182

Saṣṛīṭi—a Trayārṣeya

M 198 20

Sokti—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 26

Sodakas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Vā 43 22

Sopasangas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Vā 43 20

Sopanapanktis—thirty-six of them lead to the cot of Śrīpītha (named)

Br IV 37 57-61

Soma (I)—a son born of Atri's eyes, honoured at birth by Śiva and Umā, borne for 300 years by *daks* (directions) and when released became an *amśa* of Brahmā who took him in his Vedic chariot of 1000 horses to his loka where Brahmarṣis adored him as their king and was praised by *Mantras*, nourished the crying Mārīṣā in her babyhood with nectar, presented Prthu with undying horses¹ Appealed to Pracetas not to destroy trees and offered their daughter Vārkhī in marriage to him, married the twenty-seven daughters of Dakṣa, Krttikā and other stars as his wives, cursed by Dakṣa he had no issue and was struck with disease propitiated Dakṣa and recovered² Appointed by Brahmā as Lord of Plants, Brahmans and stars, worshipped

for a life of enjoyments, also called Rājā, father of Budha,³ got rid of his consumption by bathing in the Prabhāsā, worshipped largely in Sālmādvīpa,⁴ conquered three worlds and took Tārā, Brhaspati's wife by force Tārā who was pregnant was given back to Brhaspati through the intervention of Brahmā This was Budha⁵

¹Bhā IV 1 15 and 33, 14 26, 30 14, 15 17, Br III 65 1-20 M 4 49, 23 4-15, 198 1, ²Ib 2 12, 5 13, 146 16 Bha. VI 3 14, 4 6 16, 6 2, 23-24, VIII 4 21, 5 34 ³Bhā VIII. 18 15, X 84 47 XI 16 16, II 3 9 IX. 1 35, Br III 65 46 48, M 11 53-4 ⁴Bha XI. 6 36, V 20 11-12 ⁵Ib. IX. 14 2 14, Br III 65 28-44

Soma (II) (Candra s v)—a Lokapāla with his city Vibhāvārī on the north of Meru,¹ Lord of stars, and one face of Śiva served as calf when sages and Prthu milked the earth-cow,² his rays gave rise to certain Apsara clans Kaśyapa made him king of Brahmans;³ a Śrāddhadeva Lord of Pitrs $\frac{1}{8}$ amśa of Śiva coming out of the *dhāma* that issued along with tears of Śiva Nine women desired and enjoyed his company,⁴ one of the nine grahas with white colour;⁵ in the Devāsura wars, was vanquished by māyā of Kālānēmī, took part in the Tārakāmaya, helped Varuna at the suggestion of Indra,⁶ the dot in him is the earth's shadow,⁷ propitiated in the installation of an image and in house building,⁸ born from the ocean of milk;⁹ world of,¹⁰ nectar of, drunk by Pitrs and gods ¹¹ feeds rivers by causing rain ¹²

¹Br II 21 33 22 14 15 M. 266 26 ²Br II. 24 46, 26 41, 27 112 ff M 10 16 ³Br III 5 80 7 22 8 3 77 36 204 M. 11 63 ⁴Ib 23-1, 8 31 12 ⁵Ib 93 10 17 ⁶Ib 150 153, 174 24, 176 1-33 ⁷Ib 176 5 ⁸Ib 265 39 253 27 ⁹Ib 250 2 268 18 ¹⁰Ib 91 1-10 ¹¹Br II 23 39 69-73 ¹²Va 51 14-21

Soma (III)—a son of Sāvitrī and Prsnī

Bha VI. 18 1.

Soma (IV)—a madhyamādhvaryu

Br II 33 15

Soma (v)—a Vasu a son of Dharma and Sudevi, had five sons Varca, Budha, Dhara, Urmī and Kahlā

Br III 3 21, M 5 21 23 171 46, 203 3

Soma (vi)—a Sukhā god

Br IV 1, 18

Soma (vii)—the temple of, in the Supakṣa hill

Va 39 63

Soma (viii)—a mukhya gana

Vā 100 18

Soma (ix)—a son of Atri and Anasūyā

Vi I 10 8

Soma (x)—a Vasu, the son of Bhagavān Varca

Vi I 15 110, 112

Somaka (i)—a son of Sahadeva and father of Janhu and 99 other sons of whom the youngest was Prsarta, in previous birth Ajamīdha

Bha IX 22 1-2, Vā 99 208, Vi IV 19 71-2

Somaka (ii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī

Bhā X 61 14

Somaka (iii)—one of the seven mountains of Plakṣadvīpa (Śākadvīpa-M P) which enters the sea, from it Garuda took *amṛta* for his mother

Br II 18 77, 19 11-12, M 122 15, Vā 47 74, 49 10 Vi II 4 7.

Somaka (iv)—a son of Sudāsa, Ajamīdha was reborn when the line was delayed

M 50 15

Somakalpa—the 19th Kalpa

M 290 7

Somatanvi—belonging to the Pravara of Angiras

M 196 15

Somatīrtha—near the Yamunā, the best of all sacred spots

M 109 2, 191 30 and 94

Somadatta (I)—a son of Krsāsva performed 100 Asvamedhas and attained the goal of Yogins Father of Sumati (Janamejaya-V₁ P),¹ a Rājarsi²

¹Bha IX. 2 35-36, V₁ IV 1 56-7 ²Br III 61 16

Somadatta (II)—a son of Bāhlika and father of Bhūri and two other sons Attacked the northern gate of Mathurā, and the eastern gate of Gomanta when they were besieged by Jarāsandha A Kaurava

Bha IX 22 18, X. 50 11[7], 52 11 [6], Va 99 235, V₁ IV 20 31-2

Somadatta (III)—versed in the *Purānas*

Br II 35 64, V₁ V 35 28

Somadatta (IV)—an ally of Kārtavīrya killed by Parasurāma

Br III 39 2-7

Somadatta (V)—a Bāleya Gandharva, a Rājarsi and father of Janamejaya

Va 69 20, 86 20

Somapa (I)—a sage of the Raivata epoch

M. 9 19

P 83

Somapa (II)—a son of Sahadeva and father of Śrutaśravas

Vi. IV 19 84

Somapas (I)—sacrificers of Soma enjoy the world of Moon.

Bha III 32 3

Somapas (II)—Pitr (Barhisads) who live in *mānasa* worlds, their mind-born daughter is Narmadā, they came out of *svadhā* and are all yogins.

Br III 10 53, 66, M 15 26, 141 20, 57, Vā 30 100 56 16, 62 15, 110 10

Somapathas—the world of Pitr where live the sons of Mārīca

Br III 10 52-3, M 14 1

Somapāda—the worlds where Marīci's descendants reside, here Devapitr by name *agnisvāttas* live, mind-born daughter of R Acchodā

Vā 73 1-2

Somapānam (I)—the Madirāsindhu of gods

Br IV 28 87

Somapānam (II)—*tīrtha* sacred to the Pitr, the residence of Vaiśvānara.

M 22 62

Somapāyinas—the Devas of the 13th epoch of Manu; thirty-three are distinguished among them

Vā 62 11, 100 102, 101 13

Somapīthinas—those who perform sacrifices

Va 30 7, 30

Somamukhayāyana—26th Vedavyāsa

Br II 35 123

Somaratha—the chariot of the Moon

Vā 52 76

Somarāja—compared to Prthu see Soma (s v)

Bha IV 22 56, Va 61 44

Somarājāyana—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 52

Somalokam—a bath in the Kāthesvaram *tīrtha* and
Somatīrtha leads to

M 191. 65, 97

Somavamsa—the lunar line of Kings,¹ Ilā common
ancestor,² commences with the 29th Yuga³

¹Bha IX. 14 1 2, M 11 1 ²Ib 12 14 ³Va 99 439

Somavikrayi—a seller of Soma

Va. 83 62, 101. 165

Somavit—a son of Sahadeva

M. 50 33

Somavratam—the performer becomes a Rājārāja

M. 10 1. 81

Somaśarman—a son of Śālīśūka and father of Śata-
dhanva

Bha XII 1 14-5 Vi IV 24 30

Somaśarmā—the *avatār* of the Lord of the 27th dvāpara in the Prabhāsa tīrtha with four sons, all tapasvins

Vā 23 215

Somasilā—in the Parijātaśilā of the Nīsadha hill where the moon descends

Vā 41 57

Somaśuskayana—the Vedavyāsa of the 23rd dvāpara

V₁ III 3 17

Somaśuṣman—heard the *Purāṇa* from Vājaśravas and narrated it to Trnabindu,¹ heard the *Vāyu Purana* from Vājaśravas²

¹Br IV 4 64 ²Vā 103 64

Somasamsthas—a kind of rituals for house-holders

V₁ III 11 24

Somasūktam—to be uttered on the occasion of founding temples

M 265 24

Somādhi—a son of Sahadeva ruled for 58 years in Girivraja, a Rājaraṣi

M. 271 19, Vā 99 228, 296

Somāpi—a son of Sahadeva and father of Śrutaśravas,¹ reigned at Girivraja for 58 years²

¹Bhā IX. 22 9, V₁ IV 23 24 ²Br III 74 110 14

Somāvarttā—a R of the Bhadrā country

V₁. 43 26

Someśvara—sacred to Varārohā sacred to the Pitrs

M. 13 43, 22 29

Sohāñjī—a son of Kuntī and father of Mahismān

Bha IX 23 22

Saukaravapu—the second avatar of Hari (Vārāha)

Bhā V 3 7

Saugandhika—a forest in Kailāsa

Bha IV 6 23 and 28

Saucakī—a Bhārgavagotrakara

M. 195 25

Sauti—belonging to the Pravara of Angiras

M. 196 13

Sauti—Sūta addressed as

Br IV 4 4

Sauteya—a special day in a sacrifice

Br II. 36. 159 IV 5 4

Sautrāmanī—a Yāga, the fruit of which is attained by one fasting oneself, and feeding a number of Brahmans at Benares

Bhā X. 23 8, M. 183 75

Saudāmanī—the lightning of the sky, a daughter of Vinatā.

M. 6 34

Saudāsa—also called Mitrasaha and Kalmāṣānghri, (Kalmāsapāda-Va P) son of Sudasa, wife of Madayanti,

became a Rākṣasa through Vasīṣṭha's curse. Once as he was hunting, he killed a demon. The latter's brother wanted to wreak vengeance on the king and in the guise of a cook, served human flesh to Vasīṣṭha. The sage knew this and cursed him to be a demon for 12 years. The king wanted to curse the sage in return but was stopped by his wife. The consecrated waters fell on his feet and blackened them. Wandering in the forest, he saw a Brahman couple engaged in amorous sports. As a demon he seized the Brahman and ate his flesh despite the lady's protest. She cursed the demon to meet with death in the sexual act and joined her husband on his funeral pyre. After 12 years he returned and longed for union with his queen. She refused remembering the curse of the Brahmana lady. So he appointed Vasīṣṭha to beget a son on his queen. As the child was seven years in pregnancy, Vasīṣṭha hit her stomach with a stone and the child was born. This was Asmaka.

Bha IX. 9 18-39 Va 1 175 88 176

Saudhika—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 22

Saunaka—a Bhārgava gotra

Va 65 96

Sauparnī—a mind-born mother

M. 179 10

Sauparneyas—divine birds, sisters of Aruna and Garuda

Va 69 67

Saupurī—belonging to the Ārṣeya Pravara, Angiras

M 196 7

Saupuspi—an Ātreya gotrakāra

M. 197 4

Saubala—is Śakuni.

Bhā. X. 78 [95 (V) 16]

Saubudhi—a sage

M. 196 28

Saubha—the magic car of iron obtained by tapas from Śiva by Sālva, made by Maya fitted with all illusory powers

Bhā. X. 76 1, 3-7, 78 13

Saubhaga—a son of Brhatsloka and the grandson of Vāmana

Bhā. VI. 18 7-8

Saubhadra—a son of Vasudeva

M. 46 22.

Saubhari (1)—a Ṛg Vedic sage who got himself transformed into a youthful person and requested king Māndhātṛi for his daughter's hand, when he was asked to select one from the harem, he went in, when all his fifty daughters wanted to have him as their husband. So he agreed, after enjoying worldly pleasure for long, he felt the urge for *mukti* and retired to the forest, with his wives following and became a Vaikhāṇasabhikṣu, lived with them, father of 150 sons, when the sage was dead, all his wives burnt themselves on his funeral pyre;¹ before his marriage he was engaged in penance. Once immersed under the waters of the Yamunā in contemplation of the Lord, he saw a fish in sexual union and felt a desire for home life, on another occasion he noticed Garuda consuming a fish, and cursed on behalf of

the sages that Garuḍa's visit to Kālindī would be his death²
Knew the yoga power of Hari³

¹ Bhā IX 6 38-55, V₁ IV 2 69 to end ² Ib X 17 9-11
³ Ib II 7 45

Saubhari (II)—a pupil of Devamitra.

Bha XII 6 56

Saubhari (III)—a son of Satyā and Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 247

Saubharikā—a daughter of Satyabhāmā

Br III 71 248

Saubhāgyam—when *pralaya* went up to the mahar-lokam and when the whole world was overwhelmed by *aḥamkāra* there was a dispute between Brahmā and Kṛṣṇa when out of the latter's chest a light in the shape of a *Linga* came out It was drunk by Dakṣa son of Brahmā and the result was the birth of Satī The rest of *rasa* became eight-fold, seven substances bringing fortune and salt

M 60 6-10

Saubhāgyavratam—in honour of Bhavānī

M 101 16

Saubhāgyaśayanam—in honour of Umā, to be begun on Vasanta Śukla tritīyā and continued for a year every tritīyā when Satī married Śiva, after purificatory baths, offer prayers to Umā and also to Śiva in the midst of the eight saubhāgyas by flowers, incense, etc., at the end a gift of a bed is prescribed, the performer gets desired things and ultimately reaches heaven, he who does it for 12 years, or 7 or 8 lives a happy long life Madana, Sata-dhanva, Kārtavīrya, Varuṇa and Nandi have done this

M. 60 1 46

Saubhāgyastakam—sugar cane, rasarāja, nispāva, jāṃ, dhānyakam, goksiram, kurumbham and salt

M. 60 7-8, 28

Saumadatti—a pupil of Sūta

Vā. 61. 56

Saumanasas—a Vidyādhara-gana

Vā 69 29

Saumanasya—a territorial division of Sālmahdvīpa

Bhā V 20 9

Saumāngalya—the sacred thread worn by women after their wedlock It is said that Sītā retained this alone when giving away the other jewels as gifts

Bhā. IX. 11. 4

Sumitri—a Kauthuma

Vā. 61. 39

Saumitri (I)—a composer of the Sāma Veda

Br II 35 44

Saumitri (II)—Lakṣmana, met his brother Rāma in the R Kadali

M. 22. 53

Saumukā—a Trayārseya

M. 198 7

Saumya (I)—the town of Soma visited by Arjuna in search of the dead child of the Dvārakā Brahman

Bhā. X. 89 44

Saumya (II)—one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varṣa

Br II 16 9, M 114 8, Va 45 79 V₁ II 3 7

Saumya (III)—a muhūrta of the night

Br III 3 43, Va 66 44

Saumya (IV)—a son of Purindrasena (Āndhra)

M 273 10

Saumya (V)—Budha, the son of Rohini, born in Naimiṣa

Va 2 9

Saumyam (I)—(Sauram Ucānam)—solar measurements

Br II 21 137, Va 50 188.

Saumyam (II)—Sūkta of the Yajurvedins, to be recited in tank rituals

M 58 35 93 132

Saumyam (III)—a *Sāma*

Va 9 48

Saumyam (IV)—the place of the moon in the mandalam

Va 53 59

Saumyavratam—in honour of Śiva and Keśava

M 101 14

Saumyas (I)—a class of sacred fire

Bha IV 1 63

Saumyas (II)—a class of Pitrs who drink Soma's *staudha*, deities of Ṛtus and hence Ṛtvas, Pitrs born of Soma

Br II 23 39, 75, 28 4, 15, 18, 70, M 102 20, 126 69, 141 4, 13 16 Vā 52 67, 56 13, 16, 66, Vi II 12 13

Saumyā—a mind-born mother

M 179 10

Saura (I)—the fire originating in waters, light and heat produced from,¹ is Suci agni;² the Sun god³

¹Br II 24 12, 18 Vā. 53 8, 13 ²Br II 12 3 ³Vā 1 97

Saura (II)—belonging to Ārseya pravara of Bhārgavas

M. 195 38

Saura (III)—Śanaiscara born of Revatī in Cāksusa epoch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of Brhaspati in extent

Va. 53 67, 109

Saura Gana—a group of seven in relation to Sūrya, changing every month While the sage chants the Vedas in his praise, the Gandharva sings, the Apsarasas dance, the Nāga makes fast his chariot, the Yaksa makes his chariot and the Rāksasa pushes it from behind Preceding the chariot the Vālakhilyas move praising his glory

Bha XII 11 27 46-49

Saurabha—the kingdom to which Puramjāna went with his friend Avadhūta, allegorically smell

Bhā IV 25 48, 29 11.

Saurabheya—the bull from whom Asija learnt the go-dharma; one day it ate of the grass kept for ceremonial and was forcibly retained by Dirghatamas who on hearing the

godharma from it left it go, Surabhi got him rid of all curses including blindness and old age

Vā. 99 47, 88

Sauram (I)—the sthānam of the sun in the mandalam

Vā 53 59

Sauram (II)—one of the six darśanas

Va 104 16

Sauramandalam—the solar region, 100,000 yojanas from the earth

Vl. II 7 5

Sauram mānam—see *Saumya mānam*

Br II. 21 137

Saura Vratam—leads to the world of the Sun

M 101 63

Saurasūktam—in praise of the Sun god, *Sūktā* of the Yajur Vedins, recited in tank ritual, of *Atharva Veda*

M 58 35 77 6, 93 134

Saurabheyī—an Apsaras in the sabhā of Hiranayakaśipu

M 161 74

Sauras̥tra—(c) the *devas* of, became *Vrātyas*, after Puranjaya's time,¹ attacked Parasurāma and were defeated,² ruled by a degraded caste³

¹Bh. XII 1 38, M 114 5L ²Br III 39 11 ³Vi IV 24 68

Sauras̥tras—the country of the

Vi II 3 16

Sauri (I)—is Sanaścara (planet) 250,000 yojanas above Brhaspati, above are seven sages.

Br II 24 105 Vl II 7 9

Sauri (II)—belonging to Ārseya pravara of Angiras

M 195 43

Sauri (III)—an adopted son of Vastāvana

Va 96 189

Saurī—a mind-born mother

M. 179 10

Sauri—a son of Vasudeva adopted by his brother Vrka

Br III 71 192.

Sauvarna—the earth of Pātālam

Br II. 20 15

Sauvarnam (I)—gold vessels for śrāddha

M. 17 20, Vā 74 1

Sauvarnam (II)—a sūktam of the Sāma Samhitā, recited in tank ritual

M. 58 36

Sauvira (c)—a country after Suvira son of Śibi, visited by Vidura,¹ its people were enlisted by Jarasandha against the Yadus;² lay between Dvārakā and Hāstinapura³

¹Bha I 10 35 III 1. 24, V 10 1, M. 48 20 ²Bha X. 50
V 3 ³Ib X 71 21, XI 21. 8

Sauvīras—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Vā 43 19, Vl II. 3. 17

Sauvīramandala—a northern kingdom

Br II 16 47

Sauvīrarāja—the gate-keeper of this king chose him for sacrifice to Kālī, who knowing Bharata's spiritual eminence turned against the servant of the king, then engaged Bharata born as Brahman, as palanquin bearer, when he went to the hermitage of Kapila he did not bear it well, and when asked once and twice the Brahman burst out into high philosophy which the king learnt from him and renounced all kinds of distinction

V₁ II 13 48 to end, chh 14-16

Sauvesti—belonging to the Pravara Angiras

M. 196 12

Sauśalya —(c) a kingdom of Madhyadeśa

Br II 16 41.

Sauśrutās—a Kauśika clan

Br III 66 74 Vā. 91 102

Sauha—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M. 195 26

Skanda (1)—a son of Agni and Kṛttikas, father of Niśākha and others,¹ the presiding deity for the Angārakagraha,² in the Tripuram battle,³ spoke in praise of Benares,⁴ in praise of;⁵ a commander of gods,⁶ ety⁷ also known Kumāra, Kārtikeya,⁸ Lord of Nairṛtas⁹

¹ Bh₁ VI 6 14, Vi I 8 11 ² M 93 13, Br II 74 48 26 33
³ M 138 24 181 32 ⁴ Ib 182 1, 184 74 ⁵ Ib 185 2-4, 192 6
⁶ Ib 230 7, 266 45 ⁷ Ib 159 1-3 ⁸ Br III 10 43 and 51, 32 54,
 53, IV 14 8, 30 105 ⁹ Ib III 41 17 and 52; 59 14

Skanda (II)—a son of Pasupati and Svāhā

Br II 10 81, Vā 27 53

Skanda (III)—a son of Āyu.

Br III 3 24

Skanda (IV)—(Pārvatīya) a sage of the Rohita epoch

Br IV 1. 62

Skandagraha—an evil planet

Br III. 7 159-60

Skandagrahas—Rāksasas, fearful to children

Vā 69 191.

Skanda Tīrtham—at the Narmadā

M. 191 50-51.

Skandamālā—a R of the Bhadrā country

Vā. 43 30

Skandīna—a piśāca gana, unclad and with hanging hairs, eat the leavings of others

Vā 69 263, 279

Skandasa—an Ārseya Pravara belonging to Angiras

M. 196. 23

Skandasvāti—an Āndhra king who ruled for seven years

M. 273 6

Skandika—a class of Piśācas

Br III 7 380

Skandins—a class of Piśācas

Br III 7 381 400

Skandhāvāsa—(Sagara's) camp

Br III 49 9

Skandam, *Skānda Purana*—one among the eighteen Purānas, the *Mahā-Purana* of 81,000 verses dealing with Mahesvara dharmas and the anecdotes of Sanmukha, he who gives it with a golden sūla when the sun is in Mīna attains Śivahood

M 53 42 4 Va 104 10 V₁ III 6 23 Bha XII 7 23 13 7

Skhalanti—a mother goddess

M 179 29

Stanayitnus—sons of Vidyota

Bha VI 6 5

Stanita—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 21

Stamba—a Kaśyapa and one of the seven sages of Svā-rocisa epoch

Br II 36 17

Stambha (1) (*Kasyapa*)—a son of Parvasa

Br II 11 16

Stambha (II)—one of the seven sages of the Svārocisa epoch.

¹ Vi. III 1. 11.

Stambha (III)—of Syāma Parāśara clan

M. 201. 37

Stambhas—the chief types of pillars are five, *rucaka* (square), *vajra* (octogonal), *dvivajra* (sixteen sided), *pralīnaka* (thirty-two sided) and *vrta* (round), (*Vāstu*) If the measurements are incorrect there will be fear from kings, thieves and other troubles. The woods for the different sides of a house are *vata* *udumbara*, *pippala*, *plakṣa*, etc. Other trees which can be grown around a building are *punnāga* *asoka* *bakulu*, *samī*, *śilaka*, *campaka*, *dādimī*, *pippalī*, *drākṣa*, *jambīru*, *pūga*, *panasa*, *ketakī*, *jāti-saroja*, *satapatrīka*, *mallīka*, *nārikela*, *kadalī*, *pātala*, etc. These give auspiciousness to the house.

¹ M. 255 1-4, 16 ² Ib 255 20-4

Stambhamitra—heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Bhāguri and narrated it to Dadhica.

Vi. VI 8 44.

Stambhini—a śakti in the *Kīricakra*, and a charioteer

Br IV 20 6, 25, 38, 57

Stāvalas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Va. 44 10

Stutā (*Surā*?)—a wife of Varuna¹ her two sons were *Kalī* and *Vaidya* and a daughter *Surasundarī*

Br III 59 6

Stutī—the wife of Pratihartā and mother of Aja and Bhūman

Bhā V 15 5

Stutyavrata—a son of Hiranyaretas of Kuśadvīpa

Bhā V 20 14

Steya—theft, one of the heinous sins, story of a thief Vajra of Kāñci is told ²

¹ Va 105 13 ² Br IV 6 37 7 4 10

Stoka Kṛṣṇa—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa, wanted to go to the palmyra grove then in possession of Dhenuka

Bha X 15 20, 22 31

Stotra—of Gadādhara, by Brahmā,¹ by Śiva ²

¹ Va 109 27-31 ² Ib 109 43 50

Stotram—four-fold, dravya, guna, karma, and ābhijānikam

Va. 59 58

Stotras (1)¹—of Brahmā by Gods oppressed by Taraka,² of Pārvatī by Viraka,³ of Sanmukha before Tārakāvadha,⁴ same by Siddhas and Bandies,⁵ of Narasimha by Gods after the death of Hiranyakāśipu,⁶ of Narasimha by Śankara,⁷ of Hari by Aditi,⁸ of Hari by Prahlāda,⁹ of Vāmana by Brahmā,¹⁰ of Mādhava by earth (Mādhaviya),¹¹ of Viṣṇu by Gods for Amṛthamathana ¹²

¹ M. 61 50-3 ² Ib 154 7-15 ³ Ib 158 11 20 ⁴ Ib 159 13-17 ⁵ Ib 169 40 3 ⁶ Ib 163 98-103 ⁷ Ib 179 55-60 ⁸ Ib 244 12 34 ⁹ Ib 245 17 29 ¹⁰ Ib 245 67-80 ¹¹ Ib 248 12 56 ¹² Ib 249 37-44

Stotras (II)—of Viṣṇu by Prithivī,¹ by Brahmā,² by other Gods,³ by Dhruva,⁴ by Pracetasas,⁵ by Prahlāda,⁶ by Devas,⁷ by Brahmā,⁸ by Kālīya's wives (Kṛṣṇa),⁹ by Kālīya,¹⁰ by Nārada,¹¹ by Akrūra,¹² by Vāsudeva after Kamsa's fall,¹³ by Mucukunda,¹⁴ by Aditi after getting her kundala back¹⁵

¹ V₁. I 4 12-24 ² Ib I 9 40 57 ³ Ib I 9 69-74 ⁴ Ib I 12 51-74 ⁵ Ib I 15 23-43 ⁶ Ib I 19 64-86, 20 9-13 ⁷ Ib III 17 11-34 ⁸ Ib V 1 35-51, 55-9 ⁹ Ib V 7 48-59 ¹⁰ Ib V 7 61-76 ¹¹ Ib V 16 19-27 ¹² Ib V 17 3-17, 18 48-58 ¹³ Ib V 20 94-105 ¹⁴ Ib V 23 29-47 ¹⁵ Ib V 30 6-23

Stotras (III)—of Lakṣmī, by Indra

V₁ I 9 116-33

Stotras (IV)—of Sūrya, by Yājñavalkya

V₁. III 5 16-25

Stomam—svara variety of a Sāma;¹ *saptadaśam*, another variety;² *pañcadaśam*, another variety;³ *pañcadaśam*, from the south face of Brahmā⁴

¹ V_a 9 49 ² Ib 9 50 ³ Br II 8 51 52 ⁴ V₁. I. 5 54

Stośalas—a tribe

M. 114 53

Strimutra—a king who ruled for 13 years

Br III 74 187

Striyāstīrtham—in the Narmadā

M. 194 31

Strī (1)—the region of adharma, and of Kālī,¹ duties and behaviour of; to be avoided by a Brahmacārīn;² becomes Keśaśūla in Kālī; more women than men; unfit for rule, if

there were no husband,³ killing a woman a heinous crime, Hari cursed to be born on earth for having slain Bhrgu's wife⁴ No śīla or vrata, but fond of wine and meat in the Kali age,⁵ conditions making her unfit for intercourse,⁶ to be honoured and not to be fully confided⁷

¹Bhā I 17 38 ²Ib VII 11 25 29, 12 7-9 ³Br II 31 51
and 54 IV 14 15 ⁴Ib II 36 181 and 185, III 72 138-40 ⁵Va
58 43 ⁶V₁ III 11 115-17 ⁷Ib III 12 30

Strī (II)—in Kali age, personal charm in the possession of hair, deserts her husband for power, a wealthy man, considered as husband, fickle, short of stature, and gluttonous, speaks lies, is indecent and immoral, child bearing at the age of 5 or 6,¹ by honouring her husband she is elevated²

¹V₁ VI 17-18, 28-31, 41 ²Ib VI 2 28-9

Strīrāstra—a Janapada

Va 99 387

Strīrāstrabhōjakas—under Kanaka

Br III 74 199

Strīvadham—a heinous offence,¹ Viṣṇu slew Śukra's mother and was cursed to be born as man on earth seven times for the progress of the world,² a rule in wars that the women of the enemy's side must not be molested, but Bāna's women were molested by the fire of Tripura³

¹Vā 62 155 ²M. 47 103 ³Ib 188 49

Sthandilā—one of the 10 Piṭhas for images, square and with no mekhala, this leads to health, wealth and happiness

M 262 6, 8, 16

Sthandileyu(su)—one of the ten sons of Raudrāśva

Bha IX 20 4, Vā 99 124 V₁ IV 19 2

Sthapati—the state architect

M. 215 40

Sthalapadmini—in Ekāsiladesa between Kṛṣṇa and Pāṇḍura Mts, in the middle is nyagrodhā below which is anantasada, abode of Viṣṇu who is worshipped by Yaksas, Gandharvas, etc

Vā. 38 51-9

Sthalapinda—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 21

Sthaleyu (I)—a son of Bhadrāśva

M 49 5

Sthaleyu(su) (II)—the seventh son of Raudrāśva

Va 99 124 V₁ IV 19 2

Sthaleśvaram—a place sacred to Śiva

M 181 27

Sthānam (I)—a Śukha god

Br IV 1. 19

Sthānam (II)—a mukhya gana

Va. 100 19

Sthānānī—fourteen worlds of which seven were made and seven mind-born Bhū to Satya were created

Br IV 2 3, 18, 31.

Sthānu (I)—the name of Vāmadeva who was prevented from proceeding with the work of creation,¹ praised by the Gods before the swallowing of Kālakūṭa²

¹M 4 32 ²Ib 250 41

Sthānu (II)—ety from sthā, to stand, after creating Rudras, Mahadeva stood as ūrdva reta (brahmacāri's life) upto the pralaya, his ten qualities are knowledge, vairāgya, aīsvarya, tapas, satya, patience, courage, the quality of creation, knowledge of self and the quality of establishing,¹ gave up protection work and hence sthānu²

¹Vā 10 64-7, 49 28 ²Br I 1 129 9 88

Sthāneśvara—sacred to Goddess Bhavāni

M 13 31

Sthāpaka—to be honoured with presents of golden beds in connection with rituals for cutting canals, etc,¹ to be honoured in founding new temples,² qualifications of, one who is versed in his art and science, has faith, is skilled and clever, an expert in *Vastusastra* and is pure and clean—performs homa at the topmost place of the deity to be installed Worship and gifts to, after the installation of a deity³

¹M 58 49 ²Ib 264 31 ³Ib 265 1-4, 30 267 31

Sthāpathya—architectural science created by Brahmā

Bha III 12 38

Sthālī—a vessel of wood for Śrāddha, of Udumbara tree

Vā 75 67

Sthālipākam—a ritual comprising an offering of rice boiled in milk.

M. 230 11.

Sthita—a son of Vasudeva and Madirā

Va. 96 170

Sthitī (I)—a Kalā of Brahmā

Br IV 35 94

Sthitī (II)—a Kalā of Hari

Br IV 35 95

Sthitī (III)—an Ajitadeva

Va. 67 33

Sthiramedhas—a god of Sumedhasa group

Br II. 36 59

Sthulakarna (I)—a son of Devajani and an Yakṣa

Br III 7 128

Sthūlakarna (II)—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 159

Snataka (I)—eligible for Pārvana śrāddha, feeding one such, better than many a mantrayajña in the śrāddha²

¹ Vā. 86 63 ² Br III 9 63, M. 16 7

Snatapa—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya

M. 199 12.

Snānam—bath for purity, worship of the earth as a preliminary, tarpanam after the bath, rules for rituals after.

M ch 102 (whole)

Snūpā—one of the daughters of Rohinī, had two sons

Va 66 72

Snehas—the Vaiśya caste of Kuśadvīpa

V₁ II 4 38

Sparsā—a Tusita

Br III 3 19, Va 66 18

Sparsam—the guna of Vāyu devoured by Ākāśa when Vāyu cools down

Va 102 15

Sparsāmātram—from this came *rupa-mātram*

Va. 4 53

Sparsākarnikā—a gupta śakti

Br IV 19 18 44 18

Sphūrja—the Rāksasa presiding over the month of Pusya a son of Yātudhāna and father of Nīkumbha,¹ with the sun in the Hemanta,² with the sun during the Pausya month³

¹ Bha XII 11 42, Br III 7 89, 95 ² Va 52 19 ³ V₁ II 10 14

Smaya—a son of Vasistha and a Prajāpati of the Svārociṣa epoch

M 9 9

Smṛti (iv)—a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Angīras, a gotrakāra,¹ had two sons and four daughters—Sīnīvālī, Kūhu, Rāka, and Anumatī, sons Bharatāgni and Kīrtimat²

¹ Va 10 27, 28 14, 30, V₁ I 7 25 ² Br II 9 52, 55, 11 17, V₁ I 10 7

Smṛtyākarsanikā—a gupta śakti

Br IV 19 19, 36 70, 44 119

Syamantaka—a jewel presented by the Sun god to Satrājita (s v) to enable him to see his form distinctly without being blinded by his hallow, had the quality of yielding eight loads of gold every day Kṛṣṇa thought that Ugrasena was worthy of having it, knowing this Satrājita gave it to his brother Prasena. He placed it in a room and hedged it with divinity. Kṛṣṇa asked for it and was refused. It was taken to the forest by Prasena whom a lion killed. Jāmbavā killed the lion and got the jewel. Kṛṣṇa fought with him and recovering the jewel, returned it to Satrājita in a public assembly. Satrājita offered his daughter in marriage to Kṛṣṇa and made a gift of the jewel. Kṛṣṇa returned it to Satrājita. Śatadhanvan killed Satrājita and took it, and placed it with Akrūra for safe custody. This led to some misunderstanding between Kṛṣṇa and Rāma, and at Kṛṣṇa's request, Akrūra made it public that it was in his possession.

Bhā X 37 18, cch 56 and 57 (whole), Br III, 71 26, 52, 82, 98. M. 45 4-17, Vā. 96 25-58. Vi IV 3 14-62, 151-161

Syamantapañcaka—a place of pilgrimage near Kurukṣetra where the rival armies met in battle. A ksetra sacred to Paraśurāma. Nine pools of blood were made here by Paraśurāma after killing all the Kṣatriyas of the earth twenty-one times. Here came Kṛṣṇa and the Yadus to observe solar eclipse. After fasting and bathing, Brahmins and other guests were fed. Thither came Nanda and the Gopas as well as Bhīṣma, Drona and other sages and kings.

All of them exchanged greetings Draupadī spent her time with Kṛṣṇa's wives asking them about their marriages Here Kṛṣṇa and Vasudeva performed a sacrifice A *tīrtha* on the banks of the Sarasvatī where Dīti engaged herself in penance

Bha IX 16 19 X 78 [95 (V) 19], chh 82 83 and 84 (whole)
M 7 3 *

Syānandura—sages of, visited Dvārakā

Bha X 90 28 [4]

Sravasa (*Srāsata-Br P*)—a Yāmadeva

Va 31 6 Br II 13 92

Srīdevī (I)—a daughter of Devaka and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva

M 44 73

Srīdevī (II)—born of milk ocean image of in the form of a girl of nine years, youthful, with round neck, red lips and charming brows and holding the lotus Śrīphalam in her hands

M 250 3, 261 40

Sruk—a sacrificial utensil

Va 65 32

Sruca—one of the 14 ganas of Apsaras born of Yajña

Br III 7 19

Sruva—a sacrificial utensil

Va 65 32

Srotas—a Rākṣasa residing in the sun's chariot in the month of Nabha

V₁ II 10 9

Sva—the third loka, Sva was uttered and divaloka came of, where Gandharvas, Apsaras, Yaksas, Guhyakas, and Nāgas live, intervening between Sūrya and Dhruva

Br II 19 155 21 21 IV 2 26-7 Va. 101 17-41

Svagāhava—a son of Vrkadevi and Vasudeva

Va 96 180

Svacandāla—to be fed on festival days

Bha X 24 28

Svacchodam—a lake in the Candraprabhā hill near Kailāsa

Br II 18 6

Svacchodā—a R in the Candraprabhā hill

Br II 18 6

Svatantreśvaram—a tirtha on the Narmadā

M 191 6

Svadharma—practised in Śakadvīpa,¹ Paraśurāma accused by Śiva as lacking in the practice of,² to be insisted upon the subjects by the Kings,³ of castes, departure from, leads to hell,⁴ Daityas routed for having departed from their dharmā⁵

¹ Br II 19 106, Va. 49 103 ² Br III 23 71, 50 2 ³ M. 215 63, 225 5 ⁴ V₁ I 6 9, 41-2 ⁵ Ib III 18 12, 48

Svadhā (1)—a daughter of Dakṣa and consort of Agniś (Pitrs-Vā P, and V₁ P) gave birth to two daughters

Vayunā (Menā-Vā P) and Dhārini, who were Brahma-
vadins

Bhā IV 1 63-4, Vā 1 77, 10 28, 52 40, 55 43 Br II 9 57
13 29 Vā I 7 25, 27, 10 19

Stadhā (II)—a wife of Angiras—mother of Pitr̥s

Bhā VI 6 19

Svadhā (III)—married Kavi Agni her sons were
Kāvyas her daughter the source of Pitr̥s with forms

¹ Br I 1 62, III 10 85 Vā 73 35 74 3 75 56 77

Svadhā (IV)—a god of one of the ten branches of the
Harita Gana

Br IV 1 85, Vā. 100 89

Svadhā (VI)—the essence milked by Antaka for Pitr̥s,¹
out of this came Pitr̥s¹ (Somapas)²

¹ M. 10 19 ² Ib 15 27 31, 16 44, 17 52 22 88

Stadhakāra—is Śiva

Br II 26 34

Stadhām—the exclamation or benediction used in
presenting oblation to departed ancestors

Vā 73 52

Stadhāmā—a manifestation of Hari in the epoch of
Manu Rudrasāvarṇi born of Satyasaha and Sūnrtī

Bhā. VIII 13 29

Svadhāmrtam—the nectar of the moon in the Kṛṣṇa-pakṣa is svādhā drunk by Pitṛs and low class of deities and in the śuklapakṣa it is amṛta drunk by Gods

Vā 52 38, 40, 62 185

Svanavāta—a son of Dyutimān

Br II 11 9

Svapna—dreams, bad and good, ceremonies must be performed for bad ones, after a bad dream, one must try to sleep for sometime, after a good dream one must try to be awake lest it should be followed by a bad one for the latter will generally come true Dream had in the first of the four divisions of the night will come true in a year, that had in the second will come true in six months, that had in the third, will come true in three months and that had early in the morning will come true in 10 days

M 242 1-19

Svapnavārāhikā—a Śakti

Br IV 36 25

Svapneśa—attacked Mangala the Daitya

Br IV 28 41, 34 64

Svaphalka—a son of Prśnī—a righteous and great king, no disease or famine during his reign, when the Kāśī kingdom suffered from want of rain continuously for three years Svaphalka was invited to live there and there were rains, he then married Kāśīrāja's daughter Gāndinī who gave in gift, every day one cow for a Brahman,¹ his daughter Narā, was the wife of Bhangakāra²

¹ Va 96 101-105 ² Ib 96 86

Svabala—an Asura in the sabhā of Hīranyakaśipu

M 161 80

Svamālīnī—a queen of Varsartu.

Br IV 32 28

Svamūrdha—a son of *Bhrgu* and a *Deva*

Br III. 1 89

Svamrdika—a *Satya* god

Br. II. 36 35

Sṭayambhū (I)—the one god in three forms creating, protecting and destroying only sectarians speak of each of these as separate the one of the three *gunas*,¹ not created and the first²

¹ Br III. 3 82-131 ² Va 4 44

Sṭayambhū (II)—the *Vedavyāsa* of the first *dvāpara*

V. III 3 11

Sṭayambhoja (I)—a son of *Sini*, and father of *Hrdika*

Bha. IX. 24 46

Sṭayambhoja (II)—a son of *Pratikṣatra* (*Pratikṣipta-Vā P*) and father of *Hrdika*

Br III. 71 139, Vā. 96 138, Vi. IV 14 23

Sṭayamyuta—the *Gāndharva* form of marriage

Br IV 15 4.

Sṭayamāra—a form of marriage by which *Kṛṣṇa* married a good number of women,¹ of *Draupadi*,² of *Lakṣmanā*

¹ V. III 18 88 V 28 6, Bha. I 10 29 X. 52 16. ² Ib X. 57 10 [1] ² Ib X. 58. 57

Svara-Brahman—Nārada set his mind on Viṣṇu as revealed in Svara

Bha VI 5 22

Svara (Snigdha)—a son of Gāyatrī and Prajāpati

Va 21 42

Svaras—seven (music),¹ sixteen of the Vedas

¹ Va 86 36 ² Ib 65 28, 104 71

Svarapurañjaya—a son of Śesa Nāgarāja

Va 99 366

Svaramandalam—seven svaras, three grāmās, 21 mūrchanas and 49 tānas (tālas-Va P)

Br III 61 29 Va 86 36 49

Svaraśaktis—named

Br IV 44 55-7

Svarasa—Mt in Śālmahdvīpa

Bha V 20 10

Svarasvara—a queen of Varsartu

Br IV 32 28

Svarā (I)—a daughter of Uttānapāda

Br II 36 90, Va 62 77

Svarā (II)—a daughter of Kardama and one of the wives of Atharva Angiras, son Gautama

Br III 1 102, Va. 65 98

Svara (III)—a daughter of Krodhā

Vā. 69 205

Svarat (I)—he, who conquers this world and the antarikṣa

Br II 16 17 M 114 16

Svarāt (II)—one of the seven rays of the sun helping the planet Śanaīścara

Br II 24 67, Va 53 49

Svarūpinī—a sakti

Br IV 44 73

Svarocisa—son of Tusita in the Uttama manvantara

Va. 67 35

Svarga (I)—a son of Jāmi and Dharma, father of Nandi

Bha VI 6 6

Svarga (II)—a son of Bhīma and Diks

Br II 10 82 27 54

Svarga (III)—the heaven,¹ seven gates for, tapas, dāna, sāmā, dama, hrih, ārjavam, and sympathy for all creatures;² all these possessed by Śibi,³ reached by Yayāti with his four grandsons,⁴ for the worship of Agastya⁵

¹ Va 34 96 41 82 103 42 108 76 and 84 ² M 39 22 ³ Ib 42 20 ⁴ Ib 42 28 ⁵ Ib 553 29 61 55

Svarga Kantaka—a son and commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 83, 26 49

Svargabala—a son and commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 83, 26 49

Svarga bhaumakah—kingdom of the

M 121 54

Svargamārgapradham—a *tīrtha* wherefrom the Saptarṣis reached heaven, noted for Nandi's shrine

Br III 13 61

Svargamejaya—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 86

Svargaloka—is Svarloka as also divam, the space between the sun and Dhruva, residents of, feed on soma and ājya, attacked by Malaka and other Asuras, Devas defeated them after refreshing themselves with nectar got by churning of the ocean on the advice of Viṣṇu, see Svarga

Br IV 2 39, 9 38 ff Va 57 115

Svargavedi—a R fit for sraddha offering

Br III 13 103

Svargaśatru—a son and commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 83 26 49

Svargasopānam—seen by Angiras on the hills of the Amarakantaka

Va 77 9

Svarnataskara—a stealer of gold

Vā 101 152

Svarnadi—a R in the Viṣṇusthānam

Br III 37 9

Svarnapāda—a god of one of the ten branches of the Rohita gana

Br IV 1 86, Va 100 90

Svarnaprastha—an upadvīpa attached to Jambūdvīpa
Bha V 19 30

Svarnabindu—a tīrtha on the Narmadā

M 194 15

Svarnabhanu—a son of Danus, and father of a daughter,
Prabhā

M 6 20-21

Svarnabhūmi—c watered by Hlādini

Br II 18 55

Svarna roman—a son of Mahasoman (Mahāromna-
Vā P) and father of Hrasvaroman

Bha IX 13 17, Br III 64 14, Va 89 14 V₁ IV 5 27

Svarna—a daughter of Samudra and wife of Prācinabarhis

Va. 63 25

Svarbudam—ten times nyarbudam

Va. 101 101

Svarbhānu (I)—a son of Danu, and father of Suprabhā
(Prabhā-Va P),¹ a Daitya;² (see Rāhu) routed Sūrya and
caused him to fall on the earth when sage Atri saved him³

¹Bha VI 6 30 and 32, Va 68 8 V₁ I 21 5, 7 ²Va 1
188, 53 83, 68 14 ³Ib 70 71

Svarbhanu (II)—a son of Satyabhāmā

Bha X 61 10

Svarbhanu (III)—a son of Soma, also known as Budha

Br I 1 63, II 23 80-38

Svasrpa—a son of Kauśika

M 20 3

Svastika—a Nāga in the fifth talam or mahātalam

Br II 20 37, Vā 50 36

Svastikarās—Ēkārseyas

M 200 5

Stastitara—a sage

M 196 25

Svastnācakam—pronouncing a blessing,¹ a function at the end of the śrāddha²

¹M. 16 47 ²Ib 17 55

Svastyātreyas—a class of sages of Atreya fold, ten sons of Atri by his ten apsara wives, famous for their learning in the Vedas and knowledge of Brahman

Br III 8 81, Vā 70 75

Svahna—a son of Daksina and a Tusita god

Bhā. IV 1 7-8

Svākotaka—a son of Brahmadhana

Vā 69 133

Svāgata—a son of Śakuni and father of Suvarcas

Br III 64 21, Vā. 89 20

Svātantryam—independence claimed by Jayadevas who were punished for doing so

Va. 67 18

Svāti (1)—the performance of śrāddha in this nakṣatra, gives one profits in trade

Br III 18 8, Vā. 50 130, 66 49, 82 8

Svarbhanu (iv)—a son of Simhika and born in Bharanu, vanquished the sun, his daughter Prabha was married to Āyu

Br II 24 83 97 137 III 6 8 23 4 8 77 67 1 Va 92 1.

Svarbhanu (v)—Rāhu, the planet,¹ has a dark chariot drawn by eight steeds,² in the army at Tarakamaya,³ mahā-graha left unskilled with Virocana,⁴ comes out of the sun and enters the moon in Parvas, then from the moon to the sun, comes out from behind and crossing the shadow of the earth forms a circle itself, its place is Brhadsthānam full of darkness,⁵ has only one ray⁶

¹M. 128 50 ²Ib 127 9 Va 52 71 ³M 128 62 173 23
⁴Ib 177 8 178 67 ⁵Va 52 80 81 53 63 65 V₁ II 12 21 22
⁶Va 53 88

Svarbhanu (vi)—a son of Vipracitti

Vi. I 21 12

*Svarloka*m—(*Divam*) burnt down by Pralaya fire, one of the seven created worlds,¹ between the sun and the pole star²

¹Br IV 1 156 2 15 Va 23 84 30 98 49 148 100 160,
 V₁ VI 3 26 ²Ib II 7 18

Starvithi—the queen of Vatsara, and mother of Puṣpārma and five other sons

Bha IV 13 12

*Svasra*a—a mantrakrt

M 145 102

Stasa (i)—a daughter of Vṛkadevi

Va. 96 180

Stasa (ii)—gave birth to Yakṣas and Rakṣasas

Vi. I 21 25

Svasrpa—a son of Kausika

M. 20 3

Svastika—a Nāga in the fifth talam or mahātalam

Br II 20 37, Vā 50 36

Svastikarās—Ēkārseyas

M. 200 5

Svastitara—a sage

M 196 25

Svastivacakam—pronouncing a blessing,¹ a function at the end of the śrāddha²

¹M. 16 47 ²Ib 17 55

Svastyātreyas—a class of sages of Atreya fold, ten sons of Atri by his ten apsara wives, famous for their learning in the Vedas and knowledge of Brahman

Br III 8 81 Vā 70 75

Svahna—a son of Daksina and a Tusita god

Bha IV 1 7-8

Svākotaka—a son of Brahmadhana

Vā 69 133

Svagata—a son of Śakuni and father of Suvarcas

Br III 64 21, Vā. 89 20

Svatantryam—independence claimed by Jayadevas who were punished for doing so

Va. 67 18

Svātī (1)—the performance of śrāddha in this nakṣatra, gives one profits in trade

Br III. 18 8, Vā. 50 130, 66 49, 82. 8

Svāti (II)—a son of Meghasvāti (Andhra) ruled for 18 years

M 273 6

Svāti (III)—a son of Dhvajinivan and father of Rusanku

V₁ IV 12 2

Svātivarna—an Āndhra, ruled for a year

M 273 8

Svadudaka Udadhī—(samudra) sea of fresh (sweet-M P) water surrounding Puskaradvīpa,¹ beyond it, the land of gold where no creatures live, beyond that lokāloka, ten thousand yojanas in length and breadth, beyond is darkness encircled by andakataha²

¹Bha V 20 29, Br II 19 115, 126 and 148, M 123 46, V₁ II 4 86 ²Ib II 4 93-5

Svadhyayam—Vedic studies, neglect of, before Prthu's advent,¹ recitation of Veda on the occasion of the srāddha²

¹M 10 11 16 9 ²Ib 17 37

Svāmītīrtham—sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 63

Svayambhuva (I)—a name of Nārada

Bhā I 6 3

Svāyambhuva (II)—(see Manu)¹ the Devas are Yāmas, the sages are Marīci and six others besides his ten sons, all engaged in Pratisarga and attained the final bliss;² Prthu milked the cow-earth with the help of Svāyambhuva Manu in his hand, to his family belonged a Prajāpati Anga;³ came out of the first face and of white colour,⁴ married Śatarūpā⁵

¹Bha III 12 53-4 V₂ 61 119, 109 5 ²M 9 3 6 ³Ib 10 3 15 ⁴V₂ 26 32, 61 119, 109 5 ⁵Br II 9 36 V₂ 10 11 12

Svayasthās—of Śveta Parāśara clan

M 201. 36

Svarocisa—(see *Manu*) second *Manu*, four sons, seven sages of whom *Datta* was the first, the *Devas* of the epoch were *Tusitas*, then lived the seven sons of the sage *Vasistha*, all *Prajāpatis*, *ākara-rūpa* ²

¹ Bbā. VIII. 1. 19-20, M. 3 47 ² Vā 26 33, 62. 3, 7, 18-19

Svārocisa (*Manvantara*)—the second one, creation of,¹ Gods were *Tusitas*, *Indra* was *Vipaścit*, *Ūrja* and six others formed the seven seers, *Caitra*, *Kimpurusa* and others were the sons,² belong to *Priyavrata* line ³

¹ Vl. I 21 27 ² Ib III 1 6, 10-12 ³ Ib III 1 24.

Svāha—a son of *Vṛjunivān*

M 44 16

Svāhā (I)—a daughter of *Daksa* and the mother of *Pāvaka*, *Pavamāna* and *Śuci* through *Paśupati-Agni*; from these three have sprung up forty-five agnis. All of them form a group of 49 agnis¹. Mode of offering in invoking devas while *svadhā* for invoking *Pitrs* ²

¹ Bha IV 1 60-61 Br I 1 62 II 9 52 56 10 81 12.3 Va 1 76, 10 28, 32, 27 53 29 1, Vl. I 7 25 27, 8 8 10 14-15 ² Br III 3 25, 11 18 and 116

Svāhā (II)—a god of one of the ten branches of the *Harita* gana

Br IV 1 85, Va 100 89

Svāhā (III)—the goddess enshrined at *Māheśvarapura*.

M. 13 42

Svāhā (iv)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 20.

Svāhā (v)—for karmas associated with Devas and yajñas like svadhā for Pitrs.

Vā. 75. 77

Svāhākāra—a name of Siva.

Br. II. 26. 34

Svāhāgṇi—Agni and Svāhā representing Brahman.

Br IV 43 75

Svāhi—a son of Vṛjñivān and father of Ruśeku; the best of the performers of fire oblations.

Br III. 70. 16, Vā. 95 15

Svetam—a varṣa round the Kumuda hill in Sālmali-dvīpam.

Vā. 49 39

Svedaja—ants, worms, etc

Br III 7 424-6, Vā 30 101, 227

Svairatha—a son of Jyotiṣman.

Vā 33 24

Svairathākāram—a varṣa after Svairatha¹ of Kuśa-dvīpam²

¹ Vā 33 25. ² Ib 49 53

Stairinī—a group of women who came out of the mouth of Azura Bala when he yawned.

¹ Vā V 24 16

H

Handidasa—a Tripravara

ML 196 33

Hanana—one of the five heinous sins, Brhaspati narrates to Indra this to be the greatest sin, killing of the trusted to whatever community he belonged is the most heinous

Br IV 6 37, 7 2 ff

Hanumān (I)—a friend of Rāma, son of Marut and Añjanā, took part in Lankā expedition, knew the yoga power of Viṣṇu and worshipped along with Rāma in the Kimpurusa country, attained final release by satsanga Had the white umbrella when Bharata took the pādukā¹ The best, the wise, the learned brahmacāri, and warrior,² present at Rāma's abhiseka³

¹ Bha. IX. 10 16 and 19 II 7 45 V 19 1 XI 12 6 IX. 10 43 ² Br III. 7 225-26, IV 29 118 ³ Vi. IV 4 100

Hanuman (II)—the residence of protected by Rudra on all sides, there are kundas special to Sūrya Brahmā, Rudra and Hari

Va. 39 118 60 73

Hantā—one of the 20 of Amitābha gana

Vā 100 16

Hamtārihā—an Amitābha God

Br IV 1. 16

Hamsa (I)—a son of Brahmā remained a celibate

Bha IV 8 1.

Hamsa (II)—Mt. on the base (north-V: P) of Meru

Bha V 16 26, Vi II 2 30

Hamsa (III)—an *avatar* of Hari in Krtayuga, taught yoga to Śanaka and other sages in the presence of Brahmā, called himself Yajña

Bhā X 2 40, XI 4 17, 5 23, 13 19-41, 17 3, 11

Hamsa (IV)—a son of Brahmadata and brother of Śālva, killed on the Yamunā by Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 76 2[8], 52 [56 (v) 8] 57 14[1]

Hamsa (v)—the caste name of men in Krtayuga

Bhā. XI 17 10

Hamsa (VI)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot

Br II. 23 57, M. 126 52, Vā 52 53

Hamsa (VII)—a Sādhya,¹ an expert in divine music.²

¹ Br III 3 17, M 203 11, Vā 66 16 ² Ib 69 46

Hamsa (VIII)—a Gandharva

Br III 7 11

Hamsa (IX)—a sage

Br III 36 6

Hamsa (X)—a temple with a torana of 10 hastas

M. 269 30 and 51

Hamsas (I)—a class of ascetics

Bhā III 12 43

Hamsas (II)—a class of people in Plakṣadvīpa

Bhā V 20 4

Hamsas (III)—swans born of Suci;¹ afraid of clouds and thunder;² stumble in the presence of poisoned food.³

¹ M. 6. 32, Vā. 111. 63 ² M. 132. 6 ³ Ib. 219. 19.

Hamsaka—a Dānava king.

Br. IV. 29. 122

Hamsakālī—a daughter of Rohini. mother of buffaloes.

Br. III. 3. 74-5.

Hamsakīla—one of the daughters of Rohini, gave birth to Nrmahisa.

Va. 66. 72-3.

Hamsaguhya—a sacred hymn of Daksa in praise of Hari.

Bhā. VI. 4. 22

Hamsajihva—belonging to Ārseyapravara of Bhārgava;¹ a Trayārseya.²

¹ M. 195. 41 ² Ib. 196. 43

Hamsatīrtha (I)—on the Narmadā.

M. 193. 72-3.

Hamsatīrtha (II)—in Gayā

Vā. 112. 32

Hamsapārvata—a Mt. west of the Mahābhadrā lake.

Vā. 36. 30

Hamsapādā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 8.

Hamsapādi—a Laukīkya Apsaras

Br III 7 10

Hamsaprapatanam—north of Pratisthāna and west of the Bhāgīratī, a Ksetram in Prayagā

M 106 32

Hamsabhāga—an Eastern Kingdom

Br II 16 51

Hamsamargas—a hilly country,¹ watered by the Nalinī,² an eastern tribe³

¹ Va 45 120, 135, 47 56 ² Br II 18 59, M 121 58 ³ Br II 16 67, Va 45 120

Hamsamukha—a son of Sudāsa

Va 88 176

Hamsasvāran—a Śiva god

Br II 36 32

Hamsā—a Laukīkya Apsaras

Br III. 7 10

Hamsonārayana—Brahmā, comes out of the Ekārnava, the same as what the Āranyakas and the Upanisads say of Puruṣoyajña, being a Vedamaya he introduces 16 Ṛtviks required for a Yajña from the different limbs of a body, Mārkaṇḍeya came out of his face and saw the world plunged in waters and wondered at it. Once again he entered the body of the Lord, and coming out again he saw a child sleeping on a branch of the banyan tree. He got afraid of his loneliness when the baby Lord asked him not to be afraid of him and told him that he was his father and Hṛṣīkesa, etc, con-

at Kānci, having Śankha, Cakra, Akṣavalaya, and Pustaka (book) in his hand,² resides in Sutalam³

¹Bha V 18 1-6 XI 4 17 ²Br IV 5 9, 35-10 ³Ib II 20 21, Vā 50 20

Hayagrīva (II)—a son of Danu followed Vrtra in his battles with Indra a follower of Bali

¹Bha VI 6 30, 10 19, VII 2 4, VIII 10 21, Vā 68 10

Hayagrīva (III)—the demon who carried off the Vedas during the pralaya killed by Matsya Hari who recovered them

Bhā VIII 24 8 and 57

Hayagrīva (IV)—a Dānava in the Tārakāmaya

M 173 15, 177 6

Hayagrīva (V)—an Asura killed by Kṛṣṇa in prāgyyotisa

V₁ V 29 19

Hayatīrtham—sacred to Pitr̥s

M 22 69

Hayamedha—see Aśvamedha and Vājmedha,¹ of Brahmā over the Gayāsīlā, Viṣṇu and other Gods promised to occupy the sīlā for mokṣa of the Pitr̥,² of Dakṣa, ruined,³ of Vāivasvata Manu,⁴ of Sagara⁵

¹Br III 47 45, 47 ²Vā 108 9 10 ³Ib 30 79, 110 ⁴Br III 60 4 ⁵V₁ IV 4 16

Hayasīksā—(Aśvasīksā)

M 215 20

Hayaśiras (I)—a daughter of Vaiśvānara and wife of Kratu

Bha VI 6 33-34

Hayaśiras (II)—a sacred tīrtha for sṛāddha.

Br III 13 46 Va. 77 46

Hayaśiras (III)—a daughter of Svarbhānu

Vi. I 21 7

Hayaśirsa—an avatār of Viṣṇu, who appeared in the sacrifice of Brahmā

Bhā. II 7 11.

Hayānana—is Hayagrīva

Br IV 6 1

Hayāyurveda—the science of medicine relating to horses

M 15 20

Hara (I)—also Kālarūpa

Br III 7 26, 23 33 24 10 25 45 26 3 32 30, 38 4 73 2.

Hara (II)—one of the eleven Rudras

M. 5 29 Vi I 15 122

Hara (III)—Śiva,¹ with 18 hands,² an ascetic according to Kamsa³

¹Vi I 8 14 ²M 22 14 ³Vi V 4 4 23 7 23 25

Harakalpa—a Sainbhikya Asura

Br III 6. 20 Va. 63 19

Haratpapa—a mind-born mother

M 179 27

Harapuram—same as Śivapuram

M 191 68

Haraprīti—an Ātreya gotrakāra

M 197 3

Haraya (I)—a group of gods called Jayādevas of the epoch of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 43 III 3 9 and 66 1 30 Vā 66 9 Vi III 1 16

Haraya (II)—Vānaras born of Hari and Pulaha

Br III 7 175

Haraya (III)—Jayādevas in Cāriṣṇāva antara

Va 67 39

Haraha—a son of Raivata Manu

Br II 36 63

Hari (I)—praise of by Arjuna,¹ by Kuntī,² by Bhīṣma,³ by women of Hāstīnapura,⁴ by Śuka,⁵ by Brahmā,⁶ by Jīva in embryo,⁷ by Devahūti,⁸ by Dakṣa and others,⁹ by Sunīti,¹⁰ by Dhruva,¹¹ by Prthu,¹² by Pracetasas,¹³ by Nārada,¹⁴ Rudragītā in praise of taught by Śiva to Pracetasas,⁵ praise of Hari leads to attain divine knowledge and also to mokṣa,¹⁶ praise of, by Manu (Svāyambhuva),¹⁷ by Gaṇendra,¹⁸ by Brahmā,¹⁹ by Śiva,²⁰ by Aditi,²¹ by Bali in bondage, by Prahlāda,²³ and by Satyavrata,²⁴ by Trayī and Upaniṣadic and Yoga literature,²⁵ praise of by Garuda,²⁶ by Mucukunda,²⁷ by Jāmbavat,²⁸ by Kṛtavarmaṇ, and Akṛūra,²⁹ by Bhūmī, mother of Naraka,³⁰ by Rukmiṇī,³¹ by Indra,³² by Nrga,³³ and by Rudra,³⁴ his deeds recalled by the citizens of Mathurā,³⁵ praise of, nature of, much in evidence in Dravida,³⁶ by Nārada,³⁷ by kings in Jarāsandha's prison, and after their

release,³³ by Yudhistira,³⁹ by Ṛsis,⁴⁰ by Vasudeva, Devakī and Balī,⁴¹ by Bahulāsya,⁴² by Srutadeva,⁴³ by Srutus (Srutigiti),⁴⁴ by gods,⁴⁵ by Brahmā,⁴⁶ by Uddhava,⁴⁷ by Nalakūbara and Managrīva,⁴⁸ by Kāliya and his wives,⁴⁹ by Gopīs (Gopigītā);⁵⁰ by Indra⁵¹

¹Bha I 7 22-26 ²Ib 8 18-43 ³Ib 9 32-42 ⁴Ib 10 21-30
⁵Ib II 4 12 24, 9 5-16 ⁶Ib 9 24-29 ⁷Ib III 12-21. ⁸Ib 33 2-8
⁹Ib IV 7 26-47 ¹⁰Ib 8 19-3 ¹¹Ib 9 6-17 ¹²Ib 20 23-31 ¹³Ib
30 22-42 ¹⁴Ib 31. 9 22 [4] ¹⁵Ib 24. 33-79 ¹⁶Ib VII. 1 4-5 [1-2],
7 31. ¹⁷Ib VIII 1 9-16 ¹⁸Ib 3 2 29 ¹⁹Ib 5 26-50 6 8-15,
17 25-28 ²⁰Ib 12 4-13 ²¹Ib 17 8 10 ²²Ib 22 2-11, 21-23 ²³Ib
23 6-8 ²⁴Ib 24 29-30, 46-53 ²⁵Ib X. 8 45 ²⁶Ib X. [53v 14-16]
²⁷Ib 51 46-58 ²⁸Ib 56 26-8 ²⁹Ib 40 1-30 57 12-17 ³⁰Ib 59 25-31.
³¹Ib 60 34-48 ³²[67(v) 24-30] ³³Ib 60 44 64 10-29 ³⁴Ib
63 34-45 ³⁵Ib X. 43 22-31 ³⁶Ib XI 5 32-40 ³⁷Ib X. 37 9-23,
69 17-18, 70 37-44 ³⁸Ib 70 25-30, 73 8-16 ³⁹Ib 74 2 5 ⁴⁰Ib
84 16-26 ⁴¹Ib 85 (whole) ⁴²Ib 86 31-6 ⁴³Ib 86 44-9
⁴⁴Ib 87 14-41. ⁴⁵Ib XI 6 7-19 ⁴⁶Ib 6 21-7 X. 14 1-40
⁴⁷Ib 42 49, 7 14-18, 11 13 34 36 29 37-40 ⁴⁸Ib X. 10 29-38
⁴⁹Ib 16 33-59 ⁵⁰Ib 21 7-19, 31 1 19, 35 2 25 ⁵¹Ib 27 4-13

Harī (II)—a name given to Viṣṇu by Svāyambhuva Manu for saving three worlds from affliction;¹ acted as Brahmā in Soma's Rājasūya;² *adhudevata* for the planet Budha;³ does pranāma every day to Sankara⁴

¹Bha II 7 2 ²M 23 21 ³Ib 93 13, 246 4, 34 247 19
248 36 ⁴Va. 21. 7, 35 13

Harī (III)—a son of Ṛsabha and a Bhāgavata expounded to Nimi the nature of a Bhāgavatottama

Bhā. V 4 11, XI. 2 21, 45-55

Harī (IV)—an *avatār* born as son of Harini and Hari-medhas awarded mokṣa to Gaṇḍra

Bhā VIII. 1. 30

Harī (V)—son of Vasudeva and Devakī to put down adharma

Bha. IX. 24 55-67

Harī (xiii)—in a group—form of Vāsudeva, Sankar-sana, Pradyumna and Anuruddha as the indwellers of sūrya spoken of in nine forms such as time, place and so on In the form of time, for every month seven attendants lead him,¹ other attendants of ²

¹ Bha. XII 11. 21 and 28, 31-44 ² Ib XI 27 27-9

Harī (xiv)—a Tusita god in the Svārocīsa and a Sādhya in the Cāksusa epoch

Br III 3 15

Harī (xv)—a son of Rukmakavaca appointed over Videha with his brother Parigha

Br III 70 29, M. 44 28-9, Va. 95 28

Harī (xvi)—same as Mahiṣa

M. 122 59

Harī (xvii)—an attribute of Viṣṇu, everywhere in his universal form (Viṣvarūpa).

Vi. II 2 51, III 8 10, V 1 32, 4. 4, 13 43, 50, 17 8, 17, 18 31, 20 59, 21 8, 11, 24 1, 31 20, 32 8, 33 11 ff; 34 13, 17, VI 4. 4, 8 18, 31 ff

Harī (xviii)—Mt a chief hill of Kuśadvīpa

Vi. II 44 41.

Harī (xix) a son of Viśvāmitra

Vi. IV 7 38

Haris—the gods of the Tāmasa epoch, see Haraya.

Bhā. VIII 1 28

Harikathā—(also Nārāyaṇa Kathā) sung in the sabhās of Brahmā and Śiva sacred, never dull and always new,¹ one way of getting divine knowledge leads to virtue, nectar itself purifies men and women;² fit to listen to, and fit to

Harī (vi)—(Matsya)

Bhā X 40 17

Harī (vii)—(as horse) killed Madhu and Kaitabha

Bhā X 40 17

Harī (viii)—(Kūrma) bore Mandara

Bhā X 40 18

Harī (ix)—(Varāha) raised the Earth

Bha X 40 18, Br 5 15

Harī (x)—Narasimha

Bha X 40 19

Harī (xi)—Nirguna and apart from Prakṛti makes his devotees the poorest so as to create in them a spirit of detachment Blesses and curses In the garb of a Brahmacārin persuaded Vrka to test Śiva's boon on himself Bhṛgu kicked the sleeping Harī in his chest and helped him to get united with Lakṣmī Bhṛgu's wonder at it,¹ Has root in religious performances of Brahmanas and is himself Yajña and source of all Dharma the 25th principle Helped Śiva in regaining his lost glory through Maya took the form of a cow and with Brahmā as calf drank the immortalising fluid of the well in Tṛipura,² Vibhūtis of,³ Brahmā born of his grace and Rudra of his wrath⁴

¹ Bhā. X Chh. 88-89 ² Ib VII 2 11, 8 52, 10 51 and 62, 11. 7 ³ Ib 16 9-40 ⁴ Ib XII 5 1

Harī (xii)—*avatārs* of Puruṣa as Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Rudra, Naranārāyana, Hamsa, Datta, Kumāra, Ṛṣabha, Hayagrīva, Matsya, Varāha, Kūrma, Nṛsimha, Vāmana, Paraśurāma and Rāma

Bhā XI 4 (whole)

Harī (xiii)—in a group—form of Vāsudeva, Sankar-sana, Pradyumna and Aniruddha as the indwellers of sūrya spoken of in nine forms such as time, place and so on In the form of time, for every month seven attendants lead him,¹ other attendants of ²

¹ Bhā XII 11 21 and 28, 31-44 ² Ib XI 27 27 9

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M 122 59

Harī (xvii)—an attribute of Viṣṇu, everywhere in his universal form (Viśvarūpa)

V₁ II 2 51, III 8 10, V 1 32, 4 4, 13 48, 50, 17 8, 17, 18 31, 20 59, 21 8, 11, 24 1, 31 20, 32 8, 33 11 ff, 34 13, 17, VI 4 4, 8 18, 31 ff

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V₁ II 44 41

Harī (xix) a son of Viśvāmitra

V₁ IV 7 38

Haris—the gods of the Tāmāsa epoch, see Haraya

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be told and listened to would never give satiety by listening to it one gets proper vision and crosses the road of samsāra For instance hearing of the *avatar* of Vāmana leads one to bliss and that of Matsya to world's welfare,³ purifies the worlds and destroys the sins of Kali,⁴ faith in the Kathā important,⁵ importance of, stated by Nṛsiṃha to Prahlāda, and by Nārada to Yudhiṣṭira,⁶ praise of,⁷ Parikṣit's deep interest in, and Nārada singing of,⁸ Arīṣtasena hears it and narrates it to Kimpuruṣa,⁹ narrated by Śuka,¹⁰ by Gopīs on the eve of Kṛṣṇa's departure to Mathurā, and on hearing Kṛṣṇa's message through Uddhava¹¹

¹ Bhā X 60 44, 52 20 ² Ib VII 1 5 [3], 7 31 X. 1 13 and 16 XI 3 2 ³ Ib I 15 36 18 9-10 and 14 V 12 16 VIII 23 30, 24 1-3, X 90 21 [1], 24 and 50 XI 14 26, 19 20 XI 14 26, 19 20 ⁴ Ib XI 11 23 and 35, XII 8 6 ⁵ Ib XI 20 8-9, 27, 26 28 29, 27 44 ⁶ Ib VII 10 12, 14 3 ⁷ Ib II 1 5 2 36 37, 3 14 25, 4 8 2-6, 17, III 19 33-8, 20 6, 32 18-19, X 1 4-16, 7 1-3 12 41-3, 13 1 2, 16 2 3, 78 [96 (v) 2-4], 80 1-4, XI 5 4 ⁸ Ib X. 1 15, I 5 26 and 28 6 33 ⁹ Ib V 19 2, VI 2 26, 3 31 ¹⁰ Ib VII 1 5 ¹¹ Ib X 39 19 30 47 37-52

Harikundam—in Brahmaksetram

Va 59 122

Harikūta—a Mt and residence of Harī Mahānābha

Va 39 58

Harikeśa (I)—a son of Śyāmaka and Śūrabhū

Bhā IX 24 42

Harikeśa (II)—one of the seven important rays of the sun, said to be the root of planets, and the first originator of stars

Br II 24 66 Va 53 47

Harikeśa (III)—a son of Pūrnabhadra, the Yakṣa, he became a devotee of Śiva and gave up the svadharma of the Yaksas Hence the angry father banished him He perform-

ed austerities so severely at Benares for thousands of years that he was covered over with mud and eaten by ants till he was reduced to bones Siva came to the spot with Pārvatī and made him Dhanada, the Ganeśvara and Ksetrapāla, he was also made Annada Two Ganas Udbhrama and Sambhrama were given for his service Then Siva and Pārvatī disappeared

M 180 5-9, 82 99, Vā 69 12

Harikeśa (IV)—a Gandharva king in Kailās

Vā 41 21

Harigiri—a Mt of Kuśadvīpa

Br II 19 56, Vā 49 51

Haricakra—the wheel of Viṣṇu, fell to pieces at Naimiśa

M 22 14

Haricandanam—offered to Śeṣa by Nāga maids

V₁ II 5 25

Haricandanavātī—a division of Śrīpuram

Br IV 32 25

Harina—see Haraya

Br III 7 179, 22 45

Harimakūdanam—Boyish sport, in which boys are coupled with one another and go leaping away, the vanguard brings back the victor to the starting ground, Govinda was matched with Śrīdāman and Rāma with Pralamba in the disguise of a Gopa

V₁ V 9 12-14

Harināsyā—(music) coming out from Harideśa, Indra is the presiding deity

Va 86 38, 57

Harinī—mother of Hari, in the Tāmāsa epoch

Bhā VIII 1 30, Br III 3 116

Harinmān—a son of Agnidhra, Kingdom Uttaraśveta

Va 33 39, 42

Harita (I)—a grandson of Hariscandra, and the son of Rohita, (Rohitāśva-V₁ P) and father of Campa (Cancu-V₁ P)

Bhā X 8 1, Br III 63 117, Vā 88 119, V₁ IV 3 25

Harita (II)—a son of Vapuṣmat, after whom came the Hārta varṣa

Br II 1 32 3 Vā 33 28, 29 V₁ II 4 23, 29

Harita (III)—born of Pulaha

Br III 7 179

Harita (IV)—a son of Paravrt

V₁ IV 12 11

Haritas (I)—a group of ten gods of the epoch of the 12th Manu,¹ of the IV Sāvāna Manu²

¹Bhā VIII 13 28, V₁ III 2 34 ²Br IV 1 83-4

Haritas (II)—a branch of Angiras

Va 65 107

Haritas (III)—family of, famous warriors

Va 88 73

Haritas (IV)—one of the five devaganas of the 12th period of Manu (Ṛthusaṁvarṇa), mind-born son of Brahmā with ten branches

Haritaka—belonging to Tripravara

M. 196 33

Haritam—a varṣa round Drona

Vā. 49 40

Haritam vanam—the garden where Yayāti's family and children used to take rest and engage in recreation,¹ a region of Sālmālidvīpa²

¹M. 32 11 ²Br II. 19 44

Haritāśva—a son of Ilasudyumna, the lord of the east including the Kurus

M 12 17-18

Haritoya—a R of the Bhadrā country

Vā. 43 26

Haridāsa (I)—see Uddhava

Bha. X. 47 53

Haridāsa (II)—a Vānara chieftain and son of Sveta

Br III 7 181.

Haridaśa (*Haridehe*?)—the birthplace of Harināśva mūrchana

Br III. 61. 44 Va. 86 51.

Harī-nāma—uttering the four lettered name of Hari, Ajāmila expiated his sins By hearing his name once even a Pulkaśa got released from samsāra ¹ Durvasa on ²

¹ Bha VI 2 7 9 14 18 46 and 50 16 44 ² Ib IX 4 61 2

Harinetra—a Vanara chief

Br III 7 240

Hariparvata—a Kulaparvata of the Ketumāla

Va 44 4

Haripuram—the world of Viṣṇu

Va 106 19 108 3

Haribhadra—a daughter of Krodhavasā and Hari and a wife of Pulaha, sons monkeys of different kinds, Kinnaras, Kimpurusas, etc

Br III 7 172 Va 69 205 208

Harimitra—one of the names in the second Marutgana

Va 67 125

Harimedhas—the father of Hari

Bha VIII 1 30

Harivarman—born of Pulaha

Br III. 7 179

Harivarsa (I)—a son of Agnīdhra, and Lord of Nīṣadha

Bha V 2 19 Br II 14 46 9 Va 33 39 43 V₁ II 1 16 19

Harivarsa (II)—(Naisadha) a continent in Jambudvīpa Here Viṣṇu revealed himself as Nṛsimha and is worshipped by Prahlāda,¹ country, gold in colour, people of, white

in colour, drink sugar-cane juice and live for 11000 years;² belongs to Nisadha³

¹Bha. V 16 9, 18 7-14, Vi II. 2 13 ²Br II. 17 1, 6-9, Va. 34. 29, 46 8-10 ³M. 113 29, 114 59 66 ff

Harnahana—a son of Caidyoparicara.

M. 50 27

Hariscandra—son of Trisanku and Satyaratā Concerning him there was a battle between Vasistha and Visvamitra in the disguise of birds for many years Issueless, and advised by Nārada, he prayed to Varuna for a son, promising to offer him in sacrifice to the deity The son was Rohita Varuna reminded him often about the promised sacrifice, and the king evaded saying that he was not yet fit for it Knowing this Rohita left for forests and the king had a disease mahodara when the boy returned to relieve his father Indra prevented him from going home Six years passed and Rohita purchased Sunassepa, the second son of Ajiganta and returned home Hariscandra proceeded to offer Sunassepa in sacrifice and was relieved of his disease Sunassepa was sold as a sacrificial animal to Rohita¹ Attained permanent fame;² a samrāt by performing Rājasūya³

¹Bha. IX. 7 7 27 16 31 M. 12 38 Vā. 88 117 9 Vi IV 3 25 ²Bhā. X. 72 21 ³Br III. 63 115 66 66 Vā. 91 94

Hariscandram—sacred to Candrika, sacred to Pitrs;¹ sacred to Śiva²

¹M. 13 40 22 52 ²Ib 181. 28

Harismasru—a son of Hiranyakṣa

Bha VII. 2 18.

Harisena—a Kinnara with a man's face

Vā 69 35

Haryakṣa—a son of Prthu and Arcis, was entrusted with eastern kingdom by his elder brother

Bhā IV 22 54, 24 2

Haryanga—a son of Campa in his sacrifice, the Vāruna able to conquer enemies came from heaven, father of Bhardraratha

M 48 98-99, Vā 99 107, V₁ IV 18 21-22

Haryadvata—a son of Jaya

Va 93 9

Haryadhana—a son of Krta and father of Sahadeva

V₁ IV 9 27

Haryavana (I)—a son of Krta, and father of Sahadeva

Bha IX 17 17

Haryavana (II)—Vedavyāsa XXII

Br II 35 122

Haryaśva (I)—a son of Dhrdhāśva, and father of Nikumbha

Bha IX 6 24, Br III 63 63, Va 88 62 V₁ IV 2 43

Haryaśva (II)—a son of Anaranya, and father of Aruna, wife Drsadvati

Bha. IX 7 4, Br III 63 75

Haryaśva (III)—a son of Dhrstaketu and father of Manu

Bhā IX. 13 15, Br III 64 10, Vā 89 10, V₁ IV 5 27

Haryasva (IV)—a son of Pramoda

M 12 33

Haryaśva (v)—a son of Trasadasva, wife Drsadvati, father of Vasumata.

Vā. 88 76

Haryaśva (vi)—a son of Prsadaśva and father of Hasta.

Vi. IV 3 18-19

Haryaśva (vii)—a son of Rkṣa, father of five sons, the well-known Pāñcālas

Vi. IV 19 589

Haryaśva (viii)—a son of Mudgala, had twins, Divodāsa and Abalyā.

Vi. IV 19 61-2.

Haryaśvas—the thousand (five thousand-Vi. P) sons of Dakṣa and Asī(a)kṣi, on the advice of Nārada they took to the path of 'Not returning' Perished in the attempt to get a knowledge of the entire earth according to Nārada's directions,¹ were put to shame and went to Vāyu, and became one with him and still wander there aimlessly²

¹Bha. VI 5 1-21 Br III 2 15 22-3 Vi. I 15 99-96 ²M. 5 5
Va 65 139, 146-50

Haryaśvaka—a son of Jaya and father of Sahadeva.

Br III. 63. 9

Haryaśva—belonging to nila (blue) Parāśara group

M. 201. 34.

Haryā—the mother of Hari in the Tāmāsa epoch

Vi. III. 1. 39

Haryyātmā—Vedavyāsa of the 21st dvāpara.

Vi. III 3 16

Harsa (I)—a son of *Diona* and a *Vasu*

Bha VI 6 11

Harsa (II)—a son of *Kṛṣṇa* and *Mitravindā*

Bha X 61 16

Harsas—gods in *Tāmasa manvantara*

Va 67 39

Hala—a weapon peculiar to *Balarāma*, reached him during the siege of *Mathurā*

Bha X 50 11 [15] Va 23 199 V₁ V 22 7

Hala—a *Dānava*

Br III 6 11

Halamulluñca—a commander of *Bhanda*

Br IV 21 79

Halayamas—a *Trayārseya*

M 198 5

Halas—a *Trayārseya*

M 200 14

Hala—one of *Atri's* ten wives

Br III 8 75

Halī (also *Lāngalī* and *Baladeva*)—*Balarāma*, brother of *Kṛṣṇa*, took *Kṛṣṇa* to task for not getting *syamantaka* after killing *Bhoja* and went to *Mithilā* where he was honoured by its king, *Duryodhana* learnt *gadā* from him here, taken back to *Dvārakā* by *Kṛṣṇa*

Br III 71 66 80 85 V₁ V 28 11

Halikas—the kingdom of the

M 144 57

Havi (I)—a god of Sutārā group

Br IV 1 90

Havi (II)—a son of Cāksusa Manu

M 4 41

Havi (III)—an oblation, often comes with *kavyam*, a compound word, *havyakavyam*

ML 7 25, 22 59

Havi (IV)—a deva of the Harita group.

Va 100 88

Havi (V)—one of the ten branches of Supārā group of devas

Va 100 94

Havirdhāna (I)—a son of Viṣitāśva and Nabhasvatī. His queen was Havirdhānī who was the mother of Barhisad and five other sons,¹ attained heaven by tapas;² a Rājarsī and a tapassiddha³

¹ Bhā. IV 24 5 and 8 ² Br II 30 40 ³ Vā 57 122

Havirdhāna (II)—a son of Antardhāna and Śikhandinī, wife, Āgneyī-Dhisanā, had six sons

Br II 37 23-4, Vā 63 22, 23, V₁ I 14 1-2

Havirdhāna (III)—a son of Pṛthu married Dhisanā and got a number of sons, attained heaven by tapas

M 4 45, 143 39

Havīrdhānī—the queen of Havīrdhāna

Bha IV 24 8

Havīrbhuk—is Agni

Br IV 35 82

Havīrbhū—a daughter of Kardama married to Pulastya
Father of Agastya and Viśravas

Bha III 24 22, IV 1 36

Havīryajñas—for Vaisyas

Br II 29 55, Vā 57 50

Haviskṛta—one of the ten branches of the Supāra group
of devas

Va 100 94

Havisnu—a son of Angīrasa

Va 65 105

Haviṣmat (I)—a son of Angīras, a sage of the Cāksusa
epoch

Bhā VIII 5 8, Br II 36 77, Va 65 105

Haviṣmat (II)—a sage of the tenth epoch of Manu

Bha VIII 13 21 22, V₁ III 2 27

Haviṣmat (III)—a sage of the Cāksusa epoch

Vi. III 1 28

Haviṣmat (IV)—a sage of the XI epoch of Manu

Vi. III 2 4.

Havismanṭa—Pitrs, sons of Angiras who live in the world of Marīcigarbha, lords of those who perform tirtha śrāddhas and of Ksatriyas, their mind-born daughter, Yasodā, wife of Amśumān,

M 15 16, 102 20

Havisman (*Paulaha*)—a sage of the second Sāvāna epoch

Br IV 1 69

Havisman (II)—(*Kāsyapa*) a sage of the epoch of III Sāvāna

Br IV 1 78

Havisman (III)—wife Kuhū, abandoned him for Soma

M 23 25

Havisman (IV)—a son of Angirasa

M 196 2, Va 62 65

Havisya—a Sādhyā

M 171 44

Havya (I)—one of the ten sons of Kardamā and Svayambhu and king of Sākadvīpa and had seven sons, Jalada, Kumāra, Sukumāra, Manivaha, Kurumottara, Modālla and Mahādrumga, the founders respectively of seven kingdoms bearing their names, these are demons of the Śākadvīpa

Br II 11 23, 13 104, 14 9 21, Vā 31 18, 33 9 16, 20, M. 9 5.

Havya (II)—a god of Ādya group

Br II. 36 69

Havya (III)—an Ātreya

Vā 28 20

Havyam (I)—a Sukhā god

Br IV 1 19

Havyam (II)—a mukhya gana

Va 100 18

Havyapa—a son of Raivata Manu

M 9 21

Havyabhāga—Saharakṣa mantras in the Yajña to keep out Asuras, Havyas for devas

Va 97 26

Havyavaha (I)—a son of Suci Agni, the agni of devas

Br II 12 5 Vā 29 4 5

Havyavāha (II)—one of the ten kalas energising Agni

Br IV 35 83

Havyavāhas—those charged with different directions

Va 69 67

Havyavahana (I)—is Agni (Hohiya) sent by Indra to disturb the love of Umā and Śankara, cursed by Umā to bear the burdens of maternity, he in his turn requested Gangā to share it

¹Br II 12 28 III 10 24 11 37 ²Va 72 21 8

Havyavāhana (II)—(Ātreya) a sage of the Rohita epoch

Br IV 1 63

Havyavāhana (III)—a son of Dhara, a Vasava

M. 5 23

Haṭyāhāna (iv)—the name of the ninth kalpa
Vā. 21. 31, 24. 162

Haṭyasūda—another name for Asamsrsta located at
what is known as Sāmitra
Vā. 29. 22

Hasautika—the charioteer of Geyacakra
Br. IV. 20. 93

Hasta (i)—a son of Rocana and Vasudeva
Bha. LX. 24. 49

Hasta (ii)—a son of Savarna Manu I.
Br. IV. 1. 64

Hasta (iii)—a measurement of 24 angulas
Vā. 8. 102, 105, 101. 123

Hasta (iv)—a son of Haryasva and father of Sumanas
Vi. IV. 3. 19-20

Hastam—a constellation;¹ *srāddham* that day makes one
important in an assembly²

¹Vā. 66. 49, 82. 7 ²Br. III. 18. 7

Hasti—is Nāga, a line of Krodhāvasa
Br. III. 7. 349, 8. 70

Hastikarna—a *Kādraveya nāga*.
Br. III. 7. 33.

Hastidanas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras
M. 199. 5

Hastin (I)—a son of Brhadkṣatra, (Suhotra-Vā P)
After him came Hastināpura¹ Father of Ajāmīdha and two
other sons²

¹Bhā IX 21 20 21, Va 99 165, V₁ IV 19 28, M 49 42

²V₁ IV 19 29

Hastin (II)—a son of Vasistha and a Prajāpati of the
Svārocisa epoch

M 9 9

Hastina Chaya—is Kuñjara chāyā

Br III 16 44

Hastināpura (*Kuruksetra*)—named after Hastin, son
of Suhotra, see Hāstinapura,¹ sacred to Lahtā pitha,² sacred
to Jayanti,³ washed away by the Ganges floods⁴

¹Bhā IX 21 20 Va 99 165 V₁ IV 19 28 ²Br IV 4
97 ³M 103 14 ⁴V₁ IV 21 8

Hastināpuri—washed away by the Gangā

M 50 78

Hastin—a son of Bhadra

Va 69 213

Hastisāstram—Budha caused the science of elephant to
be made known Hence Gajavāidyaka

M 24 2

Hastisiksā—science of elephants

M 215 8, 36

Hahā—the Gandharva presiding over the month of
Śukra,¹ with the sun in summer,² expert in divine music³

¹Bhā XII 11 36, Br III 7 8 ²Va 52 7 ³Ib 69 46

Hahū—a Gandharva with the sun in summer
Vā. 52 7

Hāḥinī—a Sakti in the Kīricakra
Br IV 20 15, 44 91

Hātaka (I)—a liquid by administering which a person feels rejuvenated, used in Atala

Bhā V 24 16

Hātaka (II)—the gold found in Vitala
Bha V 24. 17

Hātakī—R in Vitala, the *vīrya* of Śiva (*Hātakeśvara* and *Bhavām*)

Bha V 24 17

Hātakeśvara—the name as the Lord enshrined in Vitala
Bhā V 24 17

Hāramūrtikas—a tribe
M 114 41

Hāravāmakas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country
Vā 43 22

Hārikarni—a Pravara of Angiras
M 196 15

Hārīna—the flesh of the deer used for śrāddha
M 17 31

Hārīta (I)—a son of Yuvanāśva after him came the well-known Angīrasa Hārītas

Bha IX 7 1

Hārīta (II)—a son of Viśvāmītra

Bhā IX 16 36

Hārīta (III)—a Paurāṇika

Bha XII 7 5

Hārīta (IV)—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's yāga

Va 106 34

Haritas—the descendants of Harita, son of Yuvanāśva, all able warriors, sons of Angīras and Brahmans with Kṣatriya dharma

Vā 88 73, V₁ IV 3 3

Hāridravīyas—the khīla and upakhīla portions of Vedas

Br II 35 75, Va 61 65

Hārītam—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitrs

M. 22 68.

Hārdīkya—was sent with Kṛṣṇa's sacrificial horse, took active part in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira, and being on the left detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army to attack Jarāsandha; defended Dvārakā against Śālva, in Duryodhana's army

Bha. X. 89 22 [2], [50 (V) 11], 75 6, 76 14, 78 [95 (V) 16]

Hāla (I)—a Trayārṣeya.

M 200 14.

Hala (II)—an Āndhra king, ruled for five years (one year-Br P and Vā. P), with him are twelve (pañcasaptaka) kings

M. 273 9, Br III 74. 165, Vā. 99 352

Halāhala (m) (I)—the poison that first issued from the Amṛtamathana Siva consumed it with Pārvatī's permission That which was split became poisonous scorpions, serpents, cobras and other plants;¹ administered to Prahlāda²

¹ Bha. VIII. 7 18 46 ² Vl. I. 15 154, 16 10, 18 3

Halāhala (II)—the XI battle between the Gods and the Asuras

Br III. 72. 75 86

Halahala (III)—the eleventh of the twelve incarnations in Vārāha kalpa,¹ Vṛtra killed by Mahendra²

¹ M. 47 45, Vā. 97 76 ² M. 47 51

Halahala (IV)—a son of Aristakarman, and father of Palalaka.

Vl. IV 24 46-7

Hālāhalagana—the community of Anubrāda's sons

Vā. 67 75

Halini—a pupil of Lāngala

Br II. 35 48

Hāleya—a son of Aristakarman, and father of Talaka

Bha. XII. 1. 25

Hasinī—a Mother Goddess

M. 179 30

Hāstināpura—(also *Hastināpura* and *Gajāhva*),¹ visited by Kṛṣṇa often. Here Kṛṣṇa spent some months after Bhīṣma's death and Yudhiṣṭhira's coronation. A Brahmana of this city informed Kṛṣṇa of the banishment of the Pāṇḍavas to forest,² visited by Akrūra,³ and by Balarāma. The latter got offended at the remark of the Kurus about his king and threatened to lift up the city and throw it into the Ganges.⁴ Return of the Pāṇḍavas and others after visit to Syamanta pañcaka, visited by Kṛtavarma⁵ and by Satyabhāmā after her father's death,⁶ left by Vidura,⁷ when this city was washed away Kauśāmbī became capital,⁸ capital of the Kurus and Parikṣit.⁹

¹ Bha I 4 6, 8 45 10 7, 13 1 ² Ib I 9 48 X 58 1, 64, 2-4, 71 22 75 38 [2], 80 [2], 80 [5], 84 69 [3] ³ Ib X 48 32 49 1 ⁴ Ib X 68 (whole) ⁵ Ib X 52 [56 (v) 3] [13] ⁶ Ib X 57 8 ⁷ Ib III 1 17, IV 31 30 ⁸ Ib IX 32 40 ⁹ Ib I 17 44, V₁ V 35 32

Hahā—a Gandharva singer who entertains Brahmā with music,¹ with the sun in the months of śuci and śukra,² see *Hāhā*

¹ Bha X 52 15 [4] V₁ IV 1 68 ² Br II 23 7 V₁ II 107

Hahahūhūs—Divine musicians

Va 108 48

Hṛdīmbā—a wife of Bhūma and mother of Ghatotkaca

Bhā IX 22 30-31 Va 99 247, V₁ IV 20 45

Hīmanas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Vā 44 12

Himavan (1)—(personified) as Mena's husband,^a acted as calf when the mountains milked the cow earth;¹ wife was the mind-born daughter of the Pitr̥s,² Krauñja and Manāka were sons;³ rivers from,⁴ beauty of⁵

¹ Bha. IV 7 58, M 10 26 ² Ib 13 7 ³ Ib 113 11 114 20 22, ⁴ Ib 117 1-21 ⁵ Ib 154 52, 162 6, 183

Himavān (II)—(also *Himagiri*) . one of the six traversed by Alakanandā,¹ Varsaparvata of Himācala King of mountains; overlord of all hills;² noted for the sacred pool of Susumna;³ a description of the forests, trees and the races inhabiting the mountain, waterfalls and caves in, cool with snow,⁴ served as calf when the mountains milked the earth for medicinal plants and gems,⁵ where Paraśurāma performed penance,⁶ people towards the end of Kaliyuga leave their homes and retire to forests and caves in the Himālayan slopes,⁷ residence of Rāksasas, Pisācas and Yaksas,⁸ Parīksit compared to, in worthiness Dhrtarāstra spent here his last days⁹

¹Bhā V 16 9, 17 9, Br II 15 15, 28, IV 31 16 97, V₁ V 9, 30 ²Br III 8 9, 22 8, V₁ I 22 8, II 2 11 ³Br III 10 7, 12 5, 13 122-3 ⁴Ib III 22 7-44 ⁵Ib II 36 223 ⁶Ib III 21 74, 22 4 ⁷Ib III 74 214 ⁸Ib II 17 33 ⁹Bha I 12 33, 13 29

Himaśailarāt—see *Himavān* also *Himādri*

M 156 19 Br II 25 49

Himasarjanas—snow making rays of the sun

Va 53 21

Himākhyam—the Dakṣiṇa varsa of Jambūdvīpa with Nābhī as first King

Br II 14 48

Himāhvam(*varsam*)—is *Himākhyam*,¹ the continent of Jambūdvīpa.²

¹Br II 18 42, III 7 194 ²V₁ II 1 18, 27

Himsā (I)—born of Lobha and Nikṛti,¹ wife of Kali, of bad mind²

¹Bha. IV 8 3 ²Br III. 59 9, V₁. 84 9

Himsā (II)—one of the five heinous sins—narrated to Indra by Brhaspati, it is a sin against men, women, animals, and creatures of all sorts. Exceptions are given. Any man of any caste or any animal attacking may be attacked and killed in self-defence, this applies to family members also, wild animals like lions, and tigers may be killed by the King for the benefit of Gods and Brahmans, and not for self-enjoyment, Bhagavatī Māyā created men and Gods and 14 kinds of animals as also sacrifices and ordered the worship of Gods by sacrificing Paśu to get oneself blessed with health and wealth, Pasus may be killed for Gods, Pitrs, and for feeding great and respectable persons, in times of danger no sin in the eating of flesh by Brahmans, animals could be sacrificed in honour of Sakti

Br IV 6 37-67

Himsā (III)—gave birth to Nikrti (daughter) and Anrta (son) by Adharma

Va 10 39, V1 I 7 32

Himsādharma—Yajña, as adharma

Vā 57 98

Himsra—one of the seven sons of Kauśika

M. 20 3

Hiranmaya (I)—a son of Āgnīdhra

Bha V 2 19

Hiranmaya (II)—a continent bounded by Śveta hills on one side. Here Aryaman and other Pitrs worship Viṣṇu in

the form of Kūrma, as the embodiment of the Sāṅkhya system.

Bhā. V. 16 8, 18, 29-33.

Hiraṇmaya (III)—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6 11, Vā. 68. 11.

Hiraṇmaya(m)*varsam*—(Svetavarsa); next to Ramya;¹ of Jambūdvīpa.²

¹ Vā. 34 30. ² V. II 2 14.

Hiranyakamvarsam—belonging to Śveta.

M. 113 31.

Hiranyakaśipu (I)—a son of Diti and Kaśyapa: reduced to subjection the three worlds with the Lokapālas: secured heaven through his son Prahlāda. His queen was Kayādhu;¹ wanted to avenge his brother Hiranyākṣa's death;² the six sons born of his Asura Yoni were carried off by Yogamāyā's effort. They were again born of Devakī and killed by Kamsa;³ lust after more territory,⁴ in his previous birth an attendant of Hari. He was next born as Rāvana and afterwards Caḍya. Destroyed the whole world by fire and by sword all friends of Hari for the killing of his brother, consoled his wife and sons pointing to the old saying that to die at the hands of an enemy leads one to heaven and cited the story of Suyajña that it was no use to weep over the dead body. Then Diti set her mind on the truth;⁵ Hiranyakaśipu began austere penance in the Mandara hill and the fire of his penance spread far and wide and created fear in the Devas. Brahmā paid a visit and saw Hiranyakaśipu covered by an ant hill. Sprinkling divine waters, he woke him up to see the Lord on the Swan, and he praised His glory. He asked that (1) he might not meet with death at the hands of any being

created by Brahmā, (2) might not meet with death inside or outside, by day or night, by any weapon not on earth or in sky, by men or beasts, gods or asuras, (3) he was to be without an equal, (4) he should possess undiminishing power (5) and be the one ruler of all creatures⁶ These were granted and Hiranyakaśipu spread his sway on all the worlds and took up the seat of Indra All gods except the Triad bowed to him,⁷ father of four sons, chief of whom was Prahlāda whom he hated as he was a devotee of Hari Śukra's sons Śanda and Marka were appointed to be his tutors to get a knowledge of Trivarga This only increased Prahlāda's devotion Hiranyakaśipu put it to some inborn defect of the boy Means to kill the child by wild beasts, poison, fire and water were of no avail He was bound by noose and imprisoned,⁸ when he was absent in Mandara hill Indra harassed his followers and captured his queen with Prahlāda Nārada asked him to release her, which he did She was under the custody of the sage, praying to him for the birth of a good son,⁹ in the course of his father's (Kasyapa's) aśvamedha sacrifice, the child Hiranyakaśipu sat on one of the golden seats reserved for Hotr, and hence the name Ruled for nearly ¼ of the manvantara, got aurvīmāyā from Aurva to dispel,¹⁰ Tamasīmāyā,¹¹ rivers, mountains, worlds, etc shaken by him,¹² first of Daityas, killed by Narasimha whom he never considered as Viṣṇu,¹³ taken out by action of Yoganidrā under orders from Viṣṇu¹⁴

¹Bha III 17 18-19, IV 21 47 VI 18 11-12, M 6 8 9, V₁ I 15 140 ²Bha VIII 19 7-9 ³Ib X 85 46-49, V₁ V 1 70 ⁴Bha XII 3 11 ⁵Ib VII 1 39 45 Ch 2 (whole) ⁶Ib I Ch 3 (whole) M Chh 161-3 ⁷Bha VII 4 2, 28, M 47 35 59 ⁸Bha VII 4 29-43 Ch 5 (whole), M 146 21, 153 6 V₁ I 15 142, 17 2-29 ⁹Bha VII 7 2-16 ¹⁰Br III 5 4 29, 34 ¹¹M 175 25, 64 71, 178 10 and 19 ¹²Ib 163 56 92 ¹³V₁ IV 14 46-7 15 1, 5 ¹⁴Ib V 1 72 3

Hiranyakaśipu (11)—father of Divyā, wife of sage Bhrgu

Br III 1. 74.

Hiranyakāmadhenu—gift of a cow and a calf in gold (3 to 100 palas in weight) on an auspicious day with preliminary prayers to deities, the giver enjoys heaven

M 274 8

Hiranyagarbha (I)—is Brahmā

Br III 1 35, 65 23

Hiranyagarbha (II)—is Vāsudeva,¹ as the author of *Yogaśāstra*²

¹ V₁ VI 7 56 ² Ib II 13 44

Hiranyagarbhadānam—the gift of an image in gold of the creator of the form of a golden egg like a lotus on an auspicious day and with special prayers to deities. The donor entered the egg and sat like a child in womb when the ceremonies of conception and birth were gone through by priests. The gift was accompanied by sandals, umbrella, seats, villages or districts. The giver would enjoy Brahmaloaka

M 274 7, 275 1-29

Hiranyadvīpam—sacred to Viṣṇu—a *tīrtham* of the Narmadā

M. 193 68-9

Hiranyanābha (I)—of Kośala was a pupil of Sukarman and his pupil was Kṛta a *siddha*,¹ son of Vīdhr̥ti and pupil of Jaimini. From him Yājñavalkya learnt the *Ātmavidyā*. Father of Puṣya (son of Viśvasaha, got instructed in Yoga from Yājñavalkya disciple of Jaimini-V₁ P);² a Śrutarṣi considered as the disciple of Pausyañṛi in the *Prācyasāma*. His disciples were Samagas of the East,³ teacher of Kṛta who composed the *Sāmasamhitā* in 24 parts known as *Prācyā-*

sāmas sung by him and the Kārtasāmagas,⁴ composed 24 samhitās which he taught to as many pupils (named) ⁵

¹Bha XII 6 76 and 80, VI 15 15 ²Ib IX 12 3 5, 21 28, VI. IV 4 107 108 ³Br II 33 8 III 63 207-8 ⁴M 49 75 6, V; III 6 5 IV 19 51 ⁵Va 61 44 7

Hiranyanabha (II)—Kauśalya Vasistha son of Viśvasaha, a pupil of Jaimini's *pautra* and guru of Yājñavalkya in yoga

Va 88 207-8

Hiranyanābha (III)—Kausilya a King and one of the two disciples of Sukarma given by Indra, taught 500 samhitās to śiṣyas known as Eastern Sāmagas

Va 61 33-35

Hiranyanābha (IV)—Kauthuma composed Sāmasamhitās in 24 parts

Va 99 189

Hiranyanāmā—a son of Jatāmālī of the 19th dvāpara

Va 23 187

Hiranyapura—a city of Rasātala the residence of Nivatakavacas,¹ residence of fourteen sons of Mārīca (Dānavas),² the residence of the Paulomas and the Kālākeyas,³ residence of the sons and grandsons etc of the two daughters of Vaiśvanara ⁴

¹Bha V 24 30, X 89 34 [5] ²Br III 6 27 44 99 ³M 6 24 ⁴Va 68 26

Hiranyabāhu—a Pravara sage

M. 199 16

Hiranyam—cash in gold, the best gift

M. 34 11 55 19, V; IV 10 24

Hiranyaretas—a son of Priyavrata, and king of Kuśadvipa Divided it among his seven sons

Bha V 1 25, 33, 20 14

Hiranyaroma (I)—an Angirasa a sage of the Raivata epoch

Bhā VIII 5 3, Br II 36 62, M 9 20, Vi III 1 22

Hiranyaromā (II)—also Parjanya, a Lokapāla, son of Parjanyaprajāpati and Mārīci, lord of the northern direction (guardian of the Eastern quarter-Vi P)

Br II 11 19, 21 157, III 8 20, M. 8 11, 124 95, Vā 28 16

Hiranyaromā (III)—a Gandharva

Va 62 54, 69 26

Hiranyaromā (IV)—a Lokapāla of Lokāloka

Vi II 8 83

Hiranyalomā—a Lokapāla

Va 50 206

Hiranyavān—a son of Āgnidhra, placed in charge of the Kingdom north of Śveta

Vi. II 1. 17 and 21

Hiranyavāhīnīla—a R of the Bhadrā country

Vā. 43 30

Hiranyasṛnga—a powerful follower of Kubera, lives in Surabhi, forbidden to take part in sacrifices

M 121 61-62

Hiranyaksam—a tirtha sacred to Pitṛs

M 22 52.

Hiranyasva—the gift of a golden horse in an auspicious hour leads one to the world of the sun

M 274 8 280 1-15

Hiranyasvaratha—a gift of a chariot with 7 or 8 horses in gold on an auspicious day keeps one away from hell and takes him to the abode of Śiva

M 274 8, 281. 1 16

Hiranyastambī—a Trayārseya

M 196 41

Hiranvatamvarsam—north of Sveta and south of Śṛṅga-sahva, here is Hairanvatānadi, age of the people 11 000 years, there is a tree Lakuca whose juice endows the people
^h long life, three peaks of jewels, gold and precious stones,
[†] splendid houses

113 64 Vā 45 6 10

Hiranyasthīva—a Mt (boundary hill) in Plakṣa

Bha V 20 4

Hiranyākṣa (I)—a son of Kaśyapa and Diti and an Ādi-daitya who died in fight with Viṣṇu, a brother of Hiranyakaśipu Sought fight in heaven, entered the ocean and called upon Varuna to fight Entered Rasātala in search of Hari and seeing Varāha—Hari remarked that it was a forest beast A mad fight ensued when he put an end to him It was sandhya with abhiyut yoga, unfavourable to the enemy,¹ lust of, for more territory,² married Upadānavi,³ in the next birth he was Kumbhakarna, and in the succeeding one Dantavakra A person of much valour and heroism, defeated by Hari with difficulty,⁴ father of Śambara, Śakuni, Kālanābha, Mahānābha, Ulūka and Bhūtasantāpana,⁵ killed by Varāha-
viṣṇu at the Sumana hill of the Śakadvīpa⁶

¹Bha III 17 18-31, Chh 18 and 19 (whole), III 14 23, VI 18 11, M 6 8, V₁ I 15 140, Va 67 59 67 ²Bhā XII 3 11 ³Ib VI 6 34 ⁴Ib VII 1 39-45, 19 5 6 ⁵Br II 19 13, 20 36 III 5 4-5, 12-32, 72 77, M 6 14 ⁶Ib 47 47, 122 16 153 6, 250 57

Hiranyākṣa (II)—a son of Śūrabhūmi and Syāmaka

Bhā IX, 24 42

Hiranyākṣa (III)—a son of Devajāni an yakṣa

Br III 7 130

Hiranyākṣa (IV)—a son of Manivara, killed by the boar

Vā 49 11 69 161, 97 78

Hiranyākṣa (V)—an Asura of the V tala or Mahātala

Vā 50 35

Hiranyākṣas—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 72, Va. 91 100

Hiranyākṣam—a tirtha sacred to Pitrs

M 22 52

Hiranyāśva—the gift of a golden horse in an auspicious hour leads one to the world of the sun

M. 274 8, 280 1-15

Hiranyāśvaratha—a gift of a chariot with 7 or 8 horses in gold on an auspicious day keeps one away from hell and takes him to the abode of Śiva

M. 274 8, 281 1-16

Hiranyāstambī—a Trayārseya

M 196 41

Hiranvatamvarsam—north of Sveta and south of Srngasahva, here is Hiranvatīnadi, age of the people 11,000 years, there is a tree Lakuca whose juice endows the people with long life, three peaks of jewels, gold and precious stones, full of splendid houses

M. 113 64, Vā 45 6-10

Hiranvān—a son of Āgnidhra and lord of Śveta

Br II. 14 46, 50

Hīna—(Ahina)—a son of Sahadeva and father of Jayasena

Bhā IX. 17 17

Huta—of Dvayāmusyāyana gotra

M 196 52.

Hutam (1)—a Sukha god

Br IV 1. 19

Hutam (II)—a mukhya gana

Vā. 100. 18

Hutahavya (*vaha*)—a son of Dhara (Dharma-Vi P)

Br III. 3 22, Vā. 66 21, VL I 15 113

Hutāśana (*Vanhi*) (I)—as Viṣnu and Svahā as Sri

VL I 8 22, 9 34

Hutāśana (II)—Agni with Māruta (wind) ordered by Indra to destroy the Asuras, when some of them escaped to the ocean and Hutāśana and Māruta refused to dry up the oceans as per his orders Indra caused them to be born on the earth with one body,¹ riding animal of, sheep, his arm was Sakti, appointed a commander of Indra's host to attack Tāraka,² father of all the Apsarasa ladies,³ entered the harem of Śiva and Umā in the form of a parrot and drank of His virya,⁴ burnt with Kāma and reattained godhood⁵

¹M 61 3-16, Br II 11 100, 112 ²M 148 83, 289 6 ³Ib 70 21 ⁴Ib 158 32 ⁵Ib 191 112

Hubaka—(also Humbeka) a commander to aid Viṣanga; killed by Bheruṇḍa

Br IV 25 28, 95

Humbaka—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 79

Hulumulu—Hulumallaka—a commander to aid Viṣa
killed by Bheruṇḍa

Br IV 25 28, 95

Huhuratha—reign of Viṣa during
month of Āṣāḍha.

VL II. 10 8.

Hūnas—a tribe defeated by Bharata, purified of their sin by the worship of Hari,¹ specially created in the war of Lalitā with Bhanda,² nineteen in number;³ the country of the⁴

¹Bha IX 20 30, II 4 18 ²Br IV 29 131 ³M 273 19
⁴Vā 45 136, V₁ II 3 17

Hunadarva—an eastern country

Br II 16 52

Hūmkari—a Mother goddess

M 179 31

Hūyanta—a Marut gana

M 171 54

Hūhukas—a hill tribe.

Br II 16 67, Va 47 56

Hūhū—a Gandharva in Brahmaloṇa who entertains Brahmā with music,¹ cursed by sage Devala to become a crocodile, caught hold of Gaḇendra and was released from his curse;² with the sun in the months of Suci and Śukra³

¹V₁ IV 1 68 ²Bha X 52 15[4], VIII 4 3-5 ³Ib XII 11 36, Br II 23 7, III 7 8, Va 69 46

Hrcchaya—a son of Avabhṛta, agni or Pāvaka, located at the Jathara of men or Jatharāgni, son Mrtyumān

Br 12 34, Va 29 31

Hṛdaya—the horse of Bhoja which would go at a stretch 100 yojanas

Br III 71 71-2

Hṛdakarsanarūpinī—a kala

Br IV 44 119

Hrdika—a son of Svayambhoja and the father of Kṛta-varman and nine other sons, and a votary of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā I 14 28, IX 24 26-7, X 52 [56 (v) 5] [10], III 1 35,
Br III 71 139-42, M 44 80-1, Va 96 138, V₁ IV 14 23-4

Hrddevi—a deity in the Angadevyantaram

Br IV 37 42

Hṛṣikeśa—an epithet of Viṣṇu,¹ God Viṣṇu who appeared in the dream of Brahmadatta and got him released from worldly life to one of Siddhas,² in the Tāṛakāmaya, ety from Hṛsika (Indriya) and Īśa,⁴ in Bhadrāśva⁵

¹ V₁ I 15 67, 22 75 V 5 21, 30 1 ² Br IV 34 80, M 21 25, 100 19, 167 42 ³ M 174 35, 245 81, 85 246 35, 247 27
⁴ M 248 44-45 ⁵ Vā 35 23

Hrseyu—a son of Bhadrāśva

M 49 5

Hrstas (Vidas)—those censuring the eternal principle

Vā 100 115

Hetṛ (I)—a Rākṣasa and a son of Yātudhāna, follower of Vṛtra against Indra, took part in a Devāsura war between Bali and Indra¹

¹ Bhā VI 10 20, VIII 10 20 and 28

Hetṛ (II)—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Madhu

Bha XII 11 33, Br II 23 4, III 7 89

Hetṛ (III)—a Rākṣasa, and a son of Brahmā, performed severe austerities for a hundred thousand divine years by living on air and dried leaf with face and hands turned upwards and the little finger of foot planted on earth, got a

boon that he must not be killed by implements, or gods or men, Heti defeated the gods and became Indra himself, the gods gave the gadā to Viṣṇu to kill Heti and hence ādigadādhara, Heti was killed and taken to heaven;¹ with the sun in spring;² in the sun's chariot in the months of Caitra and Madhu³

¹ Va 109 5-12, 25, 111 75 ² Ib 52 5 ³ Vi. II 10 3

Hetu—a Pīṣāca, had a son Lanku

Vā. 69 127, 129

Hetuka—a Bhairava in the Kīricakra

Br IV 20 81, 34. 62

Hetukas—the śaktis in the last parva of the Kīricakra, best of Bhairavas

Br IV 20 78

Hetutadam—special to the Jains;¹ a sāstra of dvāpara²

¹ M. 24 48 ² Ib 144 22, Va 58 23

Hema—a son of Ruśadratha (Usadratha-Vā P) and father of Sutapas

Bhā. IX. 23 4, Br III. 74 25, Vā. 99 25 Vi. IV 18 12

Hemaka—a Nāga in the third Talam or Vīṭalam (Vā P)

Br II. 20 29, Vā. 50 28

Hemakakṣa—a Mt. and residence of the Gandharvas and others

Vā. 36 36, 39. 51.

Hemakūta (1)—Mt. to the south of Ilāvṛata, and a boundary hill of Kimpurusa From it falls Alakanandā,¹ a

varsaparvata, residence of Gandharvas and Apsaras,² a hill of the south where is the Pundra city;³ a division of Jambūdvīpa⁴

¹Bhā V 16 9, 17 9, M 113 23 114 82, Vā 47 63 ²Br II 15 15 and 28 17 33 IV 31 16 V₁ II 2 41, Vā 1 85, 34 14 and 25, 42 31, V₁ II 1 19 ³Vā 51 47 Br I 1 68 ⁴V₁ II 2 11

Hemakūta (II)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Manmatha

M. 13 50

Hemagarbha—a Mt

M 163 84

. .

Hemacandra—a son of Visāla and father of Sucandra (Candra-V₁ P)

Bhā. IX 2 34, Br III 61 13, Vā 86 17-8, V₁ IV 1 50, 51.

Hemacitram—a city in the Trisṛnga hill, temples of Nārāyana (East), Brahmā (middle) and Śankara (West).

Vā 41 62 3

Hemanta (I)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th kalpa

Vā 21 35

Hemanta (II)—cold season,¹ constitutes the months of Sātra and Sahasya;² Parjanya and diggajas snow freely during the period³

¹Vā 53 26, 88 116 ²Ib 52 19 ³Ib 51 45

Hemantartu—queens were Sahaśrī and Sahasyaśrī.

Br IV 32 35

Hematalavanam—the residence of Āpava sage, burnt down by Kārtavīryārjuna for which he was cursed

M 43 41

Hemaparvata (I)—a Mt of Kuśadvīpa

Br II 19 54, Vā 49 49

Hemaparvata (II)—same as *Unnata*

M 122 54, 125 22

Hemaparvatadānam (*Svarnācala*)—the best is to give 1000 palams in weight in gold, if not 500 or 250, even one palam of gold is commended The giver goes to Brahma-lokam

M 83 5, 86 1

Hemamāsa—a measurement of 16 inches equal to one nāhkocaya

Br IV 1 219

Hemaratha—a son of Manivara

Va 69 158

Hemalān—a Varsaparvata in Jambūdvīpa

M 113 11

Hemaśṛṅga—Mt lustrous as the sun, on the south of the Kailāsa,¹ residence of Brahmā²

¹ M. 121. 11. ² Va. 39 46, 42. 31, 68, 47 10

Hemaśaila—Mt a chief hill of Kuśadvīpa

Vi. II. 4. 41

Hemasakha—a Mt

M 163 84

Hemahastiratha—the gift of a chariot with elephants in gold on an auspicious day with prayers to all deities takes one to the abode of Siva

M 274 8, 282 1-16

Hema—an Apsaras, daughter of Yama of golden mien and excellent eyes

Va. 69 7, 61

Hemangada—a son of Rocanā and Vasudeva

Bha IX. 24 49

Hemalayam—(Himālayas)

Vi IV 1 96

Heramba—a name of Vināyaka

Br III 42 8

Herambas—a group of seven crores of divinities with Mahāganapati as their lord

Br IV 27 82

Hehaya—a son of Śatajit

Vi IV 11 7

Haṇḍambī (*Haṇḍimbī*)—mother of Ghaṭotkaca by Bhīmasena.

M. 50 54.

Haimakam—the forest of Atri

Va. 23 155.

Haimabhaumakas—a Janapada of the Bhadra country
Vā 43 22

Haimavatam Varsam—is Bhāratavarsa,¹ Bhāratam in
Jambūdvīpa²

¹ Br II. 15 31 ² Vā. 34. 28

Haimavatī—a wife of Aksayāsra
Vā. 88 64

Hairanvata—a kingdom to the south of the Srnga-
vān and north of the Sveta hills, people rolling in wealth and
living for thousands of years, noted for the tree Lakuca

Br II. 15 66-9

Hairanvatī—a R in the kingdom of Hairanvata

Br II. 15 66, M. 113 64, Vā. 45 6

Haihaya (I)—one of the three sons of Śatajit (Sataji-
M P) and father of Dharma (Dharmanetra-M P)
(Dharmatantra-Vā P)

Bha IX. 23 21, 22, Br III. 69 4 M. 43 8-9 Vā 94 4
Vl. IV 11. 7-8

Haihaya (II)—(Arjuna s v), lost his kingdom through
pride of power

Bha. X. 73 20

Haihayas (I)—attained *yoga* through the grace of Datta,
were defeated by Sagara and destroyed by Paraśurāma,¹ their
king was Kārtavīrya and then his grandson Talajangha Five
groups among them are distinguished, Vithotras, Bhojas,
Avantis, Tundikaras and Tālanghas,² 24 kings contempo-
raneous with ten Śisunāgas,³ 28 in number,⁴ Talajanghas of

whom five clans are distinguished,
Saryātas, Bhojas, Avantis and Kunc
watered by Nalinī⁶

¹ Bha. II 7 4, IX 8 5, 15 14 ² Br
120, 69 52 ³ Ib III 74 136 ⁴ M 272 1
II 18 59

Haṁhayas (II)—100 kings after the 1

Dhārtarāstra, 51-100.

Janamejayas, 51-80

Brahmadattas, - 100

Vīryinas, - 100

Paulas, 52-100

Kāsikuśa, - 100

Sasabindavas, - 1000 all Asvamedha.

Br III 74 261-71, Vā. 32 50

Haṁhayas (III)—a tribe,¹ defeated Bāhu

¹ Vā 88 122, 99 323 ² Vi IV 3 26, 40-1

Hotā—a Ṛtvik for yajña;¹ Atri, for Soma,
eight in connection with the ceremonials for c
ponds²

¹ M 167 7, 246 12, Br III 5 10 ² M 23 20 ³ Ib

Hotr—a Pārāvata god

Br II 39 15

Hotraka—a son of Kāncana and father of Jarā

Bha. LX 15. 3

Hotram—from the Ṛk,¹ the Ṛk formulae used
the Hotā in an yajña²

¹ Vā. 60 18 ² Vi. III. 4. 12

Hotriya—is Agni.

Br. II. 12. 28.

Homa (I)—a Sukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 19.

Homa (II)—a mukhya gana.

Vā. 100. 18.

Horā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 32. 14.

Hrada—a son of Hiranyakaśipu; sons Hrāda and Nisunda.

Vā. 67. 70, 71.

Hradas—the Jayādevas became converted into.

Vā. 67. 32.

Hradīnya—a group of nādis giving out dew from the sun (fire).

Br. II. 24. 28.

Hrasvaroman—a son of Svarnaroman and father of Śiradhvaja (Sariddhaja).

Bhā IX. 13. 17-18; Br. III. 64. 14; Vā. 89. 14; Vi. IV. 5. 27.

Hrāda (I)—a son of Hiranyakaśipu; wife Dhamani, and sons Vātāpi and Ilvala; other sons were Sunda, Nisunda and Mūka.

Bhā. VI. 18. 13 and 15; Br. III. 5. 34-5.

Hrāda (II)—a son of Hrada.

Vā. 67. 71.

whom five clans are distinguished, these are Vitihotras, Śaryātas, Bhojas, Avantis and Kuṇḍikeras,⁵ country of, watered by Nahm⁶

¹Bha II 7 4, IX 8 5, 15 14 ²Br III 48 13 and 22, 63 120, 69 52 ³Ib III 74 136 ⁴M 272 15 ⁵Ib 13 48 ⁶Br II 18 59

Haihayas (II)—100 kings after the Prativindhyas

Dhārtarāstra, 51-100

Janamejayas, 51-80

Brahmadattas, - 100

Vīrymas, - 100

Paulas, 52-100

Kāśikuśa, - 100

Sasabindavas, - 1000 all Aśvamedhins

Br III 74 261-71, Va 32 50

Haihayas (III)—a tribe,¹ defeated Bāhu²

¹Va 88 122 99 323 ²V₁ IV 3 26, 40-1

Hotā—a Rtvik for yajña,¹ Atri, for Soma's Rājasūya,² eight in connection with the ceremonials for constructing ponds³

¹M 167 7, 246 12, Br III 5 10 ²M 23 20 ³Ib 58 11

Hotr—a Pārāvata god

Br II 39 15

Hotraka—a son of Kāñcana and father of Janhu

Bha IX, 15 3

Hotram—from the Rk,¹ the Rk formulae uttered by the Hotā in an yajña²

¹Va 60 18 ²V₁ III 4 12

Hotrīya—is Agni

Br II 12 28

Homa (I)—a Sukha god

Br IV 1 19

Homa (II)—a mukhya gana

Vā 100 18

Horā—a sakti

Br IV 32 14

Hrada—a son of Hiranyakasipu, sons Hrāda and Nisunda

Va. 67 70, 71.

Hradas—the Jayādevas became converted into

Va 67 32

Hradīnya—a group of nādis giving out dew from the sun (fire)

Br II 24 28

Hrasṭaroman—a son of Svarnaroman and father of Suradhvaja (Sariddhaja)

Bha. IX, 13¹⁷-18 Br III 64 14, Va 89 14, Vl IV 5 27

Hrada (I)—a son of Hiranyakasipu, wife Dhamani, and sons Vatāpi and Ilvala, other sons were Sunda, Nisunda and Mūka

Bha VI 18 13 and 15 Br III 5 34 5

Hrada (II)—a son of Hrada

Va. 67 71

Hrāda (III)—the leader of Asuras in Devāsura war
Vi III 17 9,

Hrādikā—R from Rsyavān¹ (Āplādini) a branch of the Ganges, flows through countries of the hunters and others²

¹M 114 26 ²Va 47 38 51 53

Hradini—a wife of Havyavāhana
Vā 29 14

Hrī—a daughter of Daksa and a wife of Dharma, mother of Praśraya,¹ a śakti²

¹Bha IV 1 50 and 52 ²Br IV 44 71

Hlada—a son of Hiranyakaśipu
Vi I 15 142

Hladinī (I)—a R, wife of Havyavāhana
Br II 12 16

Hlādini (II)—one of the three streams of the Gangā flowing through the countries of Nisadha, Trigartas, Dhivara, Rsikam, Nilamukha, Kakara, Ostakarna, Kīrāta, Kalodara, Vivarna, Kumāra and Svarnabhūmika, goes to the east through the countries of Upaka, Nisāda and enters the sea

Br II 18 40 53 5 M 121 40 52 4

Hladinī (III)—a R of Kusadvipa
M 122 72

Hladini (IV)—a kalā of Hari
Br IV 35 95